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TO THE

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

23rd to 25th January 1928.

Volume XXXIX.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Volume XXXIX (Nos. 1 to 3).

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CORRIGENDUM.

Volume XXXIX, No. 2, page 172 of the Proceedings of the Council dated the 24th January 1928.

In the seventh line from the bottom, *for* the word 'retention' *insert* the word 'relation'.

In the eighth line from the bottom, *for* the word 'retention' *insert* the word 'relation'.

In the eighth line from the bottom, *for* the word 'evils' *insert* the word 'soils',.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

24*th April* 1928.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency the Rt. Hon. *Viscount* Goschen of Hawkhurst, G.C.I.E., C.B.E. Took his seat on 14th April 1924.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., Law Member. Took his seat on 12th February 1923 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- Civil Justice.
- Criminal Justice (including petitions for mercy).
- Elections.
- Electricity (including hydro-electric schemes).
- Foreigners.
- Fortnightly report.
- Irrigation.
- Landlord and tenant.
- Legislative.
- Magistracy.
- Marine (Central subject).
- Miscellaneous Judicial heads.
- Passports.
- Police including Criminal Investigation Department.
- Press and registration of books.
- Publicity including Editors' Table.
- Railways.
- Report on matters of political and administrative importance.
- State prisoners.
- Translators to Government.

2. The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 27th December 1924 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- Agency.
- Constitution of districts, divisions and taluks.
- Court of Wards.
- Economic condition (including prices and wages).
- Escheats.
- Famine.
- General (i.e., questions of a general nature which cannot be allocated to any particular department).
- Government Servants' Conduct Rules.
- Indian Civil Service—Questions other than leave and appointments.
- Land Revenue, Survey and Settlement.
- Mines.
- Office procedure.
- Petition rules—General questions.
- Pounds and special funds.
- Public Service Commission and service questions including examinations and special tests and land returns.
- Reforms—not being legislative.
- Treasure trove.
- Warrant of precedence.
- Wild animals.
- Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.

3. The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- Administration report.
- Air-craft.
- Arms and explosives.
- Boilers.
- Census.
- Certificate of age and qualification.
- Criminal Tribes.
- Depressed classes.
- Emigration and Immigration except European vagrants and foreigners.
- Forests (including cinchona).
- Government Houses.
- Jails.
- Labour (including factories).
- Laccadives.
- Pilgrims to the Hedjaz.
- Reformatories.
- Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
- Rewards for saving life and property.
- Staff and household of His Excellency the Governor.
- Stamps.
- Stationery and Government Presses.

4. The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR, C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- Central Subjects—
  - Archæology and Epigraphy.
  - Customs (including trade).
  - Ecclesiastical.
  - Income-tax.
  - Meteorology.
  - Opium.
  - Political (other than matters relating to Indian States).
- Central Subjects—*cont.*
  - Post Office.
  - Salt.
  - Telegraphs and telephones.
- European education.
- Finance.
- Military.
- Move of Government to the Hills.
- Pensions.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- Education other than European and Anglo-Indian education.
- Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
- Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
- Local Self-Government.

2. The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- Agriculture.
- Civil Veterinary department.
- Co-operative Societies.
- Development of industries.
- Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
- Registration.
- Religious and Charitable Endowments.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

- Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
- Excise.
- Fisheries.
- Medical administration.
- Pilgrimages within British India.
- Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
- Weights and Measures.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. C. E. Wood.
Mr. Mahmud Schamnad.
Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. C. Satagopa Achariyar Avargal, B.A.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
2. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.	Madras City, Muhammadan Urban.
3. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
5. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
7. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
8. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
9. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
10. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. (*Minister*).	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
11. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, P. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
15. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., G. T. ...	NOMINATED.
18. Chambers, G.	European.
19. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
20. Congreve, C. R. T.	Madras Planters—Planting.
21. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
22. Davis, J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
23. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
24. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
25. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
26. Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., F. B. ...	NOMINATED.
27. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
28. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
29. Gnanavaram Pillai, P. J. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
31. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
32. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
33. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
34. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
35. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
36. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
37. Kaleswara Rao, A.	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
38. Kameswara Rao Nayudu, V. ...	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
39. Karant, K. R.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
40. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
41. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
42. Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, K. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
43. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED
44. Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
45. Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
47. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
48. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
49. Madhavan Nayar, K.	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
50. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur (*Chairman*).	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
51. Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
52. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
53. Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.	EX OFFICIO.
54. Marudavanam Pillai, C. ...	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
55. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
56. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M....	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.	EX OFFICIO.
58. Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B. (*Chairman*).	Chittoor N.-M. Rural.
59. Muniswami Pillai, V. I. ...	NOMINATED.
60. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.
61. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
62. Muthia Mudaliyar, S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).	NOMINATED.
64. Muthuranga Mudaliyar, C. N.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66. Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narayana Raju, D.	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayana Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
70. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar. ...	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
71. Narayanan Nambudiripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
72. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
73. Obi Reddi, C.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
75. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
76. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahâdur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
77. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
78. Raja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
79. Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).	North Central Landholders.
80. Raja of Ramnad (Bhaskara Rajarajeswara Setupathi *alias* Muthuramalinga Setupathi).	South Central Landholders.
81. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
84. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
85. Ramasomayajulu, C.	Cocanada City, N.-M. Urban.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.	EX OFFICIO.
87. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
88. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
89. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A. (*Minister*).	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
90. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
91. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
92. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
93. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
94. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
95. Satyamurti, S.	Madras University.
96. Seturatnam Ayyar, M. R. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.
97. Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98. Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99. Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., N.	NOMINATED.
100. Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
101. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
102. Slater, C.M.G., C.I.E., I.C.S., S. H.	NOMINATED.
103. Smith, J. Mackenzie	Madras Trades Association.
104. Soundara Pandia Nadar, W. P. A.	NOMINATED.
105. Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
106. Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
107. Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
108. Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*).	South Central Landholders.
109. Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
110. Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
111. Swami, Bar.-at-Law, K. V. R.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
112. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
113. Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed ...	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
114. Tampoe, I.C.S., A. McG. C. ...	NOMINATED.
115. Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
116. Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
117. Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
118. Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.	EX OFFICIO.
119. Vanavudia Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
120. Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
121. Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
122. Venkatarama Sastriyar, C.I.E., T. R. (*Advocate-General*).	NOMINATED.
123. Venkataramana Ayyangar, C. V. (*Chairman*).	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
124. Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
125. Venkataratnam, B.	East Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
126. Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
127. Watson, I.C.S., H. A.	NOMINATED.
128. Wood, C. E. (*Chairman*) ...	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
129. Zamindar of Gollapalli (Srimannarayana Appa Rao Bahadur Garu, Meka).	Northern Landholders, II.
130. Zamindar of Kallikota (Sri Ramachandra Mardaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
131. Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu alias Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
132. Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

133. Meston, Rev. Dr. W.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Madras University Act and the Andhra University Act.
134. Ramalinga Reddi, C.	NOMINATED for Bills to amend the Andhra University Act.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Second Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act.

VOLUME XXXIX

Monday, the 23rd January 1928

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.
Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur, Bar.-at-Law.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chambers, Mr. G. W.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Siva Raj, B.A., B.L., Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 23rd January 1928.

Volume XXXIX—No. 1.

Page 8.—Among the Members present :—
After " Hearson, H. F. P."
Insert " Kaleswara Rao, A."

PRESENT—*cont.*

Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Bar.-at-Law, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin S hib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. McG. C.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R. (*Advocate-General*).
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

(1) Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S.

(2) M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai Avargal, C.I.E.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No.* 15.

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Removal of the Sub-Court at Masulipatam to Gudivada.

*1268 *Q.*—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Sub-Court at Masulipatam has jurisdiction only over Gudivada taluk;

(*b*) whether representations have been made to Government by the people of Gudivada taluk to remove the said Sub-Court from Masulipatam to Gudivada; and

(*c*) whether the Government have decided to remove the Sub-Court to Gudivada?

A.—(*a*) The Sub-Court, Masulipatam, has jurisdiction over the Gudivada munsifi.

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

[23rd January 1928

Circular of the High Court regarding appeals of the ministerial officers under its control.

*1269 Q.—Mr. J. Kuppuswami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of Circular Dis. No. 2382 of 1921, dated 24th November 1921, of the High Court of Madras;

(b) whether complaints have been received that that circular stands in the way of ministerial officers appealing to High Court to have their grievances redressed in respect of appointments and promotions; and

(c) whether the Government propose to advise the High Court to cancel the circular?

Circular of the High Court regarding appeals of the ministerial officers under its control.

*1270 Q.—Mr. G. R. Premayya: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of Circular Dis. No. 2382 of 1921, dated 24th November 1921, of the High Court of Madras; and

(b) whether complaints have been received by Government that under that circular the appeals preferred to the High Court by the ministerial officers to have their grievances redressed in respect of appointments and promotions are withheld?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The High Court thinks that the circular is in order and the Government do not propose to interfere.

Criminal Justice

Attacks on Neill's statue.

*1271 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with regard to the several attacks that were made on Colonel Neill's statue—

(a) the date on which each attack was made;

(b) the name, age, caste and place of each of the persons that made the attack;

(c) the punishment awarded to each such person; and

(d) whether the Government have given any indication as regards the nature of the punishment through the officer conducting the cases for the prosecution or otherwise?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) A statement [a] is attached.

(d) No.

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on pages 93–96 infra.

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Heavy punishments awarded to the accused convicted for attempting to deface the Neill statue.

*1272 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the name of the Magistrate who awarded the maximum punishment of two years in one case and eighteen months in another, both rigorous, to the accused convicted for attempting to deface the Neill statue;

(b) what service the above Magistrate has put in; and

(c) whether any submission was made on behalf of the prosecution to award such heavy sentences?

A.—(a) In no case connected with the Neill statue was a sentence of 18 months' rigorous imprisonment passed. In one case a sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment was awarded for actually causing damage to the extent of Rs. 50 or more. The cases were tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Rao Sahib P. Sambandam Mudaliyar.

(b) About three years and six months.

(c) No submission was made on behalf of the prosecution to award the sentence of two years, but in view of the recurring nature of the offences the Prosecuting Inspector asked for a deterrent sentence.

Ferries

Examination of ferry boats carrying passengers.

*1273 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps have been taken to examine the condition of the ferry boats used for carrying passengers in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara;

(b) whether the ferry boats are expected to carry a particular number of passengers;

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, whether any agency has been employed to inspect these ferry boats; and

(d) whether in view of the danger involved in allowing boats to be overcrowded resulting in serious accidents, the Government propose to adopt measures for the safety of the public?

A.—(a) The Government are not aware of any special steps having been taken.

(b) Yes—the rules provide for this.

(c) No special agency is employed, so far as the Government are aware. The authorities to whom the management of the various ferries are entrusted have their usual executive officers for the purpose.

(d) The Government do not think that any special measures are required.

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Legislative

Correspondence regarding postal concession to the non-official members of the Legislative Council.

* 1274 *Q.*—Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the correspondence that passed between them and the Government of India regarding the postal concession for the non-official members of the Council; and

(*b*) whether the Government are aware that the non-official members have often to address the Government for the proper discharge of their duties and whether the Government have considered the need for granting postal concession to cover such cases?

A.—(*a*) A copy of the correspondence [a] between this Government and the Government of India on the subject is appended.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the orders in G.O. No. 1631 W., dated 29th July 1927, a copy of which was communicated to all non-official members.

Motor Vehicles Act

New ordinance regarding motor traffic in Ceylon.

* 1275 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the new ordinance regarding motor traffic in Ceylon published in August last has attracted the attention of the Government;

(*b*) whether the suggestions of the Madras City Corporation Committee regarding city motor traffic have been brought to the notice of the Government;

(*c*) whether, in view of the phenomenal growth of motor traffic and the increase of fatalities therefrom, the Government propose to modify the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1923, and also the Madras Motor-Cab Rules, 1921, in the light of the new ordinance regarding motor traffic in Ceylon; and

(*d*) whether the Government have considered the necessity of publishing an up-to-date edition of "Madras Motor Vehicles Rules" and "Madras Motor-Cab Rules" with forms thereunder and if so, when they propose to publish it?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The rules are perpetually under the scrutiny of Government and are being modified and amended from time to time. The provisions of the new ordinance in Ceylon will be borne in mind.

(*d*) The question of reprinting the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules will be considered.

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 96–97 infra.

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Police

Collections for the Police sports at Mangalore.

* 1276 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to his statement on the adjournment motion brought by Mr. Karant on 18th October 1927 on the subject of the alleged irregular collection for the Police Sports on the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Mangalore, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what investigations have been made as to the alleged irregularities ;
(b) what steps have been taken to prevent such irregularities ; and
(c) whether collections for Police Sports are to be stopped altogether ?

A.—(a) The Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, made a personal investigation into the alleged irregularities. It is found that the only irregularities committed were in the issue of notices and the collection of subscriptions which did not follow strictly the rules laid down by Government, e.g.—

(i) the notice was not published in the District Gazette ;
(ii) copies of the notice were not sent to public offices and institutions;
(iii) it was not directed that the subscriptions were to be sent 'only' to the District or Deputy Superintendent of Police ; and
(iv) a paragraph was included in the notice about His Excellency's attendance at the sports. As regards the allegation that 'excessive' collections were made, the amounts collected in 1926 and 1927 were Rs. 3,224-4-0 and Rs. 6,666-0-0 respectively. The increased collection made in 1927 was due to the fact that His Excellency was to attend the sports.

(b) & (c) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire under what circumstances these omissions were made. It is said that there are 3 or 4 omissions in applying the rules. Have the Government made enquiries why these omissions were made ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The omissions were made and the Government are enquiring."

Public Service

Grievances of copyists in the Judicial and Revenue departments.

* 1277 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many sheets of paper a copyist has to write per month in a Revenue office and Stationary Sub-Magistrate's court in the Presidency, what is the rate per sheet charged by the Government and how much is paid to the copyist out of the amount thus realized ;

(b) whether copyists are paid anything extra annually, or half-yearly, or quarterly in the shape of bonus ; and if so, at what rate ;

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(*c*) whether the system of payment is uniform all over the Presidency or different;

(*d*) whether copyists form part of the permanent establishment of the Revenue and Magisterial departments; if not, what is their status in the service;

(*e*) whether the copyists are employed at times to do the work of clerks in the above offices;

(*f*) whether they are given any extra remuneration when they have to do work other than copying documents;

(*g*) whether there exists any difference in status and rank between the copyists of the Judicial Department and those of the Revenue Department, and if so, what it is and why the same is maintained;

(*h*) whether the copyists are entitled to all or any of the privileges attached to Government service, such as leave and pension, etc., and whether they are governed by Civil Service Regulations; and

(*i*) whether the Government will investigate into the grievances of the copyists and redress the same?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The hon. Member is referred to Board's Standing Order No. 173, section (ii).

(*e*) & (*f*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested.

(*g*) The Government know of none.

(*h*) Eligibility for pension and leave is not a necessary incident of Government service but is a matter regulated by the rules made in that behalf. Copyists are not eligible for leave or pension.

(*i*) The rates for the remuneration of copyists were raised in 1922. Since then it has not been brought to the notice of the Government that the copyists have any particular grievance.

Emigration

Prohibition of emigration from the Agency.

*1278 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the paragraph on Emigration in the Administration Report of the Vizagapatam Agency for 1926–27; and

(*b*) whether in view of the expressed dislike of the Agent to the Governor and his expressed recommendation that the solution lies in the opening up of the Agency by a railway, the Government are prepared to prohibit emigration from the Agency?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The country is being opened up by making roads and a railway and the Government do not think the drastic step suggested by the hon. Member could be justified.

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Jails

Alleged ill-treatment of Neill statue satyagrahis.

* 1279 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the young men who offered 'satyagraha' at the Neill statue are treated with exceptional severity in jails;

(*b*) whether they are subjected to physical ill-treatment;

(*c*) whether any Jail officials have been in the habit of inducing them to apologise and get released on the pain of brutal ill-treatment as a consequential alternative; and

(*d*) whether these young men are given stale and evil-smelling food during their stay in jails?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) No.

Alleged humiliation of Neill statue satyagrahis.

* 1280 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a batch of Neill statue satyagrahis, aged between about 18 and 25 years, were taken to the Egmore railway station on the evening of 10th October 1927 by an escort of three constables;

(*b*) whether every one of these prisoners was hand-cuffed and whether they were being held by long iron chains rivetted to the hand-cuffs, the other end of the chains being held by the constables; and whether the constables were fully armed while escorting the prisoners;

(*c*) whether the three *satyagrahis* were dressed in complete khaddar wearing Gandhi caps as well while being so escorted by the police;

(*d*) whether there was any need for this special humiliation and whether any of this batch or the previous batches gave any trouble to their jailors or ever attempted to escape from custody; and

(*e*) whether the object of this humiliating treatment was to bring khaddar dress into contempt in the eyes of the people?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Yes.

(*d*) There was no special humiliation. The prisoners were hand-cuffed and escorted in accordance with the general rules laid down for the escort of convicts.

(*e*) No; prisoners on transfer, or when attending courts, are invariably dressed in private clothing.

Number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas taking their families to Andamans.

* 1281 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Mappilla and non-Mappilla prisoners in the Andamans who have made applications from April 1923 up to the end of March 1927 requesting the authorities to permit them to take their families to the Andamans annually;

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(*b*) the number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas who were permitted to take their families to the Andamans annually ; and

(*c*) the number of Mappillas and non-Mappillas who actually took their families to the Andamans annually ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The Government do not propose to call for the information.

Colonization of the Andamans.

*1282 *Q.*—K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applicants with their names and address who requested permission to colonize the Andamans from 1923–24 to 1926–27 annually ;

(*b*) the number of persons who were given such permission and their names ;

(*c*) the number and names of persons who actually left for the Andamans, during that period ;

(*d*) the number and names of persons who returned to India after staying there for a few months, during that period ;

(*e*) the reasons for their return ; and

(*f*) the number and names of persons who died in the Andamans and the causes of their death ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) The Government are not prepared to get the detailed information required.

Laws for the Mappillas in the Andamans.

*1283 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state —

(*a*) whether there are any laws in the Andamans to which the Mappillas therein are subjected ; and

(*b*) whether a copy of such laws will be placed on the table ?

A.—(*a*) Free Mappilla men, women and children in the Andamans are governed in the same way and by the same laws as those by which other free residents are governed. The laws in force there are the same as those in the rest of British India with the addition of Regulation III of 1876 and subsequent amending regulations.

(*b*) The regulations are available for sale and can be obtained by the public from the Government of India Central Publication Branch, Calcutta. A copy will be obtained and placed in the Secretariat Library for reference.

Number of Mappillas in Andamans.

*1284 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Mappilla men, women and children in the Andamans ; and

(*b*) how many of them are convicts ?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 826.

Corporal punishments in jails.

* 1285 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. Swami : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether corporal punishment is still given in jails ; and
(*b*) how many such punishments were given in 1926–27 ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Corporal punishments were inflicted in seven cases in 1926. No figures are available for 1927.

Retirement

Age-limit for the retirement of gazetted and non-gazetted officers.

* 1286 *Q.*—Mr. G. R. Premayya : Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the non-gazetted ministerial officers are allowed to remain in service after 55 years till they reach the 60th year ;

(*b*) whether the gazetted officers are not allowed to remain after 55 years ; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to issue instructions that the non-gazetted ministerial officers should be made to retire like gazetted officers at the age of 55 years without granting any extension ?

A.—(*a*) They may be required to retire at the age of 55, but should ordinarily be retained in service, if they continue efficient up to the age of 60. After 60 they may not be retained, except in very special circumstances and with the sanction of Government.
(*b*) Yes, unless retained on public grounds with the sanction of the Government or of the head of the department, if he is competent to appoint permanently to the post held by the Government servant concerned and the Government servant is under 60.
(*c*) The present rule was made by the Secretary of State and the Government see no reason for modifying it.

Education

Filling up of vacancies in the selection grade of the Subordinate Educational Service.

* 1287 *Q.*—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of vacancies there were in both the branches (Deputy Inspectors and School Assistants) of the selection grade of the Subordinate Educational Service since the formation of this cadre about five years ago ; and

(*b*) how many of these vacancies were filled up by Muslims and how many by other communities ?

3

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A.—(*a*) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the selection grade of Deputy Inspectors and the first grade of School Assistants. There have been 70 vacancies in both the cadres since the introduction of the time-scales of pay.

(*b*) Of the above vacancies 6 were filled by Muslims, 61 by members of other communities and 3 have been left unfilled under the orders of Government.

Number of Muslims getting Rs. 150 in the selection grade of the Subordinate Educational Service.

*1288 Q.—Mr. Abdul Hamid Khan: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the number of fully qualified Muslims who are drawing a salary of Rs. 150 and the period of time for which they have been drawing that pay without getting into the selection grade?

A.—It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to Muhammadan officers in the cadres of Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants. There are 13 Muhammadan officers in the above two cadres who are now drawing Rs. 150, four of whom are fully qualified for promotion to the selection grade. Of these four, three have been drawing Rs. 150 for over four years and one for over three years.

Facilities for trained graduates to appear for the B.Ed. Examination.

*1289 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the fact that the Andhra University has afforded facilities to trained graduates now in service to appear for the B.Ed. Examination privately;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the Director of Public Instruction is insisting upon trained graduates in service to undergo regular training in a college and become graduates in education; and

(*c*) if the answers to (*a*) and (*b*) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will exempt them from regular training in a college in view of the facilities afforded by the Andhra University?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It is presumed that by the term 'trained graduates' the hon. Member refers to teachers who at first underwent lower grade training and who subsequently passed the B.A. Degree examination. If this presumption is correct, the answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) is in the affirmative.

(*c*) The Government see no reason to interfere with the discretion vested in the Director of Public Instruction in the matter.

Alleged ineligibility of secondary-grade trained teachers for promotion to the senior grade.

*1290 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether only L.T.'s are considered eligible for promotion to the senior grades of the Deputy Inspectorate;

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(*b*) how many secondary-grade trained graduates there are now in service;

(*c*) whether such secondary-grade trained graduates are debarred from rising to the said senior grade; and

(*d*) whether they require to be exempted from passing the L.T. Degree Examination before being promoted to the said senior grades?

A.—(*a*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have directed that the time-scales of pay sanctioned for Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior Grade) should be applied only to persons who have passed their B.A. or M.A. Degree examination and have also passed the L.T. Degree examination. When qualified men are not available, untrained graduates and persons holding secondary grade teachers' certificates may be appointed as Deputy Inspectors of Schools (Senior Grade) with the previous sanction of the Government.

(*b*) There are now five graduates with trained teachers' certificate of the secondary grade in service.

Working of the Reorganized Scheme of Assistant and Special Lecturers in the Law College.

* 1291 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee recommended Rs. 300 as the minimum salary for Assistant Lecturers in the Law College;

(*b*) if so, why the salary was fixed at Rs. 200 per mensem contrary to the recommendations of the said Committee, and whether the Government will lay on the table a copy of the report of the Law College Reorganization Committee and the orders passed thereon by the Government;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Assistant Professors and Lecturers of Arts Colleges who do the same amount of work draw a higher salary than the Assistant Lecturers of the Law College;

(*d*) the number of lectures delivered by each of the Assistant Lecturers during the last two years and the number of lectures delivered by each of the Special Lecturers during the same period and the amount of the remuneration drawn by each of the Assistant and Special Lecturers; and the average attendance of the law students at the lectures delivered by both types of lecturers;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee recommended that Special Lecturers should be men of repute having made research in some particular branch of legal study;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that despite such a recommendation of the Reorganization Committee, a few of the Special Lecturers appointed were just Assistant Professors and Professors drawing a salary of Rs. 250 and Rs. 500 a month before the reorganization took place;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that persons are recommended and appointed as Special Lecturers during the middle of the academic year, and called upon to deliver a few lectures on any subject of their own choice at about the fag end of the year;

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(*h*) whether it is a fact that the Law College Reorganization Committee has recommended that a person once appointed as Assistant Lecturer should be continued so long as he cares to serve in the college and that his appointment should be automatically renewed at the end of three years except for special reasons;

(*i*) whether the Government propose to give effect to this recommendation; and

(*j*) whether they will call for a report on the working of the Reorganized Scheme of Assistant and Special Lecturers in the Law College?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government fixed the salary of Assistant Lecturers at Rs. 200 a month after taking into account all relevant considerations and also the evidence of the witnesses before the Committee.

The report of the Committee and G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924, passing orders thereon have been placed on Editors' Table.

(*c*) Assistant Lecturers in the Law College are part-time officers, while Lecturers and Assistant Professors in the Arts Colleges are whole-time officers of Government. The former are allowed the privilege of private practice. There cannot therefore be any proper comparison between the two classes of officers in respect of the work done or the salary paid.

(*d*) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1561, Law (Education), dated 17th August 1926, and G.O. No. 1589, dated 16th August 1927, which have been placed on Editors' Table. The Government are not in possession of any particulars other than those given in these reports.

(*e*) The hon. Member is referred to paragraphs 3 and 7 of the report of the Law College Reorganization Committee placed on Editors' Table.

(*f*) Special Lecturers are appointed by the Law College Council in view of their reputation for scholarship in particular branches of legal study. The fact that some of the gentlemen selected as Special Lecturers were once on the staff of the Law College cannot operate as a disqualification.

(*g*) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 8 of the Report of the Law College Reorganization Committee and to paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1702, Law (Education), dated 5th November 1924. The syllabus of special lectures has to be approved by the Law College Council. No definite period has been fixed for the delivery of the lectures.

(*h*) The hon. Member is referred to paragraph 6 of the Report of the Law College Reorganization Committee.

(*i*) Rule 9 of the rules regulating the constitution and working of the Madras Law College provides that Assistant Lecturers shall ordinarily hold office for three years and that they will be eligible for re-appointment at the end of the period.

(*j*) The annual reports submitted to Government give an account of the working of the College after its reorganization. The Government see no reason for calling for a special report.

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Residential quarters for women teachers in mufassal schools.

* 1292 *Q.*—Dr. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware of the hardships caused to the women teachers working in the mufassal schools for want of suitable residential quarters and especially when they are single and transferred from place to place;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) be in the affirmative, whether the Government will consider the desirability of providing them with quarters in convenient localities;

(*c*) whether there is any residential hostel for Muhammadan girls attached to the Hobart School, Royapetta; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) be in the negative, whether the Government propose to provide one as early as possible?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have been taking steps for the provision of quarters for women teachers employed in Government schools in the mufassal in cases where suitable private houses are reported to be not available. They cannot undertake to provide quarters for the staff of *all* the girls' schools in the mufassal.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Government will consider the matter.

Provision of quarters for the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

* 1293 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether Government are going to provide Rs. 65,000 for quarters with out-houses for the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University?

A.—Plans and estimates for the construction of a residence for the Vice-Chancellor at Bezwada at an estimated cost of Rs. 65,000 were prepared in 1926. The question of the provision of funds for the work has been deferred pending settlement of the question whether Bezwada should continue to be the headquarters of the University.

Removal of the Andhra University centre from Rajahmundry to Bezwada.

* 1294 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether the Andhra University negatived the proposal to remove the centre from Rajahmundry to Bezwada?

A.—The proposition that Bezwada should be made a centre in substitution of Rajahmundry fell through in view of an earlier resolution adopted by the Senate that the University should organize under its control a University College of Science at Rajahmundry.

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High School for Muslim girls in North Madras.

*1295 Q.—Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there is no High School for Muslim girls in North Madras; and

(b) whether the Government propose to make provision in the next budget for opening such a school next year?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The hon. Member's suggestion will be considered.

Schools for Muslim boys and girls in Coimbatore.

*1296 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of public schools meant for Muslim boys and girls in Coimbatore municipality and the annual expenditure on these schools and the ward or wards in which these are located;

(b) the number of high schools in the Coimbatore district and the names of the institutions in which Urdu is taught;

(c) whether any attempt was made to introduce Urdu in the Government College, Coimbatore; and

(d) the total expenditure incurred (1) by the Government, (2) by each of the municipalities, on education in the Coimbatore district for the year 1926-27 and the previous year?

A.—(a) The number of public schools for Muhammadan boys and girls on 31st March 1927 was two. The total expenditure incurred on them in 1926-27 was Rs. 2,569. No information is available as to the wards in which the schools were located.

(b) The number of high schools on 31st March 1927 was fifteen. Provision for the teaching of Urdu is made only in the Municipal High School, Udamalpet.

(c) In the school department of the Government College, Coimbatore, an Urdu munshi was employed up to the year 1923. In that year the post was abolished on account of the paucity of students taking the language. No representation for the revival of the post has been made to the Director of Public Instruction or the Government till now.

(d) The information required is given below:—

Name of agency.	Expenditure on collegiate, secondary and elementary education. 1925-26.	1926-27.
	RS.	RS.
Government	4,58,118	4,91,719
Coimbatore municipality ...	15,132	12,399
Erode " ...	8,413	10,542
Dharapuram " ...	4,429	6,166
Tiruppur " ...	6,734	11,704
Pollachi " ...	12,742	9,691
Udamalpet " ...	8,510	11,399

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Appointment of examiners for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.

* 1297 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Muslim pupils that appeared for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination in March 1927 and the number of pupils that passed the examination;

(*b*) the names of Urdu and Persian examiners for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination with their qualifications;

(*c*) the principle under which these examiners are appointed and the amount of remuneration paid to them for valuation of each paper; and

(*d*) whether these examiners are recommended by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board or by any educational authority, and if so, how many Muslims there are in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board, and who the educational authority is?

A.—(*a*) 675; there is no 'passing' or 'failing' in the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Public Examination.

(*b*) The information is confidential.

(*c*) Proficiency in the subject and experience in teaching. The amounts of remuneration paid for each paper are—

Group A.

	RS.	A.	P.
Urdu composition and translation ($1\frac{3}{4}$ hours).	0	4	8
Urdu texts ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hours)	0	3	4
Persian texts ($1\frac{1}{4}$ hours)	0	4	2

Group C.

	RS.	A.	P.
Urdu (3 hours)	0	8	0
Persian (3 hours)	0	10	0

(*d*) Examiners are appointed by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board; there is one Muhammadan member on the Board.

Urdu text-books for the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate course.

* 1298 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) under whose recommendation the Urdu text-books for Secondary School-Leaving Certificate are prescribed;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that as a matter of rule the Urdu 'A' group paper is sent to graduate teachers; and

(*c*) whether there is any up-to-date and complete syllabus of Urdu grammar compiled by the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Board for the guidance of the Urdu munshis of high schools in the Presidency; and if ot, why not?

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A.—(*a*) On the recommendation of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Advisory Text-Book Committee in Urdu.

(*b*) No; other things being equal, graduate teachers are preferred.

(*c*) No; the need for a separate and detailed syllabus in Grammar has not so far been felt.

Introduction of compulsory physical training in schools.

*1299 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what steps are being taken to introduce compulsory physical training in schools;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to particularly encourage Indian gymnastics and Indian games in schools; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to appoint a competent Indian gentleman as the Adviser for Physical Culture soon?

A.—(*a*) In secondary schools provision for physical training and games is regarded as an essential part of the curriculum and as a pre-condition of recognition by the Educational department. In elementary schools for boys physical training is a compulsory subject.

(*b*) The "Handbook on Physical Training" by A. G. Noehren, late Physical Adviser to Government, which is largely followed in schools, is based on Indian gymnastics, and encouragement is given both to Indian gymnastics and to Indian games.

(*c*) No such proposal is under the consideration of Government.

Recognition of non-communal schools in South Kanara.

*1300 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware that the non-Catholics in the district of South Kanara are reluctant to send their children to Catholic elementary schools;

(*b*) whether the District Educational Council is withholding recognition for schools of local bodies in villages where there are already existing Catholic schools;

(*c*) whether he proposes to see that the existence of a communal school does not prevent the starting of a non-communal school; and

(*d*) whether he is aware that Catholics as a rule are not permitted to attend non-Catholic schools and if so, whether he proposes to take steps to see that suitable facilities are afforded to non-Catholics to receive education in non-communal institutions, such as those of local bodies, and that the children of non-Catholics are not compelled to attend Catholic schools against their wishes by refusing recognition for non-communal schools?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government are not aware of any instances in which the District Educational Council has withheld recognition for local board schools in villages where there are already Catholic schools.

(*c*) Under the Elementary Education Act, the power of recognition vests in the District Educational Council and an appeal lies to the Director of Public Instruction.

(*d*) It is understood that Roman Catholics are not ordinarily permitted to attend non-Catholic schools. Recognition has not been refused to non-communal aided schools started in places where there are communal schools. Local bodies are not as a rule advised to open schools in places where there are already recognized Catholic or non-Catholic schools.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether, where there are two schools one a Catholic school and another non-Catholic school which is either a Government or local board school, it is a fact that as a rule the Catholic school is preferred even by Hindus ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am authorized to answer this, Sir. It is left to the discretion of the parents concerned."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The answer given by Government is not according to facts. May I know if it is a fact ? "

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Correct so far as our information goes."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" My question is whether it is correct."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I have no reason to doubt it."

Commercial and industrial schools in the Presidency.

* 1301 *Q.*—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many commercial and industrial schools are now in existence in this Presidency managed by the Government and private agencies and where ;

(*b*) how many students are studying in each institution ;

(*c*) the amount spent by the Government for each Government institution ; and

(*d*) the amount spent by the Government by way of grant-in-aid for each of the institutions managed by private agencies ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*d*) The hon Member is referred to subsidiary table A No. 6 (*b*) appended to the Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the year 1925–26, Volume II, and to Appendices I and II to the Report of the Department of Industries, Madras, for the year 1926–27 which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Subsidies to local bodies for secondary schools.

* 1302 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : With reference to the answer to question No. 102 answered on 24th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any departmental rules based on certain accepted principles have been framed in dealing with the question of subsidies to local bodies for secondary schools ;

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(*b*) if so, whether he will place them on the table of the House ;

(*c*) whether contributions were being paid to local bodies and municipal councils before the passing of the Madras Elementary Education Act ;

(*d*) if so, on what principles those contributions were based ; and

(*e*) whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement giving details of grants hitherto paid to local bodies and municipalities under section 37 of the Madras Elementary Education Act ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No rules have been framed. Each case is considered on its merits.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) Subsidies for elementary education were paid with reference to the needs of individual local bodies and their financial condition.

(*e*) The contribution payable from Provincial funds under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act in respect of the education tax collected by a local body varies from year to year with reference to the proceeds of the tax. The Government contribution payable in respect of the tax collected in a year is paid in the next year. A statement[a] showing the amounts paid in 1926–27 and another statement [a] showing the annual contribution payable to the local boards and municipalities under the proviso to section 37 are placed on the table.

Libraries

Annual grants to the Connemara Library for the purchase of books.

*1303 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the annual grant sanctioned for the Connemara Public Library for the purchase of books for each of the last five years ; and

(*b*) the total number of books purchased for the Connemara Public Library from year to year as compared with the Madras University Library during the past ten years ?

A.—(*a*) The amount spent on the purchase of books and periodicals for the Connemara Public Library during each of the last five years is given below :—

Year.	Amount.
	RS.
1922–23	3,000
1923–24	3,000
1924–25	3,000
1925–26	4,666
1926–27	5,137

[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 97–100 infra.

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(b) The number of books purchased for the Connemara Public Library during each of the last ten years is given below :—

Year.	Number of books purchased.
1917-18	615
1918-19	344
1919-20	282
1920-21	189
1921-22	204
1922-23	207
1923-24	232
1924-25	259
1925-26	231
1926-27	241

The hon. Member may obtain particulars as to the number of books purchased for the Madras University Library from the Syndicate.

Control and management of the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

*1304 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to take early steps to transfer the control and the management of the Oriental Manuscripts Library to the University of Madras;

(b) whether it is a fact that a good number of the rare and valuable manuscripts in the said library are all heaped and thrown together in a room in an indiscriminate manner; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take necessary steps to locate the said library in a more spacious and safer building ?

A.—(a) The question will be considered after the new University Library buildings are completed.

(b) No.

(c) There is at present no proposal to shift the library from its present habitation. If the University Library is removed from the premises of the Connemara Public Library, more space will become available for the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

Local Boards

Capsizing of the ferry boats conveying Roman Catholic pilgrims bound for Velanganni.

*1305 Q.—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some years ago the ferry boats conveying Roman Catholic pilgrims bound for Velanganni across a river at Negapatam capsized with the result that some pilgrims lost their lives;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when this incident occurred and what was the extent of the loss to human lives;

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(c) what steps have since been taken to facilitate the safe passage of pilgrims to the other shore;

(d) whether the District Board, Tanjore, prepared plans and estimates for putting up a bridge across the river in question;

(e) if the answer is in the affirmative, what was the estimated cost;

(f) what difficulties, if any, have stood in the way of this work being undertaken; and

(g) whether the Government are moving in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) In September 1913. Not less than 16 lives were lost.

(c) The accident was due to the overcrowding of a boat. Steps have since been taken by the President of the Tanjore District Board to prevent such overcrowding.

(d) & (e) Yes. The estimated cost of a girder bridge as sanctioned by the Government in 1921 was Rs. 2,33,634.

(f) Want of money.

(g) Yes. The question of financing the scheme is under consideration.

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—"With reference to the answer to clause (f), may I ask the hon. Minister whether this want of money refers to the estimated cost or whether some money is available even at present?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar:—"I am authorized to answer this question. It is not merely the cost. The matter has been enquired into and it is doubtful whether the work itself is necessary."

Nominations, Kistna District Board.

*1306 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that representations were received by the Government that the President of the old Kistna District Board, i.e., Zamindar of Mirzapuram, was mismanaging the affairs of the Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Zamindar of Mirzapuram interviewed the hon. the Chief Minister and His Excellency in connexion with his efforts to become the President of the Kistna District Board;

(c) whether it is a fact that 27 members were nominated to the new Kistna District Board by Government in May at the time of the bifurcation of the old Kistna District Board and 5 more became members ex officio;

(d) whether it is a fact that Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao, M.A., M.D., was unanimously elected as the President of the Kistna District Board only in the last week of June;

(e) what was the number of members fixed for the new Kistna District Board by the Government Order of May last ordering bifurcation;

(f) what is the present strength of the West Godavari District Board;

(g) whether it is a fact that 18 more nominations were made to the Kistna District Board in September;

(h) whether the President, Kistna District Board, i.e., Doctor Ramachandra Rao, was consulted with regard to these 18 more nominations and with regard to the personnel of these 18 nominations;

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(*i*) whether the Collector of Kistna district was consulted with regard to the personnel of these 18 nominations;

(*j*) if not, who supplied these 18 names to the hon. the Chief Minister;

(*k*) whether it is a fact that a dead-lock has been created in the administration of the Kistna District Board on account of these 18 nominations;

(*l*) whether it is a fact that these 18 nominations were made with a view to create a dead-lock, to dissolve the Board, and make fresh nominations in favour of the Zamindar of Mirzapuram to instal him as the President again;

(*m*) whether it is a fact that Doctor Rao's term of office was also cut down to one year at about the same time when these 18 nominations were made;

(*n*) what were the reasons that prompted the hon. the Chief Minister to take this action; and

(*o*) whether the Government intend to make the remaining three nominations also to the Kistna District Board?

A.—(*a*) A pamphlet was received in which several allegations were made against the Zamindar of Mirzapuram as President, District Board, Kistna. No other representation on the subject was received.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Yes. One of the ex officio members was already a member of the District Board.

(*d*) He was elected on 21st June 1927.

(*e*) In G.O.[a] No. 1182, L. & M., dated 29th March 1927, the Government stated that the new Kistna District Board would be formed with the minimum strength of 24 members. No Government Order was issued in May 1927 on the subject.

(*f*) The present strength of the West Godavari District Board is 31 including 4 ex officio members and the President.

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) & (*i*) No.

(*j*) The persons themselves.

(*k*) The Government have no information.

(*l*) No.

(*m*) & (*n*) The Government were advised that Dr. D. S. Ramachandra Rao's term of office as President would be one year as in the case of the members of the board.

(*o*) The question of appointing more members is under consideration.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—"With regard to clause (*c*), may I know whether the Collector of the district was consulted before nominating the 27 members?"

The hon. Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—"Notice, Sir."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—"May I know whether the outgoing President of the district board was consulted?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"No, Sir."

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 101–102 infra.

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Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" May I know if all the 27 members have approached the Minister personally or a Member of this Council Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao approached the Minister ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I have no recollection of this matter as it happened so long ago."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar :—" Was there any occasion to publish a list of corrections to the list of these 27 names ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I believe the hon. Member is as well aware of it as I am."

Construction of a bridge over the Keesara river, Kistna district.

*1307 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a bridge over the Keesara river, Kistna district ; and

(b) if so, in what stage it is ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Preliminary estimates for Rs. 6·8 lakhs have been approved by the Chief Engineer. The question of the provision of funds is under consideration in connexion with the Budget for 1928–29.

Municipal Councils

Nomination of minority communities to Mangalore Municipal Council.

*1308 Q.—Mr. C. Gopala Menon : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a member belonging to a community which is already represented by two elected members in the Municipal Council, Mangalore, has been recently nominated to the Municipal Council ;

(b) whether the person nominated had already served on the Municipal Council as a nominated member for two terms ;

(c) whether there is a rule to the effect that no person should be nominated for more than one term except for special reasons and that in no case should a person be nominated for more than two terms ; and

(d) whether there are minority communities such as the Billavas who have no representation at all on the Municipal Council ?

A.—(a) The hon. Member apparently refers to the appointment of M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib B. Mahabala Hegde. If so, there is only one other member of his community on the council.

(b) Yes.

(c) There is no rule. Instructions have been issued to Collectors that when it is proposed to re-appoint persons who have already served on a council for six years, they should state the special circumstances which render continuance in office desirable.

(d) According to the latest list Billavas are not at present represented on the council.

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Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why Mr. Mahabala Hegde was appointed having regard to the fact that he is already President of the District Board and the Public Prosecutor? When he has so many other duties which he has to carry on—very burdensome duties—why was he re-nominated for a third time?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" For the simple reason that Mr. Hegde's presence will be useful."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is he able to attend the meetings regularly as a rule? I am not aware whether he is able to attend the meetings regularly generally because he is burdened with other responsible duties."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Is it not a fact that his services could be availed of only by his presence and not by his frequent absence from meetings?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is really calling for an opinion."

Electric lights for Trichinopoly town.

* 1309 Q.—K. P. V. S. MUHAMMAD MEERA RAVUTTAR Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Trichinopoly municipality has made arrangements to replace kerosene lights in the town by electric lights; and

(b) if the answer is in the negative, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) The question is under the consideration of the Municipal Council.

Village Panchayats

Action taken on resolutions passed at Panchayat Conferences.

* 1310 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received copies of resolutions passed at the various Panchayat Conferences;

(b) if so, whether he will be pleased to place on the table of the House the action that has been or is proposed to be taken in regard to each point raised in the resolutions;

(c) whether a Bill to amend the Madras Panchayat Act, 1920, was published in 1924;

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the affirmative, why the Bill was dropped; and

(e) whether it is the intention of the Government to invest the village panchayats with the work of the present forest panchayats and also the duties in regard to irrigation under tanks, etc.?

A.—(a) The Government received copies of the resolutions passed at the Conferences held at Nattarampalli, Anantapur, Peralam and Tiruttangal in the years 1924 and 1925.

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(*b*) No. If the hon. Member will specify the points in regard to which he desires to have information, it will be furnished.

(*c*) & (*d*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 551 (454) on 18th October 1927.

(*e*) No general order in the matter is contemplated. Each case where such transfer is proposed will be considered on its merits.

Agriculture

Application by the Devadhar Reconstruction Trust at Tanur for grants.

* 1311 *Q.*—Mr. C. Gopala Menon: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether an application for grant was made for teaching agriculture in the Higher Elementary School conducted by the Devadhar Malabar Reconstruction Trust at Tanur; and

(*b*) whether he has considered it favourably?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The matter is still under consideration.

Aid to landholders keeping herds of cattle.

* 1312 *Q.*—K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have provided stud bulls of fine milking family to serve the milch cows in each and every taluk of this Presidency; if so, how many are now serving in each of the taluks of this Presidency; and

(*b*) whether the Government have given any aid to private landholders who keep herds of cattle; and if so, what form of help has been given to them till now?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1244.

Co-operative Societies

Travelling allowances claimed by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of the Fifth Circle.

* 1313 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle, resides in Saidapet;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that he claims a town allowance of Rs. 100 under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules, Local Allowances, clause V;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the rule allows those who reside only in the Presidency towns to claim the allowance of Rs. 100; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle, claims travelling allowance up to Egmore Railway station and also conveyance allowance from Egmore Railway station to the office in Chepauk when he returns from tour while he as a matter of fact alights at Saidapet?

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A.—(*a*) & (*d*) The Government have no information, but the attention of the Registrar has been drawn to the question and he has been requested to look into the matter and take such action as is necessary.

(*b*) The Deputy Registrar, Fifth Circle, draws a Presidency allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem.

(*c*) No.

Travelling and local allowances claimed by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle.

*1314 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. C. D. Nayagam, Deputy Registrar, V Circle, is living at Saidapet;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that he claims the local allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem which is allowable to officers actually living within the City of Madras (vide Madras Manual of Special Pay and Allowances);

(*c*) whether it is a fact that ever since he took charge of the V Circle he has been claiming travelling allowance from Egmore Railway Station for railway and road journeys as if he were living in Madras City proper;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that peons are carrying tapals to the Deputy Registrar's residence at Saidapet, from Chepauk, daily; and

(*e*) what the expenditure incurred by Government by this carrying of tapals to Saidapet is?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1313.

(*d*) & (*e*) The Government have no information but the attention of the Registrar has been drawn to the question and he is being requested to look into the matter and take such action as is necessary.

Appointment of clerks by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle.

*1315 *Q.*—Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle, appointed clerks for the offices of the Assistant Registrars of Cuddalore and Chingleput and had them transferred subsequently to his own office within a week; and

(*b*) whether it is also a fact that the Deputy Registrar did it only to circumvent the rules of the Staff Selection Board by which the Deputy Registrar has to give preference to the candidates selected by the Staff Selection Board?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) No.

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Appointments made by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Fifth Circle.

* 1316 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. C. D. Nayagam, Deputy Registrar, Co-operative Societies, V Circle, appoints his own men in the vacancies occurring in the mufassal and transfers them to Madras City within a few days or weeks of their appointment in the mufassal;

(*b*) whether he has so appointed Subrahmanya Pillai, Ramanadha Pillai and Jesudas Gnaniah;

(*c*) whether Government are aware that by this means additional travelling charges are incurred by Government; and

(*d*) why the Accountant-General has not objected to these travelling allowance charges being incurred?

A.—(*a*) No

(*b*) No.

(*c*) & (*d*) Does not arise.

Industries

Opening of an industrial school at Calicut.

* 1317 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state in what stage the proposals for opening an industrial school at Calicut and a trade school at Mangalore are and whether the courses of instruction, etc., have been settled?

A.—The question is under consideration.

Medical

Construction of the headquarters hospital at Palamcottah.

* 1318 *Q.*—Mr. D. THOMAS: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for the building of a headquarters hospital at Palamcottah;

(*b*) whether complaints have been made that the present buildings of the headquarters hospital are unfit and inadequate for the needs of a headquarters hospital;

(*c*) whether several years ago, private house buildings and sites were acquired at great cost for the purpose of putting up new buildings for the hospital;

(*d*) whether the houses thus acquired have been demolished and the lands cleared;

(*e*) whether the Government have now finally settled about the site of the proposed new headquarters hospital;

(*f*) whether the present buildings have been condemned by several high officials including His Excellency Lord Willingdon; and

(*g*) whether, in view of the urgent need for a proper building for the headquarters hospital and in view of the provincial remissions available this year, the Government will push on the scheme of the new hospital?

A.—(*a*) & (*e*) The Government have decided that a new headquarter hospital for the Tinnevelly district should be constructed on land adjoining the existing hospital for women and children at Vannarpet. Detailed proposals have not yet been worked out.

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(*b*) The Surgeon-General reported in 1924 that the existing buildings were unsuitable for a modern hospital.

(*c*) A site next to the present hospital was acquired for Rs. 34,000.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*f*) Yes.

(*g*) The construction of the new hospital will be taken up by the Government with due regard to its urgency in relation to the requirements of other medical institutions in the Presidency.

Public Health

Construction of a special drain for Salem town.

* 1319 *Q.*—Subadar-Major S. A. NANJAPPAH Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the drainage water of Salem and Shervapet town is let into the river Tiramanimattar, which is passing through the middle of the town;

(*b*) whether the people of the town and the dhobies are washing the clothes in the drainage water collected into pools on the bed of the river;

(*c*) whether the town is being visited periodically with cholera, plague and other epidemic diseases; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to make some arrangements to construct a special drain for the purpose of letting the drainage water to a place far away from the town?

A.—(*a*) The sullage water of Salem and Shervapet finds its way into the Tiramanimattar river.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The following statement shows the mortality in Salem municipality from the principal epidemic diseases during the five years ending with 1926:—

—	1922.		1923.		1924.	
	Number of deaths.	Rate.	Number of deaths.	Rate.	Number of deaths.	Rate.a
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cholera ..	3	·1	2	·04	86	1·6
Smallpox ..	125	2·4	17	·3	30	·6
Plague	29	·6	658	12·6	680	13

—	1925.		1926.	
	Number of deaths. (8)	Rate.a (9)	Number of deaths. (10)	Rate.a (11)
Cholera ..	167	3·2	247	4·7
Smallpox ..	56	1·1	9	·2
Plague	699	13·4	Nil.	Nil.

a Per mille of population.

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(*d*) In order to remove the nuisance caused by the stagnation of sewage in the bed of the river, it is proposed to construct intercepting sewers on both sides of the river and the Government have under consideration the question of providing funds for the work in the Civil Budget Estimate for 1928-29.

Provision of shelter for waiting patients in the Tirumani Leper Settlement.

*1320 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to my question No. 219 answered on 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of patients that have had to wait outside Tirumani Leper Settlement buildings on the average for each day during the six months from January to June 1927 ;

(*b*) how and where they were sheltered ; and

(*c*) what provision as to shelter is to be made in future for such waiting patients ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) There is no question of patients waiting for admission. Arrangements are made in advance for the reception of curable cases. Incurable, i.e., burnt-out, cases are admitted, if there is room when they apply for admission. The provision of waiting rooms would be equivalent to extending the settlement. The attention of the hon. Member is in this connexion invited to the answer given to clause (*c*) of question No. 219 asked on 26th August 1927.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether it is not a fact that patients before being admitted have to wait in the sun without any shelter ? I have myself seen it. I want to know whether the hon. Minister has ascertained it or not ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I am not aware that several patients have to wait."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know if at least some patients have to wait ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Admission is usually by previous arrangement and people are not taken in as they come in."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Before making arrangements they are expected to come and stay somewhere in the sun ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" They may stay elsewhere."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Where could they stay ? May I point out that this Tirumani village is far removed from the town and there is not even the shelter of a tree near by ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" Government do not consider that a shelter is necessary because the number of admissions is very limited and no accommodation beyond this is available."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know how many have to wait daily before being admitted ? "

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Muhammadan clerks in the Judicial department, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts.

1321 Q.—Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muhammadan clerks employed in the Civil Judicial department of Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Muhammadan clerk either on Rs. 60 to Rs. 80 grade or Rs. 80 to Rs. 120 grade in the above two districts;

(c) whether there are no qualified Muhammadan or non-Brahman clerks to be promoted to these grades in those districts; and

(d) whether there are any unpassed non-Muhammadan clerks in the above grades in the two districts;

(e) whether the policy of promoting unpassed and unqualified Brahman clerks to the higher grades is still observed in spite of the existence of non-Brahman and Muhammadan passed men; and

(f) whether deafness of clerks is taken as a disqualification for promotion to the higher grade?

A.—(a) Vizagapatam—Two.
Ganjam—One.

(b) The facts are as stated by the hon. Member.

(c) Vizagapatam—There are no qualified Muhammadan clerks; but there are qualified non-Brahman clerks.
Ganjam—There are no qualified non-Brahman clerks, but there is one Muhammadan clerk, who though not declared eligible for University courses of study, has passed the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests.

(d) Yes.

(e) No.

(f) The answer depends on the degree of deafness and the extent to which the defect will affect the clerk's efficiency in the discharge of a particular kind of duty.

Alleged irregularities of the Official Assignee.

1322 Q.—Mr. Ramanath Goenka: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases (since the present Official Assignee took charge) a declaration of dividend has been made in six months from the date of adjudication as required by section 69 of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act;

(b) what is the total number of cases of adjudication and the number of declaration of such dividends from the date the present Official Assignee took charge;

(c) what are the moneys now standing to the credit of the insolvency of Mr. Ar. Ar. Sm. Arunachallam Chettiyar, M. A. R. N. Ramanathan Chettiyar, R. K. Abdul Rahiman Sahib & Co. and T. Nurudeen Sahib;

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(*d*) whether the Government are aware that the Official Assignee has been carrying on indefinitely various kinds of business in competition with the trade ;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that the Official Assignee is now carrying on business (*a*) as a Cinema Proprietor, (*b*) as a Chemist, (*c*) as an Aerated Water Manufacturer, (*d*) as a Sugar Manufacturer and (*e*) as a Distiller ;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that in carrying on such business the Official Assignee utilizes moneys other than those belonging to the estate involved ;

(*g*) whether it is a fact that more than Rs. 50,000 was advanced to the Law Printing and Publishing business carried on by the Official Assignee in the insolvency of T. A. Venkaswami Rao;

(*h*) how much money was actually advanced, how much has been recovered and how much is the balance ; whether these are things done with the permission of the Government ;

(*i*) whether complaints have been received of the great hardship caused to the public by the practice of the Official Assignee taking out summonses for small sums to persons resident in all parts of India and Burma ; and

(*j*) whether the Government propose to take any steps to prevent such hardship ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*g*) The Government have no information.

(*h*) The answer to the first part is that the Government have no information and the answer to the second is in the negative.

(*i*) No complaints have been received by the Government.

(*j*) The control over the Official Assignee is vested in the hon. the Chief Justice, who is the appropriate authority to investigate and deal with the points raised by the hon. Member.

Irrigation

Provision of a separate channel for the ryots of Konalam village.

1323 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Konalam and Velur villages in Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district, have one common Isa eri to irrigate their wet lands ;

(*b*) whether water is available for irrigation to Konalam ryots only after the lands of the ryots at Velur are irrigated owing to the absence of a separate channel for Konalam village ;

(*c*) whether the Executive Engineer, North Arcot, has undertaken to provide a separate channel, if the ryots of Konalam village are prepared to bear the cost thereof ; and

(*d*) whether the Government will consider the advisability of providing the channel at their own cost as the ryots of the village are very poor ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) The answer is in the affirmative.

(*d*) The answer is in the negative.

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Railways

Location of Cocanada on the main line.

1324 *Q.*—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the communication received from the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, referred to in the answer to question No. 1144 answered on 4th November 1927 regarding the location of Cocanada on the main line ?

A.—The relevant part of the Agent's letter was as follows :—

The proposal involves an addition of eleven miles to the main line run, involving a longer journey and an extra charge for all main line passengers and goods. It is considered that the inconvenience and loss to the general public would more than counterbalance any advantages which the local inhabitants of Cocanada would derive from the change.

Land Revenue

Proposed closing of the Padne Bar in South Kanara.

1325 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : With reference to the answers to Mr. Schamnad's questions Nos. 698 and 699 answered on 19th October 1927 on the subject of the closing of the Padne Bar in South Kanara, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state what action Government are going to take or have taken on the proposal to close the Padne Bar near Nileshwar in South Kanara ?

A.—The feasibility of closing the Padne Bar and of opening the Kavoy Bar is being investigated by the Harbour Engineer in Chief to the Government. A preliminary note on the subject has been received and is under the consideration of the Government.

Improvements to the Manniar and reduction in assessment.

1326 *Q.*—Mr. K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that at the settlement of 1895, notwithstanding the reduction of the source of irrigation of Manniar from class 1 to class 2 on account of its defective irrigation, there was no corresponding reduction in the rate of assessment and that the rate of enhancement for the Manniar mirasidars at that settlement was 28 per cent ; and

(*b*) whether the Government will be pleased to remove the long-standing grievances of the Manniar mirasidars by effecting immediate improvements to the Manniar and also by lowering the rate of assessment ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Manniar as a whole was not reduced from class I to class II at the settlement of 1895. In respect of 18,814 acres out of a total ayacut of 24,158 acres, it was treated as a second-class source instead of a first-class source with the result that the increase in the assessment on those 18,814 acres was 14 per cent instead of 28 per cent.

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Minor Irrigation

Repairs to the irrigation tank of Pallikuppam village.

1327 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the irrigation tank of Pallikuppam village, Vellore taluk, is in need of repairs, and is incapable of holding enough water at present;

(*b*) whether there is a river channel feeding it;

(*c*) what is the extent of the wet ayacut under it and the extent of waste and well-fed irrigation for the last five years;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the ryots of this village were asked by the tahsildar to remove the prickly-pear from the tank-bund;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that no estimates for repairs have yet been sanctioned; and

(*f*) whether Government will be pleased to enquire into the matter?

A.—(*a*) The tank is silted up and is incapable of holding water up to its previous capacity.

(*b*) No; the water issuing from the sluice of the tank is joined by a river channel and the combined source so formed irrigates an ayacut of 64·75 acres.

(*c*) The tank has no separate ayacut of its own. There has been no waste under the combined source during the past five years. There are 16 wells in the ayacut supplementing the supply of water to an extent of 53·50 acres.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) & (*f*) In March 1926, an estimate for Rs. 2,360 for repairs and improvements to the tank was prepared. The main proposal was to raise the F.T.L. of the tank by two feet with the object of improving its capacity. The proposal was however dropped as the irrigation under the tank was sufficiently supplemented by the river channel.

Public Service

Alleged dismissal of the Head Accountant in Kaikalur Taluk office.

1328 *Q.*—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Patri Venkata Krishnarao, Head Accountant in the Kaikalur Taluk office, was dismissed from service for alleged negligence in not being able to detect forged and fabricated bills that were presented to him for encashment;

(*b*) whether the criminal case that was instituted against him was in respect of 3 bills out of a large number of bills with reference to which there was suspicion of fabrication and whether the 3 bills were chosen as affording the strongest case for the prosecution;

(*c*) whether the High Court after a complete trial of the case acquitted him honourably;

(*d*) whether he subsequently filed appeals against the order of dismissal and submitted memorials for consideration of the order of dismissal and for reinstatement in service and whether they were rejected; and

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(*e*) when an individual is found not guilty by the High Court, why the Government did not consider the desirability of reinstating the individual in service or retiring him on pension?

A.—(*a*) P. V. Krishna Rao was dismissed from service for gross negligence.

(*b*) The criminal case against him was that he abetted an offence under section 477-A of the Indian Penal Code—i.e., falsification of accounts—in respect of three contingent bills.

(*c*) He was acquitted by the High Court.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) He was not dismissed for abetting an offence under section 477-A of the Indian Penal Code but for gross negligence which is not necessarily a criminal offence.

Clerical establishment in the Registration department.

1329 *Q.*—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: With reference to the answer to my question No. 17 (*d*) at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether each District Registrar is preparing and causing to be printed at the Government Press, Madras, in Form K under Departmental Order No. 106 (*a*) of the Registration Department, Madras, a list of the clerical establishment, permanent and acting, corrected yearly up to 30th June;

(*b*) whether such printed annual lists are being sent to the Inspector-General of Registration as soon as they are printed and manuscript copies are also being sent on the 5th of every second month corrected and brought up to date under the same Departmental Order No. 106 (*b*);

(*c*) whether an approved list of temporary clerks is being printed at the end of the list of clerks in each district (Order No. 106) headed 'acting clerks and section writers' under Order No. 89 (*d*) of the Departmental Orders of the Madras Registration Department and sent along with list under Order No. 106 to the Inspector-General of Registration; and

(*d*) the total number of acting clerks included in the approved list of temporary clerks of the Registration Department from the district of Madura in acting service up to 30th April 1927 and the number of such temporary clerks who were ousted from service in pursuance of G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and G.O. No. 137, Public, dated 14th February 1927?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The list is printed annually corrected up to the 31st March.

(*b*) Three copies of the list are submitted to the Inspector-General as soon as they are printed and three copies of the same list on the 5th of every second month corrected and brought up to date in manuscript. Entire manuscript copies are prepared only when the stock of printed copies is exhausted.

(*c*) Yes. The correct designation of the list is 'Approved list of acting and temporary clerks.'

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(*d*) The number on the list on 30th April 1927 was 34 including 13 with a service of less than six months. Twenty-four were under G.O. No. 965, Public, dated the 16th November 1926, ineligible for further employment: six of these however became eligible under G.Os. No. 137, Public, dated the 14th February 1927, and No. 675, Public, dated the 29th July 1927, and were re-employed.

Labour

Recruitment of labourers to plantations from South Kanara.

1330 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 828 answered on 22nd October 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state after enquiring from the United Planters' Association of Southern India—

(*a*) the number of labourers recruited by the Association from South Kanara and sent to plantations in Mysore, Malabar, Nilgiris and Coimbatore districts in the years 1926 and 1927, the different communities and castes to which they belong;

(*b*) what steps the Association takes to ensure the accommodation, medical treatment and other amenities of life in the labour plantations of the labourers;

(*c*) how many of the labourers sent by the Association to the plantations in the places mentioned returned in 1926 and 1927 to the district of South Kanara; and

(*d*) whether it is a fact that a large number of the labourers returned broken down in health and wealth and, if so, what is the number of labourers in such condition and whether the Government propose to enquire into the causes and remedy the same?

A.—The Government do not think that the figures asked for could be collected without an amount of trouble which could hardly be justified by any purpose which they could serve: but they have referred to the United Planters' Association of Southern India.

Local Fund Accounts

Maintenance of records in local boards and municipalities.

1331 *Q.*—Mr. P. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that Local Fund auditors characterize the maintenance of records in almost all local boards and municipalities as unsatisfactory;

(*b*) whether Government have received any complaints that these auditors pass severe remarks against local boards on insufficient grounds and for trivial lapses;

(*c*) whether any steps are taken by Government towards the rectification of such defects so as to bring them to the standard desired by these auditors; and

(*d*) whether Government propose to fix any standard to which these local boards are expected to work up, for the guidance of these auditors?

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A.—(*a*) The general result of the audit of each institution is determined by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts who scrutinizes each audit report. Complete information as regards the results of 1926-27 is not available yet ; but taking the results of 1925–26, out of 944 audit reports on local boards and municipalities, including the elementary education fund accounts, only 506 or 54 per cent were declared to be 'unsatisfactory'.

(*b*) A few such complaints have been received.

(*c*) The audit reports of all local bodies, except unions, are forwarded with the chairman's or president's reply to Government by the Examiner, and Government comment on the several defects brought out in the reports and issue their comments in the shape of a Government Order. These comments are directions to local bodies to correct the defects brought to light and to improve the maintenance of their accounts. In the case of the union boards the criticism of their audit reports and replies has been entrusted to the presidents of district boards, who follow a procedure similar to that adopted by Government and described above. In addition to these criticisms Government review the annual consolidated audit report submitted to them by the Examiner. On the Consolidated Audit Report for 1925–26, they passed the following remarks among others :—

"Several of these councils can well afford to employ a capable staff for the maintenance of their accounts and registers and the Government trust that wherever necessary incompetent men will be replaced by competent accountants and that the chairmen will interest themselves more directly and exercise closer supervision over the work of their staff.

"The Government pay a monthly subsidy to each district board towards the cost of the accountants employed for the compilation of its accounts and of the accounts of the taluk boards in the district. If the accounts of any board in a district are not properly maintained it is open to the Government to withhold the subsidy due to the district board and to take other steps to enforce efficiency. The presidents of the district boards of South Kanara, Coimbatore and Madura are requested to bear this in mind.

"Local bodies should also remember that loans and grants from provincial funds may be refused to them if they fail to insist on the chairman or the president seeing to the proper maintenance of their accounts. Detailed instructions are given in the orders on the individual audit reports and the Government hope that chairmen and presidents will take effective steps to improve the condition of their accounts before the next audit. In the absence of a distinct improvement the Government will be constrained to adopt the measures indicated in the preceding paragraphs."

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The standard desired by the Audit department and Government is absolute accuracy and an adherence to rules and orders; and while it may be difficult to realize this ideal, at the same time it rests entirely with the local bodies to maintain their accounts in a far more efficient state than they do at present and also to rectify many of the defects pointed out in audit which unfortunately many of them fail to do and the defects continue from year to year.

(*d*) Obviously it is not possible for Government to fix any intermediate standard of efficiency in the accounts. They can only set a standard of absolute accuracy and judge local bodies by the degree by which they fall short of it.

Education

Industrial classes attached to the training schools in Malabar.

1332 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any industrial classes attached to the training schools in Malabar and, if so, the nature of industries taught in each school;

(*b*) the total expenses on and the income derived from the sale-proceeds of the articles made in each school for the past year; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the rattan industries taught in Badagara institution is of a most popular and useful kind and, if so, whether it is the intention of the Government to introduce it into other schools also?

A.—(*a*) There are no 'industrial' classes attached to training schools in Malabar. If the hon. Member refers to manual training, classes in the following subjects have been opened in the training schools:—

Name of training school.		Subject in which manual training is imparted.
Government Training School, Cannanore.		Woodwork and mechanical drawing.
Do.	Calicut ...	Do.
Do.	Palghat ...	Weaving.
Do.	Badagara.	Rattan and bamboo work.
Do.	Malla-puram.	Rattan and bamboo work.
Do.	Tellicherry	Woodwork.
Malabar Mission Training School, Nettur.		Weaving.

(*b*) The total expenditure incurred last year on the manual training classes referred to above was Rs. 5,175 and the total income Rs. 356.

(*c*) The class in rattan and bamboo work in the Government Training School, Badagara, is reported to be working satisfactorily. If proposals for the introduction of this subject in other schools are received they will be considered.

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Grants to the Andhra University for developing its teaching side.

1333 *Q.*—Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any proposals were submitted by the Andhra University for grants for developing its teaching side; and

(*b*) if so, in what stage they are?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The proposals are under consideration.

Defalcations in the grants to schools in Malabar.

1334 *Q.*—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was any case of defalcation of grant-in-aid money in any of the ranges of the Deputy Inspectors of Schools in Malabar;

(*b*) if so, in which range, when, and what amount;

(*c*) whether the person or persons involved in the case have been prosecuted, and if so, when;

(*d*) whether any enquiry was made by any person if any other such cases existed in the same range or other ranges;

(*e*) if so, by whom and when;

(*f*) whether it is a fact that grants were drawn in the name of imaginary schools in Malabar; and

(*g*) if Government have no information, whether they will enquire into the matter?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) In the Manjeri Mappilla range, in the year 1926–27; Rupees 384–12–0.

(*c*) The matter is under police investigation.

(*d*) & (*e*) No other case has been reported. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools are expected to take proper action if they are aware of any.

(*f*) Whether the case referred to in (*a*) falls under this category can be seen only after the results of the judicial enquiry are known.

Report of the Special Assistant Educational Officer regarding Mappilla education.

1335 *Q.*—Mr. K. Uppi Sahib: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received any report from the Special Assistant Educational Officer with regard to Mappilla education; and

(*b*) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not received any report.

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Pay of pandits and munshis in Government Arts colleges.

1336 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) what are the several grades of salary fixed for pandits and munshis in Government Arts colleges (first grade and second grade), high (or secondary) schools, middle (or lower secondary) schools;

(*b*) how those grades of pay are distributed among the said three kinds of institutions;

(*c*) what is the principle underlying the creation and distribution of these grades of pay;

(*d*) what are the grades of salary fixed for the teachers of the other non-technical subjects who, by the nature of their work, correspond to pandits and munshis in these respective institutions;

(*e*) what is the principle underlying the creation and distribution of these grades of pay of the other teachers;

(*f*) whether there is any common principle or system observed in fixing the grades of salary of these two classes of teachers, pandits and munshis and the corresponding teachers of other non-technical subjects; and

(*g*) if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*)—

	RS
First-grade colleges	100—5—125
Do.	75—4—95
Do.	50—3—65
Do.	40—2—50

NOTE.—In one or other of the first-grade colleges, there are pandits or munshis in one or other of the above scales.

Second-grade colleges	50—3—65
Do.	40—2—50
High and middle schools	40—2—50

In the madrasa-i-Azam, Madras, there are two posts of munshis on Rs. 75—4—95 each.

(*c*) The different grades have been fixed with reference to the qualifications required and the nature of the duties to be performed by the incumbents.

(*d*) & (*e*) The cases of the other teachers are not parallel as there is no similarity in respect of work or qualifications required, and the question of grades, their creation and distribution does not therefore arise.

(*f*) & (*g*) The different grades of salaries have been fixed on the basis explained in the answer to clause (*c*).

Local Boards

Disposal of appeals by local board servants.

1337 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any rules prescribing a time-limit within which local bodies are required to dispose of appeals preferred by their servants against departmental punishments inflicted on them?

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A.—No time-limit has been fixed for the disposal of appeals. Appeals are not however heard by local bodies. They are heard by

(i) a standing appeal committee of the municipal council or the district board in the case of municipal and district board ; servants

(ii) the president, district board, in the case of taluk board servants and ;

(iii) the president, taluk board, in the case of union board servants.

Roads

Construction of bridges in the Great Northern Trunk road.

1338 *Q.*—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the places in the Great Northern Trunk road where rivers are unbridged ; and

(*b*) whether there are any proposals to construct bridges at such places ?

A.—(*a*) A list of unbridged crossings on the Great Northern Trunk road[a] (the bridging of which is estimated to cost more than Rs. 25,000) is appended.

(*b*) There are perforated road dams at places Nos. (13), (14) and (15) in the list. Bridges at places Nos. (19), (24) and (26) have been taken up and are under execution. The question of providing funds for bridges at places Nos. (18), (20) and (25) is under consideration in connexion with the budget for 1928-29. The Government are sincere in their desire to see all trunk roads bridged throughout, and are taking the necessary steps. The remaining crossings on the Great Northern Trunk road will be attended to in their turn.

Agriculture

Qualifications of the Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore.

1339 *Q.*—Mr. P. C. VENKATAPATI RAJU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the qualifications of the present Principal of the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, including his training in agriculture, if any ;

(*b*) whether there are equally qualified people with greater service serving in the college as subordinates to the Principal ; and

(*c*) if so, the reasons for the same ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the establishment list of the Department of Agriculture.

(*b*) The Government do not think so.

(*c*) Does not arise.

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 102 infra.

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Co-operative Societies

Vellore Trade Union.

1340 Q.—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(*a*) to call for a report with reference to the answer to clauses (*c*) to (*h*) of my question No. 740 answered on 20th October 1927; and

(*b*) to state whether it is a fact that on the strength of the newly organized loan and sale society alone Mr. Murugesa Mudaliyar has got a seat on the executive of the District Bank at Vellore?

A.—(*a*) The Government do not propose to call for a report.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

Industries

Quantity of petroleum consumed and imported into the Madras Presidency.

1341 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the quantity of petrol consumed in the Presidency for industrial and automobile and other purposes for the years 1924–25, 1925–26 and 1926–27;

(*b*) the quantity of petrol imported into the Madras Presidency through the ports of Madras, Tuticorin and other ports in the Madras Presidency;

(*c*) the raw materials required for the manufacture of industrial alcohol; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House the information collected in regard to the availability of the requisite raw materials for the manufacture of industrial alcohol?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) Petrol is not separately recorded for statistical purposes. It is included under the head 'Dangerous petroleum flashing below 76° F., benzine including petrol and benzol.' The number of gallons of the above imported from Rangoon during the last three years are—

	TONS.
1924–25	4,103,270
1925–26	6,269,305
1926–27	6,963,668

There have been only very small imports of the stuff from foreign countries.

(*c*) The raw materials are (1) molasses, (2) mohwa flowers, (3) cashewnut fruits, (4) dhupa fruits, (5) palm nuts, etc. Power alcohol could also be produced from (1) cellulosic materials, e.g., rice straw; (2) vegetable materials rich in starch, e.g., sweet potatoes, cassava, maize; (3) tuber and root crops; (4) spoilt food-grains; (5) sulphite liquor. The synthetic production of alcohol is another possibility, the likely raw materials being (1) calcium carbide, (2) ethylene in the coal gas, and (3) water gas.

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(*d*) The information collected in the past is summarized below :—

Mohwa flowers.—The quantity of mohwa flowers that would be available annually from the Upper Godavari division and the Oriya Agency was estimated at about 3,500 tons. Information in regard to other areas is not available.

Molasses.—There is no information regarding quantities available. The available supplies appear however to be insufficient. Imports during last two years amounted to 2,470 and 4,534 tons.

Dhupa fruit.—The tree occurs chiefly in the South Kanara district. Roughly speaking, the number of trees will be from 50,000 to 70,000, and it might be possible to collect 20,000 tons of fruit, the yield of a full-grown tree in a good year being one ton of ripe fruit.

Cashewnut fruit.—The tree occurs in South Kanara, Malabar, and probably in the Guntur and Godavari districts. The quantity of the fruits that could be collected per annum from South Kanara district was estimated at 10,000 tons. The alcohol yield of certain samples tested was found to be 3·8 per cent on the weight of fruit taken.

Starch-bearing materials.—Some information as to the occurrence of starch-bearing materials was collected, but the matter was not pursued further as the enquiries indicated that there was such a great demand for starchy or sugary substances for edible purposes that the commercial production of alcohol from such substances was extremely doubtful.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

III

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

*The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" I move

'*That the House do place on record its profound grief and sense of the great loss sustained by the Government and the country by the demise of Diwan Bahadur Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., the first President of the Council under the Reforms Act, and convey its sincere sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.*'

" On the occasion when Sir Rajagopala Achariyar retired from his labours as President, this House had the opportunity and the privilege of placing on record its sentiments in regard to his work and his career. I do not therefore propose to speak at length on that matter ; but it is my duty now that he has been taken away from amongst us to remind this House of the great qualities possessed by Sir Rajagopala Achariyar, of the multifarious activities of that important worthy, of his fine career as an official President of this Council and especially is it my duty to emphasize that as President of this Council he fulfilled a great and unique part.

" He laid down sound conventions which are found even now to be of the utmost assistance to his successors and to the Council at large ; and in his conduct of the Chair, it may be said that he was by no means the least of those who have started the Councils of India on the right lines and who kept them going on sound lines of progress. He was a person of wonderful 11-15 a.m.

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versatility and many-sided activities, and it may be possible to say very much in regard to him. But I do not propose on this occasion, especially having regard to the fact that this House has addressed itself to this task before, to say more than this, that in him we lose a great patriot, a great countryman of ours and a great servant of the Crown."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mr. President, the work of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar is very well known in this Council, because he was its first President and we worked with him all the time when those healthy conventions were laid down by him. And his work as a Member of the Government, and his work as District Officer are too well known to be reiterated in this Council. I beg to associate myself with this resolution."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I wish to associate myself with all that has been said by my Friend the hon. the Leader of the House and by my Friend Dr. Subbarayan, the Chief Minister. The success, prestige and dignity of this House, to a very large extent, depend on the fact that Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar was the first President of this Council. He successfully laid the foundations of the traditions of this House. He was quite impartial and dignified in the Chair. His abilities were of a very high and even extraordinary character. Whatever he touched he adorned. As the Diwan of Travancore and as a Member of the Executive Council of this Province, and lastly, as the first President of this Council, his success was eminent. In his private life, he was thoroughly unassuming, and he was a very good friend. I have fully enjoyed his friendship and confidence for a very long time, and I, with other Members of this House, am firmly convinced that the country has become the poorer by his demise."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to associate myself with the motion moved by the hon. the Leader of the House and spoken on by one or two of my friends. One great trait of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar which I wish to refer to was his uniform kindness to all Members of the House, junior Members included. I wish to remind the House of the courtesy which he was kind enough to show to me, a junior Member of this House, in December 1923. An important resolution of mine was under discussion and it was the evening of the last day the House was sitting for non-official business and it was impossible to finish it that day and he had the courtesy to call me and say that he would arrange for the sitting of the House for two hours the next day, so that the resolution might be finished and put to the vote of the House. That was his nature. On behalf of the junior Members of the House and my friends I wish to associate myself with everything that has been said before."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Sir, I wish to avail myself of this opportunity of paying my humble tribute to the honoured memory of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar, the first President of this Council. I served him as the Deputy President of this Council all through his term of office, and I have known him as a friend. He had commanded the respect and confidence of all parties and their leaders. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar as well as the Raja of Panagal confided in him and sought his advice in the solution of their difficulties. The Swarajists also esteemed him and trusted in the fairness of his judgment. He was the ablest man among the Indians in his time; and he was a most courageous social reformer and a most benevolent bureaucrat, not excepting my European friends, with an extraordinary

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sympathetic insight into things. He was kind-hearted and helpful and many a man in this Presidency, from the humblest clerk even to the Member of the Council, owed much in life to his help and encouragement. With these words, I wish to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers."

* Rao Sahib L. C. GURUSWAMI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I for one would like to pass a silent vote of condolence on the passing away of such a great soul, as that of the first President of this Council. But there are occasions when we could not control our feelings and be pacified unless we give vent to our sorrow. The event in which we are concerned now is of such a character. All of us might remember the days of the inauguration of the Reformed Council. The public were eagerly waiting to know as to who would be chosen for the place, whose first President's rulings should prove precedents to the future. At such a juncture, the then Government found no other personality as that of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. He filled the place fittingly, because he was a man above parties. He had no individuals at heart to make or mar. He had no caste or creed prejudices. In whatever State or office he had been, what won him the distinction was his sympathy to the depressed classes, his views being cosmopolitan. He very easily associated with the humblest and lowliest of his countrymen. The position of the depressed classes would not have been what it is to-day but for his sympathy to the down-trodden. The Native States where he had been serving remember him for the good work he has done. No detailed accounts need be given here to illustrate the reforms he introduced which eventually proved to awaken a conscience in the country and to plead for the depressed classes. All the talks about untouchability and such like things were the outcome of the bold actions as those of Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar and Sir T. Sadasiva Ayyar who did not find any scruples to associate with the members of the depressed classes. I personally do not feel tired of praising Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar. I have had a number of occasions to meet him and take his counsel. I never regretted having approached him for any help. I felt as I was with a brother in spite of his exalted position. When I entered this Council for the first time, by his kind guidance, I never felt I was a stranger amidst the luminaries of the Council. I was given opportunities to express what all I had in my mind about the depressed classes. I cannot but conclude saying that the depressed classes owe to him the highest gratitude for all he has done. The tiny bust in this hall is not a sufficient memorial for all his services. A full size statue alone will probably commemorate such a man of head and heart."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I associate myself most willingly and most readily with all the noble sentiments to which the hon. the Leader of the House and other Members of the Council have given expression. I am glad that many of my fellow Members have emphasized the human element in the character of the deceased, his sympathy, his amiability, his humour. It is unnecessary for me to expatiate on this feature. His rare good qualities and remarkable abilities are all well known, and will not gain by repetition. I am glad that Mr. Muttayya Mudaliyar has spoken on behalf of the junior Members. I know, Sir, that the late Sir Rajagopala Achariyar was a great man with a wonderful decision of character and strength of will, and with a mastery of everything pertaining to his office, and yet, if he relaxed, if ever he relaxed, it was on behalf of the junior

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Members, the new Members, and the Members representing minority communities. I well remember the occasion when almost for the first time I began to speak in this Council I was about to be ruled out of order. But Sir P. Rajagopala Achariyar very ingeniously hinted to me that I should change the language of my resolution. I was lucky enough to understand the hint, and when I changed the language I was quite in order and allowed to proceed. My friend, Mr. Guruswami, spoke of the catholicity of his sentiments and sympathies, and I, on behalf of the Indian Christians, wish to place on record his never-failing kindness to the community which I represent. As a Diwan and as a Government servant, wherever he went, he always showed great sympathy for members of my community and here in this Council he always gave encouragement and help to Members like myself who represent the interests of minority communities. I am therefore most happy to associate myself with all my friends here in this Council and to place on record on behalf of my community our appreciation of his great merits and our sorrow at the loss which this province and this country as a whole has sustained in the demise of a great man, a great Indian and a great statesman."

The resolution was put and carried *nem. con.*, all the Members standing.

IV

ACT ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

11-30 a.m. * The hon. the President announced that the Madras Planters' Labour (Repealing) Act, 1927, which was passed by the Council, received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on 13th November 1927.

V

ACTS ASSENTED TO BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

The hon. the President announced that the undermentioned Acts which were passed by the Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor on the date noted against each :—

The Act to amend the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924	31st December 1927.
The Act to amend the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1926	2nd January 1928.
The Act to amend the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918	6th January 1928.

VI

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

(1)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the following Government Orders :—

(1) G.O. No. 1815 I.,[a] Public Works and Labour, dated 22nd August 1927, approving of Mr. Mullings' proposals to construct the Mettur Dam in cement.

(2) G.O. No. 1827,[a] Development, dated 9th November 1927, recording the audit report of the Industrial Institute, Calicut, for the year 1926–27.

[a] Printed separately.

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(3) G.O. No. 1844,[a] Development, dated 11th November 1927, recording the audit report of the Kerala Soap Institute, Calicut, for the year 1926–27.

(4) G.O. No. 2106,[b] Revenue, dated 26th October 1927, notifying the amendments proposed to be made to the rules under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, VIII of 1923.

(5) G.O. Mis. No. 2555,[c] Revenue, dated 8th December 1927, issuing erratum to rule 7 under clause 2 (*g*) of the rules notified in G.O. No. 2106, Revenue, dated 26th October 1927.

(6) G.O. Mis. No. 2964 W.[d] (Public Works and Labour), dated 9th December 1927, authorizing the expenditure during the current year of Rs. 22,600 regarding the acquisition of a bungalow for the residence of the Sub-Collector at Madanapalle.

(2)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the lists [e] of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1927.

(3)

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the preliminary report [f] on the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Bellary district.

(4)

The Secretary laid on the table copies [g] of the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th meetings of the Finance Committee for 1927–28 held on 21st, 26th, 27th and 31st October and 4th November 1927, respectively.

(5)

(*a*) With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Revenue Member in his answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 707 answered at the Legislative Council meeting on the 19th October 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement [h] showing the population, the beriz, the total cultivated acreage, etc., in certain villages of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts.

(*b*) With reference to the answer to question No. 322 answered in the Legislative Council on 27th August 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the statement [i] of offences of convicts released under section 401, Criminal Procedure Code, for the last five years.

(*c*) With reference to the hon. the Law Member's reply to question No. 42 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 23rd August 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the correspondence [j] showing the proposals of Mr. N. P. Ayyar regarding the maintenance and improvement of the Buckingham Canal.

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[a] Printed separately.
[b] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 103–104 infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix VII on page 105 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 105 infra.
[e] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 106–110 infra.
[f] Printed separately.
[g] Do.
[h] Printed as Appendix X on page 111 infra.
[i] Printed as Appendix XI on page 112 infra.
[j] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 113–128 infra.

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(*d*) With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 512 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th October 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of Rules 22 and 23 [a] of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

(*e*) With reference to the answer given to question No. 806 on 21st October 1927, regarding the contribution from ryots for the repairs of Badridu tank in Markapur taluk, the Secretary laid on the table the report [b] received from the Collector.

(*f*) With reference to the answer given to a supplementary question to question No. 771 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st October 1927, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of G.O. No. 792,[c] Home (Judicial), dated 3rd April 1918, on the subject of imprisonment for debt, with its enclosures.

(*g*) With reference to the answer to question No. 874 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 22nd October 1927, regarding the location of an arrack shop at Ganjivaripalli, Kurnool district, the Secretary laid on the table a copy of the report [d] of the Collector of Kurnool, dated 9th November 1927.

(*h*) With reference to the supplementary question to question No. 1119 put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th November 1927, regarding civil population who own land, etc., in Poonamallee Cantonment, the Secretary laid on the table the information [e] required.

(*i*) With reference to the answer to clauses (*c*) and (*d*) of question No. 1213 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th November 1927, the Secretary laid on the table copies of the letter [f] from the Director of Agriculture regarding the extent of land under cultivation and under well cultivation in zamindari areas in the Madras Presidency in 1926-27.

VII

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS FOR 1925-26.

GRANT II—EXCISE.

* The hon. Mr. T. E MOIR :—" I move

'*that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 2,17,590 *be granted under " Grant II—Excise—Transferred " to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1925-26.'

"The reasons which have led to this motion are fully explained in paragraph 40, sub-paragraph (2), of the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1925-26 which has been placed in the hands of hon. Members of this Council for some time, but perhaps I may here very briefly state the case. Previous to the year with which these accounts deal the Government of India supplied opium to this Government at cost price, but payment was not made to the Government of India until the issue from

a Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 129-130 infra.
b Printed as Appendix XIV on page 130 infra.
c Printed separately.
d Printed as Appendix XV on page 131 infra.
e Printed as Appendix XVI on page 131 infra.
f Printed as Appendix XVII on page 131 infra.

the store to the shop-keepers of this Presidency and the amount thus actually paid to the Government of India was determined purely by the amount issued. In that year the Government of India ordered that the cost price should be credited to them as soon as issue was made from the Ghazipur factory. In March of that year, a large issue was made in order to meet the supplies necessary for the first quarter of 1926–27, but advice was not received by the Commissioner of Excise in time for the necessary supplementary demand to be put forward. The amount was, however, credited to the Government of India and the actual payment was entered in the books of the Madras Government and debited to the accounts of the year 1925–26 : and as a result there has been an excess expenditure over the amount allotted in the budget grant of that year. The motion now before the House is on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 2,17,590 be granted under 'Grant II—Excise—Transferred' to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1925–26.

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I move

> '*that an additional sum not exceeding Rs.* 13,545 *be granted under* "*Grant XXXI—Stationery and Printing—Transferred*" *to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year* 1925–26.'

" The recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee and the reasons which have led to the Committee to make that recommendation for an excess grant are explained in paragraph 153 of the Committee's report for the year 1925–26. As hon. Members are aware, the actual amounts to be debited to Transferred departments under stationery comes under a separate grant as it is a Transferred subject, but there is only one store common to all the departments of the Government and the actual transactions are booked under the appropriate head from time to time. It would have been possible to enter all these amounts in the accounts of the year 1925–26 and to have a supplementary demand made then, had it not been for a misapprehension of certain instructions issued to the Superintendent of Stationery in order to make sure that supplementary grants were secured. Instructions were issued which necessitated that every need for such a demand should be intimated by the 1st March in the year concerned. As it happened, the Stationery department in this case misconstrued these instructions to mean that no intimation for supplementary demand would be accepted or would be considered after the 1st March. Of course a date was fixed with the intention that such demands should be put forward in time, not to forbid subsequent intimation, but he so construed those instructions with the result that the demand which might have been made before the end of the year is now made on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that an additional sum not exceeding Rs. 13,545 be granted under Grant XXXI—Stationery and Printing—Transferred to make good the excess expenditure incurred in the year 1925–26."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

VIII

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1927-28.

GRANT IX.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> '*that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs.* 55,000 *under " Grant IX* –22. *R B. a. General Administration—Legislative bodies —Reserved—Provincial Legislative Councils " for meeting the expenditure on travelling allowance to Members of Legislative Council during the current year.*'

" The explanatory note makes it clear that the travelling allowances have been largely increased mainly on account of the work of the Select Committee on the Andhra University Bills in which connexion certain witnesses have to be examined in Madras, as also in connexion with the Jain Succession Bill. I beg to move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 55,000 under 'Grant IX—22. R.B. a.—General Administration — Legislative bodies — Reserved — Provincial Legislative Councils ' for the meeting the expenditure on travelling allowance to Members of the Legislative Council during the current year."

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I request the hon. Mover of this motion to clear a doubt regarding this motion, and to tell me if, in spite of the fact that a number of hon. Members of this House are going to absent themselves from the Council until the end of this official year, it is necessary to pass this grant for Rs. 55,000."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" We do not know definitely, whether they are going to absent themselves, and if so, how long. In fact we have heard statements from newspapers and other places, that they may find it necessary to be here in Madras. The travelling allowance may not therefore be superfluous and we do not yet know what is going to happen."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT X.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> '*that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs.* 10,694 *in the current year under " 47. R. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of Enquiry—Malabar Tenancy Committee " under " Grant X—General Administration—Secretariats—Reserved " to meet the expenditure connected with the Malabar Tenancy Committee.*'

" I may say in this connexion that the Malabar Tenancy Committee has now made its report, which I understand is unanimous. The Committee is now engaged in drafting the necessary Bill to be brought before this House. The explanatory note gives full details for the extra expenditure incurred. I move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,694 in the current year under ' 47. R. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of Enquiry—Malabar Tenancy Committee ' under ' Grant X—General Administration—Secretariats—Reserved ' to meet the expenditure connected with the Malabar Tenancy Committee."

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I do not want to object, but may I know whether the hon. Law Member is in a position to supply the hon. Members with copies of the report which he said he has had from the Committee?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"Mr. President, the President of this Committee informed me that the report had been prepared and it was unanimous. The actual copy of the report has not reached Government. As soon as it reaches Government due publicity will be given to it."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I hope there will be no necessity for the sittings of this Committee beyond 31st March?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—"I think I can pledge myself to this: that the actual work of the Committee is over except for scrutinizing the provisions of the Bill which is now being drafted."

* Mr. J A. SALDANHA :—"Mr. President, I beg to rise to oppose this motion for this reason. It has been urged at least once before this Council that this Committee was entirely uncalled for and unjustified and this Council protested against the special grant of Rs. 30,000 under the circumstances which are quite unjustifiable and there was no legal justification under section 72-D of the Government of India Act. It has yet to be proved that 11-45 this Committee has justified its existence from the tenor of the evidence that a.m. was taken which was reported briefly in the papers. I do not see any new light was thrown by the evidence. The evidence produced was of a one-sided character generally. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar: 'Question'.) I might point out that the questionnaire was sent to 800 persons or so, but only 240 sent in their replies or responded to the invitations. Of these, a large number, I understand about 60 or 70, were from the landowners, a large number were janmis and very few from the tenant class. There has been a good deal of shuffling on the other hand on the part of the members of the Committee. From the real peasantry and the tenants or their representatives there is none on the Committee. Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar refused to be on the Committee. Another member also representing the tenants refused and Government had at last to put in one member who is a nominated member and another who belonged to a commercial firm at Calicut. We have thus a very unrepresentative Committee to deal with this question and I am quite at a loss to see on the other hand why such an enormous expenditure has been incurred, that is, Rs. 30,000 and another Rs. 10,000, totalling to Rs. 40,000, for carrying out the work for which there is absolutely no necessity. I am sure that all that we shall read from this evidence has been read over and over again and heard over and over again in the past. It is the same state of affairs, the same points raised, and the same answers given. No fresh light has been thrown. No change has taken place in the condition of the tenure or the relations between the janmis and the tenants. I therefore consider that there has been no justification for the appointment of this Committee and that it ought not to have been appointed. The Committee again ought to have been careful and ought not to have spent more than Rs. 30,000 which was allotted under protest. The manner in which this Committee was going about doing their work was mysterious. I had to pass through Malabar rather frequently for the last one month and

a half in connexion with one committee or another held at Madras and every time I found some members of this Committee roaming about Malabar and going home to rest a while frequently. This desultory and half-hearted way of doing things is just explainable because they could not get proper witnesses. Why was such a committee appointed at all of gentlemen who could not give their whole-hearted service for a continuous period in the interests of the janmis and tenants of Malabar? I think, this idea of appointing committees for doing work in this way in a roaming fashion is altogether to be condemned. I have already more than once protested against any roaming commissions and this is another roaming commission which has done absolutely nothing substantial. When their report is out, we shall be able to show that they were not able to do anything or produce a report worth reading at all. For these reasons I formally protest against this grant as I have protested in the past."

* The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have listened with interest to the remarks that have fallen from the hon. Member from South Kanara. I was wondering what he would have to say, but I realize that much of his speech was pitched in a key of ultra-pessimism and ultra-extravagance on account of the circumstance that he has perhaps to justify his existence on the seat opposite to me after the members of his party had left that seat."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I really do not know why my sitting here should have anything to do with it."

* The hon. the President :—" I shall explain. The hon. Member from his very conduct clearly shows the seat he should occupy. I have already requested him to go and occupy the seat allotted to him. I do not want to insist upon that, but the members of a particular party wanted to absent themselves from the general debate and I have anticipated the mentality of the hon. gentleman and have allotted an appropriate place for him and I request him to occupy that place."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" As to sitting, I would have to say . . ." (Cries of 'Order, order.')

* The hon. the President :—" The President has got the right of allotting the seats and I have already allotted the seat which the hon. Member has to occupy."

* The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" I was greatly amused, Sir, by the speech of the hon. Member from South Kanara. He has read portions of the evidence. He has asked the House to vote against this grant because certain members of one party do not form members of that Committee, because certain persons did not give evidence before that Committee and only a certain number of landholders have given evidence before that Committee and a number of Government officials have given evidence before that Committee. I consider it was entirely uncalled for on the part of the hon. Member to have dogmatised as he did in first of all characterising the members of the committee as irresponsible and secondly saying that they aimlessly wandered over the whole country. They have had the evidence of 250 witnesses. They have taken considerable trouble

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over their work and I understand that their report is unanimous, and, so far as I can see the strongest exponent of the other side of the case, Mr. Krishnan Nayar has not for the moment chosen to oppose it. I do not from that point of view say that it is not open to Mr. Krishnan Nayar to oppose this on other grounds. He may do so. But I would ask hon. Members of this House when they vote on this matter to wait until they see the report to see the work of that Committee. After all, it is presided over by a gentleman who has seen considerable service under Government, who has been a Diwan of an Indian State, of a Malabar State, who knows the conditions of Malabar land tenure. He has had as his colleagues men of various shades of opinion and various interests. It may be that one party, that is, the Congress party, has not been represented on the Committee. Is that a reason, therefore, for saying that the Committee is worthless? It may be that a certain number of persons have not given evidence before that Committee. Does that necessarily mean that we can judge in advance of the report? All that I say is that this House has before it no materials on which to judge that this particular report is useless or that these men have done their work in a wrong manner. The character and the antecedents of the President, the circumstance that after having examined 250 witnesses and a large number of documents they bring out a unanimous report, I submit, entitles this House to say 'Let us see when the work is completed.' It may be that the work on which many Members of this House have set their heart may be lightened and their task rendered easier by the work of this Committee, that their report may furnish materials for a just Bill. It may be that this House may improve on the Bill, but to say in advance that you should not give them the grant or ask that the work of this Committee should be stopped in the middle, after so much of it has been done and even the report stage has been completed, is to ask the House too much."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" May I have one information, Sir? The Law Member said that about 250 witnesses have been examined. Does my Friend mean that answers to questionnaire have been received from witnesses amounting to that number or does he really mean that so many witnesses as 200 or 250 have actually sat before the Committee and given their answers?"

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The total number of persons whose testimony has been before the Committee has been over 200."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I know from personal knowledge that the number of witnesses actually examined by the Committee does not come anywhere near that number of 200. It may be that answers to questionnaire may have been received. That is why I want that information from my Friend."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 10,694 in the current year under '47. R. Miscellaneous—Special Commissions of Enquiry—Malabar Tenancy Committee' under 'Grant X—General Administration—Secretaries—Reserved' to meet the expenditure connected with the Malabar Tenancy Committee."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XIII

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move—

'*that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs.* 500 *in the current year under 'Grant XIII—Administration of Justice —Reserved" for the pay of a Special Officer in the High Court to be appointed for the revision of Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders.*'

" As can be gleaned from the explanatory note, a District Munsif has been placed on special duty to complete the work of revision of the Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders. As lawyers know, the making up to date of the Civil Rules is of great importance in the daily practice and I move that the grant be made."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 500 in the current year under 'Grant XIII—Administration of Justice—Reserved' for the pay of Special Officer in the High Court to be appointed for the revision of Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders. I take that the House is ready for the question."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" I only want to suggest that the hon. Member should see that all the rules framed by the High Court in virtue of the Civil Procedure Code altering the schedules therein might also be consolidated and printed for the benefit of the Courts and the practitioners."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" The hon. Member knows that some of them generally appear as appendices to the Civil Procedure Code. If the hon. Member wants all the rules made by the High Court be gathered together, I will place the suggestion before the hon. the High Court."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 500 in the current year under 'Grant XIII—Administration of Justice—Reserved' for the pay of Special Officer in the High Court to be appointed for the revision of Civil Rules of Practice and Circular Orders."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXVI.

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

'*that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs.* 14,800 *under " Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred* (35 *b. Industries—ii. District Engineering*) " *for the survey of sub-soil water-supply.*'

" Sir, this question has been long engaging the consideration of the Government and in fact as long ago as 1916 some attempt was made to connect the levels of the bore holes put down by the Industries Department. But with the means at the disposal of the Government much could not be done in that direction and unless an intensive work was carried on in a particular area no practical results could be inferred thereform. At the last Collectors' Conference it was suggested that an area of portion of a district may be selected for this purpose and the results watched after working it for some time.

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To carry out that object, Sir, I now come before the Council for a supplementary demand and I take it that, when this work is completed, it will be of great use to people not only who want to sink wells for purposes of irrigation, but also to the several local bodies who may be able to provide good water-supply for drinking and other purposes. So, I hope, that this demand will be granted by the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 14,800 under 'Grant XXVI—Industries—Transferred—(35. b. Industries—ii. District Engineering)' for the survey of subsoil water-supply."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" With reference to the details of the grant, Sir, what is said in this note supplied to us is this. I refer to its concluding portion, page 2 : 'One water diviner on Rs. 150'. I wish to have further information about the qualification and the capacity of this water diviner. I have heard of persons who are reported to be clever in finding out places under which there is a supply of water. I myself had an occasion to try them in one or two cases and it was found in my personal experience that their prophecies or prognostications or statements were not even so valuable as the information often supplied to us by astrologers. I do not know whether my hon. Friend will be in a position to give us some definite information on which we can rely with reference to the capacity of this water diviner. The other items which go to make up this grant are pay of peon, pay of mechanic, travelling allowance, etc. The note says that power drills are to be used for making the experiment, but I find no provision for oil or firewood for generating the power necessary for the drills. Without fuel the drills cannot be worked. I had occasion to use a power drill lent to me by the Industries department. I had to pay for its transport and find the necessary materials for working it. It cost me about 22 rupees per day. Altogether I spent about Rs. 2,000 on it although I had no benefit whatever from it. I had to supply per day about three-fourths of a ton of firewood for its working. There is no provision here for the same. In this connexion I may mention that I was using another engine, also lent to me by the Industries department. For this engine I had to use oil which cost me about Rs. 6 or 7 per day. There is no provision made here for the cost of oil either. These engines will not move unless there is fuel. All these show that the details in the note have been prepared in a very perfunctory manner. Coolies are necessary for manipulating the engines, but they cannot move the engines. I do not know how my hon. Friend is justified in coming before the House with insufficient or no details with regard to a grant which he wants us to vote for."

12 noon.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I also join my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar in urging upon the hon. the Minister the necessity for making further enquiries regarding water diviners and placing the results thereof before us? There has been a good deal written on the subject recently in the papers in India as well as in England. Water divining is an art and it is well known that in India there is much superstition relating to it. In the West Coast there are certain persons credited with powers of discovering the exact places where a well ought to be dug to find water within an easy depth. I myself have personal experience of a case where a great scientist wanted to dig a well and, scoffing at this sort of superstition, commenced the work. In the end he did not find water and thereafter, yielding to the

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so-called superstition of the place, consulted the proper Persian water diviner and dug a well at the place pointed out by him. Here he found water within a short depth. There are certain persons gifted with supernatural powers and it is no use scoffing at them. These people, by some mysterious power, are able to note the rush of water underneath the earth. The hon. Minister must have read some literature on the subject in which Government are urged to go into the subject. I am sure the hon. Minister must have enquired into it and I request him to tell us what action he is going to take in the matter.

"As for the other matter, viz., to what extent and in what manner the water diviners are going to find the level of water, I wish to say this. There is a system of boring I am aware of. I do not know to what extent it is proposed to be done under this demand and what additional hands are necessary for the purpose. Very little information is given. I am afraid the Development department has been acting in this matter in a half-hearted way. I hope the Government will be in a position to allot a much larger amount for these purposes. This is a matter which is as important to the West Coast as it is to the East Coast. In Udipi and other places water cannot be had for miles and miles around. It is difficult to make an estimate in matters of this kind, because it is impossible to say at what depth water can be found. In matters of this kind some scientific knowledge is necessary and it is the duty of the Government to furnish this knowledge to the public at large in the shape of bulletins so that the public may take advantage of it."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I find that this proposal extends over 14 villages of the Bellary firka and costs about 1½ lakhs. If at the rate of 1½ lakhs for 14 villages the Government intend to spend money for the purpose of putting down boreholes, how long it will take to have a survey made in all the districts of the presidency and what ultimately it will cost are things to be considered. It will be a stupendous task and very large sums of money amounting to many crores will be required before this experiment as to the sub-soil survey can be completed. I want to know from the hon. Minister what exactly is the purpose he wants to serve by this sub-soil boring.

"Secondly, I should like to know from him what he means to do with these boreholes. The department goes and finds out at what depth water can be found. Is it going to leave it there or is it going to take further steps so that it may be possible for the villagers to draw water therefrom? Is it intended that these boreholes should be left there for anybody to be utilized for constructing a well or for irrigation purposes? If he means to develop each one of them into a regular well so that people of the locality may take water therefrom, it will be a good thing. But if he means merely to find out at what depth water can be found in particular localities and leave it there and tell the district board 'you dig the wells', then it will be so much money wasted. I submit that once this work is undertaken, we may go on with it and convert each borehole into a well so that in one firka at least we may have the satisfaction of having so many wells. Each borehole is estimated to cost about Rs. 350. Another Rs. 350 will probably make each one into a well. This aspect has to be carefully considered and in deciding to convert them into wells the Government should see where the wells should be dug and how near the villages or cheries they should be

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dug. So that, if my hon. Friend's object is not merely to have boreholes but also to have wells at places where they would serve the actual needs of the people of the locality, I will vote for the demand; because it will be really a good thing to have a scheme of this kind for providing water to the poor people especially of the Ceded districts. If it is necessary to have the scheme revised so as to suit the proposals that I advocate, I would urge upon the hon. Minister to do so and formulate definite proposals in that direction and not merely ask for $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs to have boreholes only."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am much obliged to the hon. Member for his informing criticism. As regards my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar's observations, they have, I think, to some extent been answered by my hon. Friend Mr. Saldanha. I am not going to take up the position of saying who is right and who is wrong. But this much I can say. In the Bombay presidency they have got a water diviner and he is paid a very high salary. There, his services are required to ascertain where water is likely to be had. In the present case, we shall be in a position to verify the experiments made by the water diviner because they will be followed by the borehole.

" Then, Sir, as regards the question whether separate provision is going to be made for fuel, I may assure the House that the present allotment will not be exceeded.

" As regards the other point raised by Mr Muniswami Nayudu, I may tell the House that I myself have considered the matter. For example, in one of the boreholes water has been found at a depth of 50 feet and the pumping shows that 650 gallons of water can be had per hour. So that I think with Rs. 350 it will be possible to have a small well for the benefit of small villages.

" As regards the point whether people, ryots and tenants, may utilize these boreholes, I have been speaking with my hon. Colleague the Revenue Member and he says that if such boreholes are going to be used by ryots for irrigation purposes, he would sympathetically consider applications for loans for sinking wells. So that it is our object, not merely to make these holes there for mere experimental purposes and leave them, but to use them for giving water to the people wherever it can be done and afterwards to give the people such help as they ask for."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Apart from installing pumping plants and other things ? "

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It all depends on the quantity of water that may be required. If the discharge is sufficient then a pump will be provided and if, on the other hand, it is necessary to accumulate the water available there, then a well will be dug."

* Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Does the hon. Minister hope to be able to dig a well in Bellary for Rs. 350 ? "

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" It all depends on the nature of the sub-soil."

The demand was put and adopted and the grant made.

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GRANT XXVIII.

12-15 p.m. * The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> '*that the Government be granted an additional appropriation of Rs. 5,134 under " Grant XXVIII—Labour including Factories—Reserved" for the amelioration of the condition of the Todas of the Nilgiri district under the head " 37 R. e. Miscellaneous Departments —Miscellaneous—Commissioner of Labour ".*'

" As the explanatory note shows, the sum that is required is intended to improve the moral and economic condition of the Todas. The main items of work are—

(1) relieving the Todas of their chronic indebtedness with the aid of a co-operative society subsidised by Government ; and

(2) giving them facilities for the cultivation of potatoes and other vegetables as their present occupations are insufficient to enable them to earn their livelihood.

" I am sure, Sir, my hon. Friend, the Labour Commissioner, will see that the amount placed at his disposal is properly spent in the interests of the Todas."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,134 under ' Grant XXVIII—Labour including Factories—Reserved ' for the amelioration of the condition of the Todas of the Nilgiri district under the head ' 37 R. e. Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous —Commissioner of Labour '."

* Mr. J. A. DAVIS :—" Mr. President, Sir, a great change has recently been brought out in the economic condition of the Todas. Many of them died during the outbreak of relapsing fever. The scheme now proposed has the support of a strong committee on the Nilgiris. Till recently this tribe would not take to cultivation and the Todas were mainly dependent for their livelihood on the milk of their buffaloes. These buffaloes have now so decreased in number that they are not able to subsist on their milk and have been forced to take to cultivation. In order to encourage them to cultivate their lands this grant of Rs. 5,000 is asked for. Unless some such help is given to the Todas, I am afraid their number will continue to diminish and ultimately the race will be exterminated. The Government also ordered an investigation into the cause of their decadence and sent out an expert from the Guindy Institute whose report showed that 50 per cent of the Todas were suffering from disease and that they should be given immediate treatment. The Committee on the Nilgiris has been co-operating with the Government in the task of ameliorating the condition of these people. The Todas have also to be relieved of their debts. If this grant is voted and if the Todas are given medical treatment, very soon they will, it is hoped, become a self-supporting race. With these brief remarks I strongly support this motion."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Sir, I heartily support this motion. In connexion with the motion moved by Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi, in regard to the dedication of girls to temples, I pointed out that the moral condition of the Todas needed improvement. I am glad that the Government have now taken up this question and are doing something for the amelioration of their

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condition. I only want to point out that the special staff that is proposed to be appointed for this purpose should be composed of such persons as are conversant with the conditions under which these people are living. The conditions under which these people live are peculiar and is not what generally exists in most parts of the Presidency. It is proposed to give them facilities to grow potatoes and vegetables. But as they live very near jungles exposed to the ravages of porcupine and other wild beasts, I request the Government to take necessary steps to protect their crops from such ravages, so that the money now demanded may be well spent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready to vote on this question. (After a pause)

" The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 5,134 under 'Grant XXVIII - Labour including Factories—Reserved' for the amelioration of the condition of the Todas of the Nilgiri district under the head '37. R.e. Miscellaneous Departments—Miscellaneous—Commissioner of Labour'."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXX.

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

> '*that the Government be granted a sum of Rs.* 28,250 *under " Grant XXX—* 41. *a. Civil Works—Transferred—Buildings—Administration of Justice " on account of the purchase of a bungalow for the District and Sessions Judge, Kistna.*'

" The explanatory note gives the circumstances under which I have come before this House for this grant. It is absolutely necessary that the District Judge should be in occupation of a Government bungalow and not of a private one; of course the rent will be collected from the District Judge. The purchase and repair of this bungalow will cost much less than the construction of a new one."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Government be granted a sum of Rs. 28,250 under 'Grant XXX—41 a. Civil Works—Transferred—Buildings—Administration of Justice' on account of the purchase of a bungalow for the District and Sessions Judge, Kistna. (After a pause) I take it that the House is ready for a vote."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant made.

GRANT XXXIV.

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I beg to move

> '*that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs.* 8,000 *under " Grant XXXIV—Agency tracts—Reserved " for the construction of temporary quarters for sixteen clerks and seven peons of the Koraput division at Koraput.*'

" The House may be aware that the Government have got a programme of works in the Agency. It is necessary that the engineering staff should be more conveniently situated than at the present locality where they live.

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There is no accommodation at Koraput and it is proposed to put up some temporary quarters before permanent arrangements can be made. For that purpose, as this is the working season of the year Rs. 8,000 under 'Grant XXXIV—Agency tracts' is quite necessary."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Government be granted an additional sum of Rs. 8,000 under 'Grant XXXIV—Agency tracts—Reserved', for the construction of temporary quarters for sixteen clerks and seven peons of the Koraput division at Koraput."

The demand was put to the House and adopted and the grant was made.

IX

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE AUDIT AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS FOR 1925-26.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, I move that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation accounts of the Government of Madras for 1925-26 be taken into consideration. I do not propose in making this motion to attempt further to summarise the document which is in the hands of Members of this House. I shall confine myself merely to stating, that if need be, I shall endeavour to answer any questions that may be raised by hon. Members with reference to that report. But perhaps, Sir, I may be permitted on this occasion to express to the committee who examined this report my thanks and appreciation for the thoroughness with which they have dealt with it, for the time and trouble which they have devoted to their task, and for the valuable suggestions which they have been able to place before the Government for consideration."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The report is for the consideration of the House."

12-30 p.m. * Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I wish to make certain observations with reference to certain portions of this report. The first point I wish to mention is that the punishment that has been meted out to the officer whose conduct has been dealt with in the first six pages of the report is very inadequate. The name of the Superintendent of the jail and the name of the jail even are not mentioned perhaps for the reason that it will cause pain to the officer concerned. The report states that the contractor used 26,575 working days of convict labour. There was no agreement with the contractor and there was no tender also. The officer was asked to produce the tenders. He simply said that tenders had been made and that they had been accepted. But the tenders were not forthcoming. Then again, the rate for the materials supplied was in excess of the rates sanctioned by Government. It is well known that the rates of the Public Works Department are higher than the ordinary market rates but the rates paid by this particular officer were much higher even than the high rates of the Public Works Department. No account was kept of the fire-wood supplied by the Government. A tram line belonging to the Government was used and no deduction was made in the amount paid to the contractor on account of the use of this tram line. As a result of the 'gross carelessness' of this officer Government have incurred a loss of Rs. 20,700. Even after making deductions for so many things from the total loss, the net loss is Rs. 8,200. The Government however observe as follows in the end :

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'The Government consider that no recovery need be ordered from the Superintendent. They are constrained to observe however that the Superintendent showed gross carelessness in the execution of the work and that he entirely failed to realize his responsibility as a Public Works disburser for seeing that the work was executed economically. Failure to observe the ordinary account rules and neglect of business methods have led to a loss of public money that might have been averted and the Superintendent is hereby severely censured for his carelessness.'

"I admit, Sir, that the censure is good enough; but it is not all that the particular officer merited. A perusal of the first six pages of the report shows that the officer was certainly careless; I do not suggest anything more than that; but the censure was not enough for his conduct. The money ought to be recovered from him. The leniency with which officers like the present one are treated will encourage, and in any case will not discourage, similar conduct on the part of other officers similarly circumstanced.

"Sir, the Jail department has been figuring prominently in this report and in the report of the previous years. The Jail officers have come in for a large share of the criticism at the hands of the Public Accounts Committee and of the Government. But in spite of all this criticism by the Committee and the censure by the Government it is remarkable that the department does not improve. I hope the Government will devise some means to check these matters. I know that the Government have passed orders to the effect that the Jail officers should not carry out works estimated to cost over Rs. 5,000 and that such works should be left to the Public Works Department. But this is not enough. The orders of Government will at best be only pious wishes unless the careless officers are visited with heavy punishments.

"Then again, Sir, in regard to the same department, it is stated in paragraph 4 (*c*) at page 8 of the report that in a particular jail, accumulation of dyed wool resulting in deterioration caused a loss of Rs. 10,334. There again, the report states:

'The Committee agreed that under the existing rules no action could be taken against the officers who had retired, but it regarded the frequency of such cases as showing that much has still to be done to place the management and supervision of jail manufactures on a proper footing and to insist on the observance of rules.'

"Because the particular officer responsible for this loss has been on the pension list, therefore, the Government say that they cannot take action against him. I submit that Government should have disciplinary control over officers on the pension list for actions done by them while in office. If they have no control over such officers they should institute a suit against them. I hope, Sir, that remarks like this would help to improve the administration in the Jail department. I hope that the Government will take more severe measures and see that their orders are duly carried out.

"Coming to pages 10—12 of the report dealing with the Russellkonda Saw Mill, I say, Sir, it is a deplorable story. Everything connected with the Russellkonda Saw Mill has a very stinking odour about it. The history of this Mill is known to all those who were members of the first Reformed Council and I think it is known to the Government officers also including my hon. Friend Mr. Moir who must have perused the records in connexion with this matter. In 1921 Government came forward with a budget proposal for establishing and maintaining this Mill. There was a keen debate and in the end the Council refused to vote the money required. But to the surprise of

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this Council, Government came forward the next day with a press communiqué intimating that His Excellency the Governor had certified the grant. In fact that was the first time when the power of certification by His Excellency the Governor was used. The Mill has been in existence for the last seven years. All this time the working of the Mill has resulted in losses. The report says:

'In the Audit Report on the accounts of this Government for 1924–25, the Accountant-General pointed out that the losses incurred by the Russellkonda Saw Mill during the three years 1922–23 to 1924–25 amounted to Rs. 12,475, while if the concern had paid interest on its capital, the deficit would have amounted to Rs. 88,750. The future of the Russellkonda Saw Mill has since been under the consideration of Government. . . .'

"Naturally the question of the Mill alarmed even the Members of Government and the result was that two Members of Government visited the Russellkonda Saw Mill to obtain first-hand information regarding its working. I think the two Members of Government are the hon. Mr. Moir and the hon. Mr. Usman Sahib. The report says: 'They considered the question of closing down the Mill at once. It would have been a matter for congratulation if their consideration had been given effect to. But they state in their report that they wanted to sell all fixtures and equipment for what they would fetch either as a going concern or for removal, but they were convinced that it would not pay anyone to buy the Mill as a going concern and that the buildings and the boiler could not be removed. The book value of the concern was Rs. 2,22,428 but they were doubtful whether they could get more than Rs. 50,000.' And the report goes on to say, that it appeared to the hon. Members that sufficient attention had not been paid to the supply of scantlings of the dimensions for which there was the greatest demand in the market and the Forest officers were asked to examine the question. Messrs. Parry & Co., again advised that certain things should be done. In the meanwhile Messrs. Fraser & Ross who worked out the interest on the money invested came to the conclusion that the interest from April 1922 to 30th September 1926 was Rs. 1,07,641 and that when this was debited in the accounts the total loss would come to Rs. 87,726. Ultimately the matter came before the Forest Advisory Committee and they recommended that the Mill might be continued for some time more to see what could be done. Let us hope that if the working of the Mill does not show a decided improvement so as to cover at least the losses incurred in the previous years, Government will come to the conclusion of closing down the concern.

"Incidentally, this shows the danger of the Government not paying any heed to the opinion of this Council. This is one of the many instances where the opinion of the Council which the Government regarded as lay opinion has been proved to be in the right while the expert opinion of the Government has been proved to be in the wrong.

"The next item is the Willingdon House. The question of the establishment and maintenance of the Willingdon House came up for discussion in this Council and though it was not put to the vote of the House there was considerable discussion over the matter regarding the advisability of establishing and maintaining an institution like that which was intended to serve as a sort of boarding house for officers and non-officials also. The report says that the concern has been working at a loss. In the Audit Report on the accounts of this Presidency for 1924–25, the Accountant-General brought to notice the loss that was being incurred year after year in

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connexion with the Willingdon House ever since its inception. The report goes on to say that it was then decided that the question of the desirability of continuing the House should be taken up in 1926 after the accounts for the year 1925-26 were received, but that these also showed a loss. After this repeated story of loss after loss Government have been obliged to lease the institution to a lady under certain conditions. The report runs as follows :

'The Government also agree to undertake the immediately necessary renewals and replacements of furniture and other articles subject to a maximum cost of Rs. 7,000 and with the proviso that she should pay interest on the sum at 6 per cent per annum and that the Government should have no further liability whatever for renewal or replacement of the furniture and other articles. It is of course understood that the lessee will take due care of all Government property handed over to her with this lease, including buildings and equipment, and be responsible for any loss or damage to such property other than such as is caused by natural wear and tear.

'The Chief Engineer has been asked by Government to enter into a lease, on the terms mentioned above, with effect from a date to be settled by him in consultation with her and to submit a copy of the lease-deed to Government for information.

'The Committee wishes to know after a year's experience how the arrangement has worked.'

"I think that, the sooner this experiment is put an end to, the better. This is another instance of the Government disregarding the opinion of the Council. 12-45 p.m.

"I wish to refer to only one other item. I refer to what is contained in page 28 of the report. That shows, Sir, that this Council is thoroughly impotent with regard to financial matters. We know that we have only nominal powers. It is said that we have got a command over the purse ; it reads well on paper ; but in practice we are absolutely powerless ; of course we know that fact from many instances. The report signed by my hon. Friends shows that in all cases in the year 1925-26 in which the Council reduced the amount of money asked for by the Government, His Excellency the Governor restored the grants. The following is a list of the reductions made by the Council and of the amount restored :—Land Revenue—Survey and Settlement—V. Board of Revenue (Settlement). The Council reduced this grant by Rs. 1,18,300. The whole of this amount was restored by His Excellency the Governor. Then again, another item ; Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrar—Pay of Officers (Official Referee only) Rs. 14,400. Half of that amount was restored by His Excellency the Governor, viz., Rs 7,200. Another item is Administration of Justice—Judges and Registrar. That item also was restored. Police—Rs. 1,00,000. The report itself says 'in each of these cases the whole amount of the cuts was restored except in item 2.' This item 2 is 'Official Referee' in the High Court. The sum reduced by the Council in that case was Rs. 14,400. Half of that sum was restored by the Government. What is the use of granting nominal powers on paper to this Council if the wishes of the Council are not to be respected ? These are some of the points to which I wish to draw the particular attention of the hon. the Finance Member as representing the Government and as the keeper of the financial conscience of the Government. I think that His Excellency the Governor does not restore the cuts without the advice of the hon. the Finance Member and without consulting him. I hold him responsible for these matters."

* Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro :—"Sir, it is not necessary to go into the details of the report. There is no doubt that the Public Accounts Committee

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worked with care and earnestness, and we have the result of their labours. It is very gratifying to find that the Committee has given a report to the Council in a very readable form. I am sure the House will appreciate the facility afforded by the report.

" However, there are certain items relating to the policy of the Government and a few details that we have to deal with. It is desirable that we should examine the policy which guides the administration of the various departments. No doubt I was in office during the year 1925–26. I will deal with only two items of which one has been referred to by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, the Russellkonda Saw Mill. This matter was discussed by this Council on several occasions. It is very gratifying to see that, after the visit of the two hon. Members of the Government, there has been greater vigour in the working of the saw-mill; they have made personal enquiries; they discovered what was not discovered for the last five years, that the supply of timber of the required standard was not available and that, therefore, the mill was working at a loss; they set about to work and asked the Forest Department to supply the required standard of timber and the required quantity, viz., 180,000 cubic feet. The mill can take 160,000 cubic feet to 210,000 cubic feet The supply was not adequate. After the visit of the hon. Members they have made arrangements for the adequate supply of timber by the Forest Department. As a result of that step we see that the accounts for September 1926 show a profit of Rs. 9,428. The previous deficit was more than Rs. 88,000. After the visit of the hon. Members two definite steps were taken in order to continue the work. One is to see that there is proper supply of the timber of required size. It would be seen from the accounts for the half-year ending September 1926 that the mill has worked at a profit. Secondly, the Government would consider the whole matter at the end of March 1927 and decide whether the mill should be worked or closed.

" One difficulty felt now is that there is great depreciation in the value of the capital invested in this business. It is reported that the value of the machinery has gone down by about 50 per cent. If the whole thing is to be scrapped immediately it would end in great capital loss; there is no private body enterprising enough to purchase the whole concern. With great hesitation the hon. Members thought it necessary to continue the experiment for one year and to see whether it would work well or not. It is gratifying to find that the working of the mill for the half-year ending September 1926 shows a profit. We can watch further developments in the working of the mill for the period ending March 1927. The matter will be placed before us at the meeting of the Council during March when we shall have complete details of the profit that has been earned since September 1926. It is too soon for us to say anything about the working of the mill after its re-organization, whether it is a failure or success. We shall have to wait and see what the Government are going to do with regard to this concern.

" There is one other point to which I beg the indulgence of the House to refer in detail; that is the matter of the financial policy. Hon. Members will kindly refer to pages 20 and 21 of the report. Page 20 discusses the financial position. The Auditor-General has drawn the attention of the Council to the fact that, while expenditure is increasing on a large scale, the

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revenue is not proportionately increasing. Therefore there must be deficit always. What will be the financial position of the Government of Madras when the Government of India remits the full contribution payable to them by this Government? The committee endorses the opinion of the Auditor-General that they must be very cautious in the matter of any commitments to be made upon the contribution to be released. Hon. Members will remember also the statement made by the hon. the Finance Member in March last when introducing the budget that, while the average increase of expenditure is about Rs. 40 lakhs a year, the average increase in the revenue is only Rs. 10½ lakhs a year. He pointed out that the surplus that would remain after meeting all the various commitments that had been made when the provincial contribution was released the surplus would be completely over in three years and that there would be no money available for 'nation-building' departments. We are obliged to the Finance Department for the communiqué issued about January 4th which explains the financial position of the Government when the provincial contribution is released. Hon. Members will remember that at the time when the Financial Relations Committee made its recommendations it was thought that the revenue of this province would be raised by about 223 lakhs of rupees. As a matter of fact we had 77 lakhs of rupees more than what was anticipated, i.e., 302 lakhs. All this amount was absorbed by the raising of the salaries of the various grades of services. A sum of one crore and 90 lakhs of rupees was absorbed by the revision of the scales of pay. We found that there was a deficit of about 28 lakhs of rupees in the budget year of 1921. Similarly in the year 1924 there was a deficit of Rs. 38 lakhs. After that year a portion of our contribution was released. At the time when it was released there was a total deficit of about Rs. 68 lakhs in the budget. The figures are given roughly. Therefore the financial policy of the Government then was first to see that the budget was balanced and to give whatever balance remained to the 'nation-building' departments. I was sorry that the financial position of the transferred departments was very much misunderstood and wrong statements were made by persons who ought to have known better about the matter; it was stated that the Ministers gave away their case and submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of the Finance Department. As I explained the position to the House then very clearly, the transferred departments were very vigilant at that time; it was found that there was a deficit of about Rs. 80 lakhs in the budget; whatever remained after balancing the budget was proposed to be given to nation-building departments. The balance of about Rs. 29 lakhs was thus utilized. A sum of Rs. 27 lakhs was devoted for the use of the 'Transferred' nation-building departments. A definite policy and a progressive policy was then laid down by the transferred departments which was approved by the Government. The Government gave the surplus for the use and benefit of the people such as expansion of elementary education, rural medical relief, rural water-supply and rural communications. These schemes were inaugurated in a progressive scale.

"As I said, Rs. 27 lakhs was utilized in the transferred departments and Rs. 2½ lakhs and odd in the reserved departments for rural development. Therefore there was no inequality. The balance available was utilized by the various departments for rural reconstruction work. A definite policy was laid down and the transferred departments prepared schemes to carry out 1 p.m.

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beneficial measures. In the current year a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs has been allotted in order to provide for the development of schemes already initiated by the last Ministry.

"It is absolutely necessary that the Financial Committee and the Finance Department should exploit fresh sources of revenue. It is dangerous to sit quiet when our expenditure is increasing in greater proportion than the revenue. At this rate what would be the state of the country at the end of a few years? This House has emphasized the necessity for caution in dealing with expenditure. We should also examine what sources of revenue are available and the various directions in which retrenchment must be effected. It is absolutely necessary for us to understand the policy of Government, and it is wrong to say that Government have no definite policy. The Government ought to pay greater attention to enable the transferred departments to be profited by the relief given by the Government of India. We have laid down a progressive policy in our administration three years ago and that progressive policy of development must be followed carefully.

"At page 40 you find the appropriation and the actuals in the year 1925–26. In that statement excess is shown as plus and savings as minus. There is an excess of about Rs. 95 lakhs appropriated more than actuals.

"If a department for which a certain amount is allotted is unable to spend the amount so allotted, it is an injustice to the other departments who require additional amounts. The Committee therefore rightly warns the departments and proceeds to say that the savings exhibited in the statement indicate defective budgeting. The caution given by the Public Accounts Committee must be borne in mind. I hope departments will take note of the caution and would avoid a great deal of this excess budgeting and give effect to the recommendation when they next prepare their budget."

* Mr. C. Gopala Menon:—"Sir, as a member of the Public Accounts Committee I wish to offer my thanks on behalf of the non-official members of the Committee to the hon. the Finance Member for the expression of gratification for the co-operation which we the members of the Committee have rendered in the course of its deliberation during the year. I would also express our gratification to the hon. Mr. Boag, the Secretary, for the help which he rendered to the Committee members.

"I consider that the work of the Public Accounts Committee is a very difficult one. I agree with the remarks of my hon. Friend from Malabar but I may mention here that during the course of investigations we had gone into every one of them in a detailed manner and one particular instance which the hon. Member pointed out related to the heads of departments. It was mostly due either to retiring officers or to inadequate investigation by the departments concerned, and the Committee, as the hon. the Finance Member pointed out, hope to pay special attention to see that there is no recurrence of these omissions. In regard to the retiring officers, there is no personal responsibility in the officers. The officer is not personally responsible for any irregularity and all that the Committee can do is to advise the head of the department of the work of the officer. There were also other irregularities such as excess purchases of materials. Wherever there has been defective budgeting and appropriation irregularities, we have informed the various departments that they should be more accurate in the matter of estimating. I shall

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quote some instances which the Accountant-General has pointed out and upon which the Committee has based its remarks. At page 20 he says: 'Repayments of borrowed capital have been held to be chargeable only to Revenues. In the accounts for the years 1921–22 to 1923–24, certain repayments were not so charged, and consequently the revenue expenditure figures for these years are less than what they should have been.' My own view is that there should be a separate allocation between revenues and capital account. Now on page 23, with regard to the 'Total number of demands presented to the Council,' the Accountant-General has pointed out that the total number of demands presented by the Finance Member in 1924–25 was 36 of which 22 were for Reserved departments and 14 for Transferred departments, while in 1925–26 the total number of demands was reduced to 32, 17 for Reserved and 15 for Transferred.

"Then again on page 24, 'the Accountant-General has referred to the existing practice, according to which a single demand including both capital and revenue items is presented to the Council in the case of expenditure relating to the Forest, Irrigation and Public Works Departments. The Accountant-General considers that it would be preferable if demands for capital items (met from borrowed money) were kept distinct from demands for revenue expenditure.' The Auditor-General points out: 'The question raised by the Accountant-General is both important and difficult. A budget estimate as presented to a Legislative Council presents the estimate of the net result of the revenue transactions of a year and also an estimate of the closing balance of Government as a whole having regard to revenue, capital and debt transactions. The inclusion within one grant of capital and revenue transactions of the same character enables the local Government to reappropriate between the revenue and the capital account and such reappropriations will necessarily affect the revenue balance to which the Legislative Council may, and should, attach considerable importance.' In a case like that, the position is that the revenue and capital account should be kept separate.

"The hon. Member Mr. Krishnan Nayar pointed out that with regard to 1-15 p.m. the provisions made in the accounts that on page 28 for the first item under land revenue the modified appropriation at the end of the year was Rs. 1,22,350 while the actual expenditure was Rs. 1,24 100. I should think that the actual expenditure must be kept within the limits of the appropriation whether it is voted or non-voted. I therefore think that the remarks of the hon. Member from Malabar are really such as deserve careful consideration. There is another question that came up before the Public Accounts Committee and that is with regard to the 'new services' referred to in page 30 of the report. There was detailed discussion with regard to what is meant by a 'new service.' The question arose with regard to the building of quarters for an excise officer. It is really difficult to define the term 'new service.' It puzzles me at least to get at a definition and the Auditor-General, Sir Frederick Gauntlet, points out that it is a new form of a service or a new instrument of service. A particular building, say, for instance, a tuberculosis hospital in a place where there is not one, may be a new service but when you have a number of hospitals of that kind then it cannot be considered a new service. It is still difficult to understand how we can decide upon an institution or a certain work as a new service and bring it under this head. This subject is under consideration and probably some suggestions will be made by the hon. the Finance Member in consultation with the Auditor-General. With these observations I support the motion before the House."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I might draw the attention of the House to the fact—the glaring fact—that we are dealing to-day in the month of January 1928 with the report on the public accounts of the year 1925–26. This report was drawn up on the 14th of November 1927 in connexion with the accounts that closed on the 31st March 1926 or, more than one year and a half after the close of the year 1925–26. We, the members of this Council received this report about a month ago. I for one did not receive the notice till this morning. But the notice was sent three days ago. There might be some members who leave their stations earlier than three days and they could not get any notice as in my case. Fancy this farce, for, what is this but a farce, to deal with the account of 1925–26 in the month of January 1928. Secondly, there is the omission to give proper notice that this would come for discussion at this meeting. Thirdly there is the dilatory manner in which it has been dealt with by the department. This is the third Council since the Reforms and it is absurd that this Council should discuss the accounts of financial measures passed by a previous Council. Then to come to the remarks made by Diwan Bahadur Krish an Nayar about the impotency of this Council I have dwelt upon it more than once. I have already expressed the helpless and hopeless impotency of this Council to deal with any substantial financial matter. I do not think this Council or any other Council in India enjoys as much power as the British Parliament enjoyed during the reign of Edward III. That was in the 14th century at a time when the people of England were far more illiterate than the people in India are at present. One in a million could not read. Yet they had Parliament with the power of the purse. Do you enjoy as much or one-half of it? I wonder whether there could not be a justification for walking out of the Council instead of staying here to discuss and criticise the accounts of 1925 in the year 1928. I am somewhat surprised at the belated justification of Sir Patro as to the part he played in doing justice to his department with the small sums of money that were placed at his disposal in 1925–26. I wonder why he and the other Ministers should have made so many tours at all with one Secretary each with so much grandeur and so much pomp. I am sorry the present Ministers are imitating that with even greater zeal. Therefore I think this sort of justification . . ."

* The DEPUTY PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. The hon. Member is going away from the subject. The report of the Public Accounts Committee is under consideration at present."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I dwelt on this point because one ex-Minister was just now justifying his policy in 1925. Now I have little time to deal with the report. No notice was given except these three days. I shall only refer to the forest portion. Attention has been drawn by the Accountant-General to several irregularities committed by the Forest department. These irregularities, I am afraid, are repeated year after year. I wonder what remedies are taken to remove these defects in the system of unpreparedness of the department, the want of control over the contractors, the leniency that is shown to the contractors by the department and other irregularities. I am not surprised that the department to some extent has to deal leniently with these contractors, because who knows what part some of the forest officers played by being at least privy to some of the frauds of the contractors. The whole department is worked in a most mysterious manner. There are so many supernumerary officers in the Forest department. I asked

questions several times and the officers are added every year. Thrice they have said that the matter is under consideration and yet supernumeraries are still being utilized. So many irregularities are repeated that I wonder why this department exists with such extravagance. At the same time there is the inability of this Council to control them. Though there have been strong recommendations by the Joint Parliamentary Committee and the Muddiman Committee that the Forest department should be a Transferred subject, we have practically no control over that department. I hope the Council will take note of this and the Government also will take note of this that this department ought to be conducted much more economically, and that much more publicity should be given to the activities of this department which are still elusive and mysterious. It is to be hoped that the officials who are remiss in their duties in controlling the contractors should be properly dealt with. The hon. Home Member should see that those who are responsible for these irregularities are punished. There are excessive numbers of officials and I do not see any reason why some of them should not be got rid of and reduced to some extent in the interests of discipline and economy necessary in the department. With these few words, I hope that the Finance Member will see that we do not have another occasion to enact this farce. I hope the accounts of 1926–27 will be placed as early as possible when the minds are fresh before this Council. At the present rate I think the fourth Council will take up the accounts for 1927–28. I would suggest that the accounts for the years 1926–27 and 1927–28 should be placed before this third Council itself. A special day should be set apart if necessary to discuss the reports. To-day the House is empty. The House takes so little interest in this old report for 1925–26. We find it hard to discuss the affairs so old as this. I hope the Finance Member will see that we have at least fifteen days' notice and the reports are placed two or three months earlier so that we may come to consider it with freshness. Is it not a fraud upon this House that we should be treated in the manner done to-day? I hope the hon. the Finance Member will take us more into his confidence so that this House may be really useful and not serve as a toy Parliament. To-day it is a rump Parliament, if I may so call it. With these feelings I sit down."

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

(Consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee was resumed.)

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" Mr. President, I am glad to think that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the accounts of 1925–26, has been more keenly discussed than in any previous debates and perhaps I may be allowed to associate myself with what Mr. Gopal Menon has said with reference to the work of the Accountant-General and the valuable information placed by him before the Committee. I was glad that Mr. Saldanha intervened in the debate because, although one may not always agree with him, his speech was marked by his usual vigour. But there was one expression to which I think I must take exception : I mean his reference to the report as a farce."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I did not call the report a farce. I only called the procedure a farce because it was presented in the year 1928."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—" At any rate, that does not detract from the value of the report. It is perfectly clear that this report is a treasure-house of most valuable information—a treasure-house in which I am glad to think there are always a number of members who are prepared to search and bring up the jewels it contains. It is usual to refer to the work of the Public Accounts Committee as flogging a dead horse : but for my part it is to the dead lion in the riddle that I would refer : 'Out of the strong came forth sweetness.'

" Mr. Saldanha also complained of the long time that has elapsed between the accounts of the year concerned and the placing of the report of the Public Accounts Committee before this House. Perhaps I may point out that on this occasion the delay has been a little longer than usual owing to changes in the procedure and the method in which the accounts are prepared. The closing of the accounts of a particular year is in any case a prolonged operation in the Accountant-General's office. The accounts as they stand on the 31st March in that office do not by any means represent the closed book. All sorts of adjustments, all sorts of debits and credits, have to be made and all sorts of statements have to be prepared. And then when these results are tabulated, the Accountant-General has to give his personal attention to the points to which he thinks it most essential that the attention of this committee should be drawn. That may take anything from six to nine months, and then the accounts have to be placed before the committee of the Council. My hon. Friend, Sir Patro, has made a very valuable contribution to our debate, and I think, it was perfectly fair on his part to point out that some years ago the Government and this House were not functioning under as favourable conditions as have come into existence since the remission
2-45 p.m. of our contributions began. And I also entirely concur with him in his warning, if that is the correct phrase, that the present conditions cannot continue. It is perfectly true that within a measurable period of time we shall have no further windfalls to expect, shall have spent those we have received and shall have to depend entirely on our husbanding our resources for such further advances as may be possible : and it is to these conditions that another point to which the hon. Member from Ganjam rightly drew attention is due. In the earlier period to which he referred, our departments were suffering from a starvation diet. But the ampler nutrition of recent years has induced a certain amount of indigestion : and the reason for the extent to which actual expenditure has fallen short of estimates is that departments have clamoured for more than they could assimilate. Nor in my opinion was one member, Mr. Saldanha I think, right in suggesting that this indicated that some departments were being starved while others were being over-fed. The symptoms of indigestion have been common to all departments and if, in any case, one department has shown that it could make a larger meal, that has been arranged by the usual process of supplemental demands throughout the course of the year. I would, however, issue a caveat against the idea that these lapses represent anything permanent. At most the expenditure in a particular department is deferred only till the following year.

" Perhaps I may now refer to some of the individual points which were raised by hon. Members in the course of our debate. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend from Malabar that the case to which he referred on pages 1 to 6 of this report is far from satisfactory. It was because of its unsatisfactory nature that it has come to be placed in such detail before this House. The main point, however, which I think the hon. Member desired to stress was that the actual disciplinary measures taken were inadequate and that a

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severer departmental punishment might well have been awarded. To the best of my recollection, the Public Accounts Committee were not of the opinion that the facts of the case called for severer steps being taken against the officer concerned. The reasons which led Government not to take a more serious view of the case were, in the first place, that they realized that it was hardly fair to expect an officer of the Jail department, who had no experience of buildings, to be placed in charge of a work of that importance. On that point the Public Accounts Committee have concurred in the conclusion that no work costing over Rs. 5,000 shall in future be entrusted to such civil officers acting as public works disbursers. Further, the conditions under which jail labour is employed on buildings are peculiar, and consideration has been shown to the officer's lack of technical knowledge and experience. And it was reported that, so far as these defects permitted, he had done his best to supervise and secure satisfactory work. Reference has also been made to the Russellkonda saw-mill and, if it is necessary, I am sure that my hon. Colleague the Home Member and I myself are prepared to stand in a white sheet and acknowledge that we are the Members of Government, referred to in the report; and I am indebted to the hon. Member for Ganjam for suggesting that our visit had probably useful results. But I may say that those results have been largely due to the zeal with which the officers responsible have tried to carry out the suggestions we were able to make. They have to a considerable extent improved the position and I think I am right in saying that when the position up to date is finally scrutinized it will be found that the saw-mill is now paying not only interest on the capital but a few thousand rupees profit. Were we to close down, that return would of course disappear: and it is possible that even half a lakh of rupees would be found to be a generous estimate of what the concern or rather the buildings and machinery would fetch. So long as that improved position continues, there will, of course, be no justification for closing down the mill and thus making the tax-payer bear the whole burden of the interest charges due to the Government of India on the capital borrowed without any return of any kind whatsoever.

"As regards the Willingdon House, I do not propose to go into that matter from its beginning. It was an experiment made at a time when, as hon. Members know, there was great difficulty in finding accommodation of any kind for officers who had to visit Ootacamund either as members of Secretariat or as heads of departments or others called up for consultation with Members or Ministers in charge of their departments. That position has very much changed and, as in spite of every attempt it was impossible to find out how many officers would utilize Willingdon House in any particular year, to anticipate accurately the expenditure for each year or to adjust charges retrospectively, it was decided to come to an arrangement by which in future Willingdon House might be run as a private concern. I am not aware how far that arrangement has been successful. Should it break down, we shall have to reconsider the position.

"I think both Mr. Saldanha and the hon. Member from Malabar laid some stress on the statement on page 28 showing the number of cases in which reductions made by the Council had been restored by His Excellency the Governor. It is of course not open to me to discuss the correctness of the step His Excellency took. But I wish to correct one wrong impression and that is why I call attention to the latter part of paragraph 15 where it is stated 'the Accountant-General has given a list of the reductions in the

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estimates of 1925-26 made by the Council and accepted by the Government and has observed that in no case has the actual expenditure exceeded the voted appropriations.' The number of these cases is ten. Mr. Gopal Menon has referred to the issue raised as to the reduction in the total number of demands without, I think, a very strong feeling on one side or the other. One of our difficulties, and it is very much a matter for the House itself to arrange, is to ensure that the time available may be so distributed as the more important items under each demand may come under discussion. The Public Accounts Committee were, I think, not anxious to increase the number of demands—an opinion in which I concur, as probably on the whole the reduction made in the number of demands has enabled the Council to cover a wider field than has been usual in previous debates and has enabled the Council to exercise as much scrutiny as is possible over individual demands. Should we see signs, however, that this desirable aim is affected in any way, we shall have to reconsider the position.

"Then again, one hon. Member raised an important point as to whether capital and revenue expenditure should come under the same grant. There again there is legitimate room for difference of opinion, but perhaps it is as well that when the House is scrutinizing expenditure on certain departments, it should have a conspectus of its total outgoings before it. I cannot remember any case in which improper reappropriations have resulted from this. Should such cases arise, I may say that they will be promptly dealt with by the Finance Department and, if necessary, reported to the Public Accounts Committee. Another hon. Member called attention to a reference in the report to the effect that during one or two years expenditure which ought to have been debited to the revenue account was not so debited. That happened in that period of financial stringency to which my hon. Friend from Ganjam referred and when the financial effect was the same. So far as our total indebtedness is concerned, it makes no difference whether you borrow in order to discharge instalments of a loan or borrow to meet a revenue deficit. The principle involved is however that where you borrow to meet liabilities which ought to be discharged from revenue, it is a revenue deficit which we have covered and the borrowings should be shown as being for that purpose.

"I do not think there is any other point to which I need refer. I am

3 p.m. sorry that Mr. Saldanha should have been inconvenienced in any way but I would assure him that any delay was not due to the Finance Department, as I understand that copies of this report were sent for distribution over a month ago. On one other point I agree with him. It is perfectly true that our dealing with financial matters is not entirely assimilated to Parliamentary practice. But the Public Accounts Committee, the work done by it, and the value of its report are, I am glad to think, following and attaining to the highest Parliamentary traditions. We are all apt to seek for a golden age and Mr. Saldanha apparently finds his as far back as the 14th century, but let me assure him that even in Great Britain at that time there was no Public Accounts Committee, there was no Finance Committee, and that, I think I am right in saying, once Parliament had voted certain sums of money, it had singularly little control over the manner in which these monies were spent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the report of the Public Accounts Committee on the Audit and Appropriation accounts of the Government of Madras for 1925-26 be taken into consideration."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

X

THE MADRAS MARRIAGES VALIDATION BILL, 1927.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Marriages Validation Bill, 1927,[a] and move that it be read in Council. If I am in order in doing so at this stage, Sir, perhaps I might say that as explanation on this motion there is really nothing which I can add to the statement of objects and reasons. The facts are, as stated there, that owing to the state of doubt as to the whereabouts of certain members of a mission in the Nellore district who held licences, those licences were cancelled with reference to the rule that where the holders of licences disappear for a period of one year, then the licences are withdrawn. In one case it was owing to failure to realize that there was more than one village of the same name. It was only discovered after issuing a notification that the members of the mission who held these licences had removed elsewhere and were still functioning in virtue of the licences which were still in their possession, although a notification cancelling them has been issued. There is no reason to suppose that they knew that the licences were cancelled. Of course, as hon. Members of the House know it is a matter of great interest to people whose marriages have taken place under such conditions that no shadow of suspicion should be cast on the validity of the marriages and that no doubt should now or at any time arise. For that reason, it has been decided that this Bill should be brought in to validate them."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —" The question is that the Madras Marriages Validation Bill, 1927, be read in Council."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I am sure, Sir, that no Member of this House will oppose this measure, because, I suppose, if this measure is not passed, probably doubts may be cast on the validity of marriages or on the legitimacy of the issue of the marriages contracted under these circumstances. But, it seems to me, Sir, that there have been serious irregularities either on the part of the district officials, the Collector, I suppose, who made the report that these gentlemen to whom these licences were granted were not residing in the district, or on the part of these gentlemen themselves. It should be taken serious notice of.

" What I am submitting to you, Sir, is that there were serious irregularities on the part of the officials who made the report regarding the residence of these gentlemen in the village or in the district or that there were serious irregularities on the part of these gentlemen themselves. For it is stated in paragraph 3 of the preamble—

> 'And whereas after the date of the said revocation (that is, the revocation of the licences) the said Mr. Nagappa, Murugappa and Joshiah continued to solemnize marriages and grant certificates of marriage as if the said licences were not revoked.'

" We find in the schedule to these Bills, in column 3, that these licences were revoked in January 1925 on the same date in the case of all these persons, namely, the 28th day of January 1925, and the licences were restored to

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th December 1927.

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them only after a period of more than two years, in May and June 1927, so that for a period of two years after their licences were revoked or cancelled these gentlemen went on solemnizing marriages and granting certificates. How did this happen? Was not the revocation of their licences communicated to these three gentlemen? If it was communicated, how did it happen that they went on solemnizing these marriages for a pretty long period of two years? If they had received intimation of these revocations, was it not a serious irregularity on their part to go on solemnizing marriages for a period of two years, and if it were so, why were the licences granted to the same persons again, who were guilty of a very serious irregularity—I may say, illegality? If it was not communicated to them, on the other hand, apparently they are not to blame. Then, why was it not communicated? Was it not a serious illegality involving serious consequences on the part of the persons whose duty it was to communicate this revocation? These questions require in any case an answer from my hon. Friend who introduces this Bill. As I said, I will not, and I hope nobody in this House will, oppose this motion as the absence of such a Bill will be serious. Either those persons who continued to solemnize are seriously to blame, or those whose duty it was to communicate the revocation are to blame and deserve some punishment."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—"Sir, I associate myself with my hon. Friend Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar's remarks. It is very strange that the people who solemnized the marriages were not duly punished because it is a criminal offence which can be dealt with as a penal one under the Christian Marriages Act or under the Penal Code. It is strange that no notice was taken of the delinquencies on the part of the gentlemen who celebrated these marriages. The other point on which I have some doubt is whether the Bill as it is drawn up legitimises the issue of these marriages, because, so far as I recollect, when an Act of this kind is passed it is generally provided that the issue of these illegal marriages which are now rendered legal also will be legitimate. For this purpose, it may be necessary to appoint a small Select Committee and that Committee might report to make the wording clear on the subject, if necessary, within the next two or three days. With this purpose, I would suggest, while I accept the principle of the Bill, whether it should not be made clear by the Select Committee within a day or two."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"Perhaps, Sir, I might first deal with the point raised by my hon. Friend, Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar. So far as the Government are aware, there is no reason in the slight degree to suppose that any one of these licence holders was aware of the cancelling of the licences or that they took any steps under the licences which were still in their possession under the slightest suspicion that they were doing anything irregular. The fact that the licences have been re-issued is due to this, that their issue has been recommended not only by the District Magistrate but also by the head of the mission. We have no reason to suppose that he would in any way countenance any irregularity of the kind if it had taken place. It is however possible that these circumstances might not have arisen if the procedure in respect of the enquiry and report had been more fully prescribed and in order to make it less possible for future cases of the kind to arise a more definite procedure is being prescribed.

"As regards what has been said by my hon. friend, Mr. Saldanha, I do not propose to suggest that this Bill should be referred to any Select Committee, because there is only one issue and that is the validation of the

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marriages. A person who has entered into a marriage under these conditions should be relieved at once of any doubt as to whether his marriage is valid or not. I do not consider that this is a point which need be thrashed out in a select committee."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I make one point clear, Sir ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Is it a point of personal explanation ? " 3-15 p.m.

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Yes, Sir. What I mean to say is this. This Bill does not declare that the issue of the marriages are legitimate. To declare that the marriages are valid may not legally mean the same thing as declaring that the issue of those marriages also are legitimate. I want that there should be a provision inserted in this Bill declaring that the issue of those marriages are legitimate."

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Is this a personal explanation ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not at all a personal explanation."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I have nothing further to add on the point. I do not propose to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee. I move that the Bill be now read in Council."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Madras Marriages Validation Bill, 1927, be read in Council."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, in view of the facts stated in explanation of the Bill I would request you in the exercise of your discretion to suspend Standing Order No. 39."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I wish to know whether there is objection from the Opposition."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, as I said before in order to remove all doubts regarding the legitimacy of the offsprings of these marriages, I want that the Bill should be referred to a select committee consisting of three persons, viz., the hon. the Mover, the Advocate-General and some one (a voice : the speaker himself) and they be directed to report before to-morrow."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If the hon. Member wants to move that the Bill be referred to a select committee he will be in order to make that motion when the hon. the Finance Member makes the motion that the Bill be taken into consideration. Now I am only requested to say whether in my discretion Standing Order No. 39 will be suspended or not. I should like to know from the hon. Member whether he has any objection to the suspension of the Standing Order. As regards the point raised by the hon. Member that it would be doubtful whether the issue of those marriages will be legitimate I wish to know from the Advocate-General whether the wording of the Bill is satisfactory."

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, the reason given by Mr. Saldanha for opposing this motion has really nothing in it. Clause 2 of the Bill provides that the marriages should be as valid as if those who celebrated the marriages had licences under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act to celebrate those marriages and that the marriages should be

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valid as from the date on which they were celebrated. I submit that there can be no possible doubt that the issue of such marriages are legitimate. The hon. Member has not cited any parallel legislation which has used the language which he says ought to be used in this Bill. If the marriages are valid as clause 2 of the Bill enacts, then the issue born of those marriages will be legitimate. Therefore if his opposition to the suspension of the Standing Order is based on an apprehension that notwithstanding the validation of the marriages under the terms of the Bill the issue might not be legitimate there is really no cause for apprehension. The Bill may be passed in the form in which it stands at present."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I suspend Standing Order No. 39."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" I move, Sir, that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :— " I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill be taken into consideration."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to a select committee composed of the Mover, the Advocate-General and someone in order to consider whether a provision like the one I have been indicating is not necessary to clear all doubts about the legitimacy of the issue of such marriages."

(After a pause)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" There is no one to second the motion."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Shall I be in order if I second it now ; am I late ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the hon. Member is late. Mr. Saldanha's motion, therefore, falls through for want of a seconder."

The motion that the Bill be taken into consideration was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 1.

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I move that the word ' Christian ' be inserted before the word ' Marriages ' so that the title of the Bill may read ' The Madras Christian Marriages Validation Bill '. "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the word ' Christian ' be inserted before the word ' Marriages '. "

The question was put to the House and adopted and the amendment was made.

The clause as amended was put to the House and adopted.

Clause 1 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Clause 2.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 2 was put to the House and adopted and it was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

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Clause 3.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

Clause 3 was put to the House and adopted and it was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

Schedule.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the schedule stand part of the Bill."

The schedule was put to the House and adopted.

Preamble.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the preamble stand part of the Bill.".

The preamble was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move that the Bill be passed into law."

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Bill has been amended by the Council. Does any hon Member object to the passing of the Bill into law at this sitting ?" 3-30 p.m.

Since there is no objection, the question is that the amended Bill be passed into law.

The motion was put to the House and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

XI

A BILL FURTHER TO AMEND THE MADRAS CHILDREN ACT, 1920.

* The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I beg to introduce a Bill[a] further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, and move that it be read in Council. The object of this Bill is to remedy certain administrative defects existing at present. A child detained in a junior certified school cannot be transferred at present to a senior certified school unless he exercises an evil influence upon other children or he is guilty of a serious breach of the rules of the school. There are several instances where we want that a child detained in a junior certified school should be transferred to a senior certified school where some special handicraft is taught. Sometimes we find that there is overcrowding in a junior certified school and we want to relieve the overcrowding by sending some of the children detained there to a senior certified school. In some instances we find that children above the age of 14 should be transferred to a senior certified school on account of the fact that the other children are very much under 14 years of age. There are also instances where we should like to transfer youthful offenders above the age of 16 from a senior certified school to a Borstal school. We find that there is no provision for these cases in the existing Children Act. To remedy such defects this Bill is being introduced."

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a Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 17th January 1928.

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The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, I second the motion."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, be read in Council."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, while I generally accept the principle of the Bill I may point out to hon. Members of this Council some defects in the wording and the want of sufficient guarantee against the transfer of youthful offenders as defined in the Children Act to a Borstal school . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" At this stage the hon. Member will be in order if he opposes the Bill on any question of general principle. If he wants to go into the details of the Bill he will have ample opportunity to do so by moving at a later stage that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee or by moving amendments at the stage of the consideration of the Bill clause by clause. If he now proposes to deal with the details as to the words used in the definition of words in the Bill, I think he will not be in order. If the hon. Member has any objection to the general principles of the Bill, this is the stage to enunciate his principle and oppose the principle of the Bill."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I oppose the last clause. There are two points involved. I oppose the second point of the Bill. The first point is the transfer of children from one school to another under the Children Act. The other point is the transfer of youthful offenders to the Borstal school without any restrictions or conditions. I would omit the last clause entirely or subject it to some restrictions or conditions which might be provided by the Select Committee. The underlying principle of the Borstal Schools Act is not exactly the same as that of the Children Act. There is some difference in the scope and objects of the two Acts. Otherwise the provisions of the Borstal Schools Act may have been included among those of the Children Act. The method of dealing with persons in each case is somewhat different. On that account I would object to the transfer of a youthful offender under the Children Act to a Borstal school where the discipline and the life of the school are different.

" Another thing we have to guard against is the extension of the period of imprisonment. During the discussion of the Borstal Schools Bill we on this side of the House pointed out the dangers of the authorities having enormous powers of keeping young men for a longer period than could ever have been dreamt of by imprisoning them in Borstal schools in the name of a school. To be in a Borstal school is practically the same as imprisonment. By transferring a youthful offender already kept in a Children's school to a Borstal school his period of school is extended for another two years. That would be the result of this Bill if passed into law. I think that here is a clever device to catch hold of some persons who are not agreeable to the Government and it is very easy to send youthful offenders kept in the Children's school to a Borstal school and keep them there for another period of two years, if not for a longer period. We must take proper care with regard to the passing of such Bills into law. On a previous occasion I found that a Bill was not so simple as it appeared to be even though it contained only one or two clauses. When I read the Bill carefully I found that there was a sting behind the Bill. I would not therefore pass this Bill off-hand without referring it to a Select Committee. In any case I object to the principle of the last clause of the

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Bill that youthful offenders should be transferred to a Borstal school. I object to the principle of this clause and I would omit it entirely or place it under certain restrictions and conditions so that the Inspector-General of Prisons would not have indefinite power to do what he pleases. There would be absolutely no control by anybody against this act which may be very arbitrary or very undesirable. I object therefore to the provisions regarding the transfer of youthful offenders from a senior certified school to a Borstal school, as the provision stands."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"As I intend to move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, the remarks made will be considered by it."

*The hon. the President :—"The question is that the Bill further to amend the Madras Children Act, 1920, be read in Council."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

The Secretary read the title of the Bill.

*The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"I move, Sir, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Advocate-General, Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. J. A. Saldanha and myself."

*The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"I second the motion."

*The hon. the President :—"The question is that the Bill be referred to the Select Committee of the hon. Members mentioned above."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

*The hon. the President :—"I appoint Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar as the Chairman of the Committee."

XII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE POLICE REGULATION, 1816.

*The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to introduce the Bill [a] to amend the Madras Village Police Regulation, 1816, and move that it be read in Council. The object of the Bill is apparent from the statement of objects and reasons. On account of the decision of the hon. Sir Abdul Rahim, there was difficulty found in cases where there was no village choultry. These relate to very petty offences for which, as may be noticed under the old Regulation of 1816, there might be confinement not exceeding 12 hours. It is much better that that difficulty should be removed, especially as the policy of the Government is to constitute panchayat courts under Act I of 1889. There may be difficulties in specific localities. In order to remove such difficulties, this step is taken."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur :—"Sir, I beg to second the motion."

*The hon. the President :—"The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Village Police Regulation, 1816, be read in Council."

[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st February 1927.

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*Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, I am sorry I have to oppose this Bill. The whole purpose and object of this Bill is to enable the village officer to confine a person convicted of petty theft or some petty offence in the place where the examination is held. Sir, my experience is that in many villages—as was just now stated by the hon. the Leader of the House—there are no choultries or chavadis. The examination is held by the officer remaining seated on the pial of his house or on the pial or in the verandah or in a shed in front of a temple. In the case of the depressed classes, there is the question of their inability to approach within 15 feet or 20 feet of the place where the village officer is seated. I do not see how the inquiry can be thorough or in what manner the persons convicted of petty offences can be confined unless it be that they are allowed to remain standing near the place in the open sun or under a tree the whole day or that they are confined with cattle in a cattle pound."

*Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Sir, I also regret that I have to oppose the introduction of this Bill. We all thought that the time had come when this obsolete and anti-deluvian Regulation of 1816 should be wiped out of the statute book. On the other hand, I am not a little surprised that the hon. the Law Member has thought it fit to revive this obsolete regulation as he proposes to do.

3-45 p.m. "Mr. President, Sir, there is absolutely no need for the Amending Bill brought forward by the hon. the Law Member, especially after the passing of the Village Panchayat Courts Act. The hon. Members are aware that in a village, for instance, where there is no choultry it is not necessary to confer powers of punishment in the case of some petty offence on the village officer. It is always open to the affected parties to refer the matter to a judicial authority. As it is, the village magistrate under this regulation does not follow any procedure. There are no rules to guide him. The average village munsif has no regard to persons. No explanation is recorded, he can confine any person for trivial offences, however respectable he may be, for 12 hours. Now, Sir, however respectable he may be, knowing as we do the acute factions and partisan spirit that is prevalent in these villages, knowing as we do that these village officers make it a point to molest their opponents, we must unhesitatingly refuse our assent to such a legislation at this stage. It is said, Sir, that this regulation is still in force and that the addition of the clause was necessitated by the decision of the Madras High Court passed in 1920 and the Government did not think fit to take any action in the matter till 1928. In 1926 a Bill was published and withdrawn. It was again published in February 1927 and again withdrawn. Now in 1928, I fail to see the reason for such a belated legislation. I am afraid, Sir, that the word 'choultry' is not there casually. The village magistrate can examine the offender without this safeguard in any place he likes. He may confine him in any place where he holds his court. As pointed out by Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, he may hold his court under a tree, hold some kind of verbal examination and punish him with confinement, and even sometimes in his own field under a hot sun. The choultry at least ensures some publicity. Therefore, from all points of view, I do not want that this additional clause should be introduced as it will give the village magistrate the power to molest and to tyrannize over his opponents, especially in view of the acute factious feeling that is prevalent in the villages."

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* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—"I agree with Mr. Siva Rao in his view that the measure is a dangerous one and that the hon. the Law Member should not have come with a proposal of this kind at this time of the day. We know what kind of men these village officers are. Under this Bill, if it becomes law, a person may be confined by the village headman wherever he likes. It is high time to repeal the existing Regulation under which these officers are empowered to confine persons for a period of 12 hours in village choultries. It is high time that these powers with which the village officers are invested are taken away. I am told by my friends from districts other than Malabar that these village officers have created records, confining people without their knowing anything about it. If that information is correct, it is high time to repeal the existing Act. There is another matter referred to by Mr. Siva Rao and that is, that the Bill was published in February 1926 and that then Government took no action. The Bill was again published in February 1927 word for word both in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the sections. The Government did not even then bring it before this Council. Now, when we are at the end of January, or at the beginning of February 1928 they came forward with this Bill. I do not know why this delay is made. Is it because Government themselves were hesitating to introduce this Bill and come before this Council? There is no reason why the Bill which has once been published should be republished. That shows that probably the Government themselves have been lukewarm or have seen the dangers in passing this Bill."

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I am afraid, Sir, that this measure is not in the interests of the depressed classes. These members of the House who know the relationship that exists between the depressed classes and the village officers' powers will admit that so far as the village officers are concerned, it would be a dangerous precedent to allow them to confine the offenders in the place where they hold their courts. After all the choultry is the only place where the depressed classes are allowed very near, and I do not therefore think that there should be any other place where the depressed classes should be confined. As the previous speakers pointed out, there may not be any other place but the cow-sheds and under the shade of the trees. At a time when the country clamours for more reforms it is the village where reform is necessary and encourage measures for the welfare of the community. If this Bill were to be accepted, it will mean adding fuel to the fire of oppression. Moreover, as we see from the composition of the Select Committee proposed I do not find any member of the depressed classes."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The motion before the House is confined to the introduction of the Bill"

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, the Regulation which is sought to be amended is Regulation XI of 1816, a regulation more than a century old now. If the Government thought that that enactment was unsuitable to meet modern requirements, they ought to have come forward with a new Bill altogether instead of endeavouring to amend a section of this anti-deluvian Regulation of 1816. The judgment of the Madras High Court that interpreted section 10 of the Regulation to mean that the village headman had power to confine a person to the village choultry only was passed in 1920. It is now more than seven years since the High Court gave its interpretation in the matter, and an amending Bill was

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published first in 1926 and again in February 1927. This hesitation on the part of the Government to place the Bill before the Council is, I submit, of very great significance. I ask, then, where is the need for bringing forward this Bill at this particular moment, unless it be that the Government have been encouraged to do so by the emptiness of the Benches in front of them. I can find no reason whatsoever. Government, I submit, ought to have come forward with a Bill to repeal the Regulation of 1816, instead of trying to introduce a mischievous amendment of this character. From my experience at the bar and as Public Prosecutor, I can say that the way in which village headmen have exercised their criminal jurisdiction has in many cases been unsatisfactory.

"I find in the statement of objects and reasons reference made to the panchayat courts which it would be competent to constitute under the Madras Village Courts Act amended by Act II of 1920. When panchayats have been thus constituted, it will be no difficult matter to invest them with criminal jurisdiction. In places where these panchayats courts are constituted, village headmen cease to exercise criminal jurisdiction. May I remind the Government that when such panchayats are empowered to exercise criminal jurisdiction, no power of confinement has been given to them. When, therefore, it has been thought that these rural panchayats created under modern legislation could not be safely entrusted with powers of confinement, is it proper to extend in the case of village officers a power given to them under such an archaic piece of legislation as this Regulation of 1816? Under it the powers of the village headmen are to be exercised in a very summary manner. There is no enquiry contemplated. The village officer may hold his Court in his pial or in the corner of a street and the offender may be forced to stand in the sun for 12 hours. I submit, therefore, that this amendment is one which is absolutely unnecessary and it will produce very dangerous consequences."

ABBAS ALI KHAN Bahadur:—"Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill. As one coming from Madura and as one having some experience of criminal work in the district of Ramnad, my experience is that the Indian village is torn with very serious factions and the village munsif is always the centre of these factions. He is also the man who is the most powerful and the most influential in and around the village. And, therefore, Sir, with the factional character of very many of these villages, it is highly dangerous to invest these village officers with powers by which they can confine a person for twelve hours.

4-0 p.m. "They have not got the legal training; they have not got the equipment and they are solely and purely guided by the whims and caprices and also considerations of a very weighty nature. Since these village officers are not able to clear away from the factions it will be highly dangerous to invest them to the detriment of the public with these powers. I think it is high time that the hon. the Law Member comes up with a Bill to rightly wreck the regulation altogether."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, before the House votes on this motion I wish to place before it the alternatives that are open. Section 10 of Regulation XI of 1816 is now in force. It provides that 'in cases of a trivial nature, such as abusive language and inconsiderable assaults or affrays where the heads of villages would have the authority, on a verbal examination, either to dismiss the parties, or, if the offence

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charged shall be proved to have been committed by the persons accused of it and shall appear deserving of punishment, to confine the offending parties in the village choultry for a time not exceeding 12 hours.' I understand that some of the hon. Members are desirous of seeing this section abolished altogether. To them I wish to point out this that the person guilty of abusive language and inconsiderable assaults or affrays, is not dealt with under section 10 of this Regulation. The alternative is to send them to the regular magistrates exercising criminal jurisdiction. If the House either unanimously or by a vast majority is desirous of having these cases dealt with by the magistrates rather than in the manner provided in this Regulation, if that is their desire, then I can understand their desire that this Bill should not be introduced. But for the purpose of my argument I assume this that most of the hon. Members of this House would be desirous of following the summary method in the manner proposed rather than sending them before the regular criminal courts subjecting them to fines which they may not be in a position to pay or to punishments which may be much longer than the one provided by section 10. Now as the law stands there being no Bill either by Government or by private members to repeal the section of the Regulation we have the fact that in the villages in which there are choultries this section stands and people guilty of abusive language might be detained for a period of 12 hours or less in the choultry. I hope it will be also realized by the hon. Members of this House, that in the villages where choultries might be brought into existence this section can now be used. The only other possible alternative is that a court of Bench Magistrates might be made to deal with these cases. In localities in which such a court cannot be brought into existence the alternative is between allowing the cases to be dealt with under section 10 of this Regulation or in the manner in which they will be dealt with if they were prosecuted for offences under the Penal Code. One suggestion that was made by a number of hon. Members was that this might lead in the villages in which there is no choultry to the accused being made to stand anywhere where the magistrate may be pleased to make his verbal examination. That I can understand. The object of this Bill is not to make it possible for the village magistrates to deal with the cases in the manner apprehended and therefore if this Bill goes before a Select Committee the Select Committee may give specific direction as to the place where the punishment might be carried out. You can no doubt hedge in the power in such a way that it cannot be misused by the village magistrate. All this could be done before the Select Committee.

"To those who do not agree to the Bill I say, remember that the alternative will be to the ordinary criminal courts. To those who think that there is danger that the authority might exercise his powers improperly and make people stand in the open sun, or in a cattle shed or in an uncomfortable place I say, the Select Committee may by proper amendments safeguard the same. I therefore suggest that though I find that all hon. Members who have spoken on the motion have spoken against it on the ground that it is likely to be misused--I suggest that there is really no room for such apprehension. On the other hand their opposition to this may lead to the persons being punished harshly and inconveniently in a manner which they would not themselves like. It is because hon. Members do not realize that the course they are following is against the interest of the very persons in whose interest they conceive it to be that they oppose it. The Bill is intended to advance their interests. If they have to be punished they will be

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punished more lightly under the Bill than if they were left to be dealt with in the ordinary than criminal courts."

* Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar :—"I also feel that the Bill which is now sought to be introduced has to be opposed. The learned Advocate-General told us that the only alternative was to send these people to be punished under the Indian Penal Code. I do not see why the Village Courts Act could not do this. Even if it comes to these people being tried by the ordinary criminal courts, I do not think it is such a great tragedy. Supposing this Bill is carried and the munsif finds a man guilty and there is no village choultry what is to happen? Supposing he has to convict a man of the depressed classes where is he to be confined? Is he to take him home? The only place where he can confine him is his own house. Once a man is convicted who is responsible for the safe custody of the convict? Supposing the accused escapes the village munsif will be guilty of allowing the convict to escape. The only safe place where he can be confined is probably to put him into his house. Supposing a Muslim village munsif convicts a Hindu, he will have to put the accused in his house where the ladies will be observing gosha. The only safe place will be to put him there along with the ladies. The hon. Law Member has not at all contemplated all these difficulties that may arise. It affects the man who convicts. Supposing the village magistrate has no choultry will it be up to him to say, 'I won't try a case because there is no place where I can confine him'? Now it is open to him to say there is no village choultry and that he can confine him only in a village choultry and as such he can't try. If the Bill is passed can he say so? Can the Government hold him right if he discharges his duties in that way? These are the difficulties which the Government should contemplate before introducing a Bill of this kind and I do not see any necessity for this. Since the decision of the High Court in 1920 the decision has been in force and no inconvenience has been felt. At any rate it has not been brought to our notice. There is absolutely no necessity for the introduction of a Bill of this kind and to attempt to revive a regulation which is more than a century old and this is something which has not been heard of in the Legislative Councils."

* The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, I must own to a feeling of puzzlement over this debate. As the law stands the Regulation of 1816 is in force. These trials of petty offences are being conducted under that Regulation. Where a man is convicted for such offences he is confined in a village choultry for a space of time not exceeding 12 hours. On account of the decision of the Madras High Court there was difficulty experienced in the case of villages where there are no chavadies even. My hon. Friend from Tanjore raised certain delicate questions as the dereliction of duty on the part of the magistrate. Supposing a case comes under section 10 he must deal with it in some manner."

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar :—" It is open to say, 'I won't deal with it.'"

* The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Therefore he has not to try it at all. All that my hon. Friend is making the village authority to do is wherever there are these cases that can be dealt with in a summary manner they must be sent to the formal courts of the magistrate. Can you conceive of any magistrate taking seisin of these cases and giving a sentence of 12 hours? Is it not likely that the sentence would be a fine of Rs. 5 or a confinement of three days or five days? For whose advantage is it that these contentions

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are put forward? Is it for the public interest; is it to the interest of the depressed classes that they should not be dealt with by the ordinary magistracy but trivial punishments should be given?

"I therefore submit this attempt is not one of revival of an old antiquated piece of legislation but an attempt to make that legislation consonant with the requirements of the case.

"Then the question arose as to the reason for the delay. The delay was prompted by such considerations as have been indicated on the floor of this House. Government had to assure themselves of the conditions prevailing before they could think of an alternative. They were told by responsible authorities and I specially repel the statement made by the hon. Member from Madura that what was happening now was that where there were no choultries these men were sent to ordinary courts and were getting heavier punishments. It is for that reason that we took some time to come forward with this Bill.

"As for the other question, the immediate question, raised by some hon. Members, if there is any trouble or difficulty felt at the place of confinement, if it is apprehended that these persons may be confined in an out-of-the-way place or unsuitable localities then the best way is to put in such safeguards by amendments as to make it impossible for the members of the depressed classes or others to be badly treated in this respect and provide for their being given human treatment."

The question that the Bill to amend the Madras Village Police Regulation, 1816, be read in Council was put and declared carried.

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided as follows :—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. ,, Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
7. ,, F. B. Evans.
8. ,, H. A. Watson.
9. ,, G. T. Boag.
10. Mr. A. M. C. Tampoe.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, C. B Cotterell.
13. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
14. The Zamindar of Seithur.
15. Mr. Muppil Nayar.
16. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
17. Mr. G. W. Chambers.
18. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
19. Mr. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.

Noes.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
3. Abbas Ali Khan Bahadur.
4. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.
5. ,, J. A. Davis.
6. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
7. Mr. J. Kuppuswami.
8. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
9. ,, N. Siva Raj.
10. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
11. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
12. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
13. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
14. ,, S. Venkiah.
15. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
16. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
17. ,, A. S. Sahajanandam Swami.
18. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
19. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
20. ,, P. Siva Rao.
21. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
22. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
23. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.
25. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
26. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliyar.
27. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
28. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
29. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
30. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
31. Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur.
32. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
33. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.

Ayes 19. *Noes* 33.

The motion was negatived.

XIII

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

The following amendments to the Standing Orders stood in the name of Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar :—

Standing Order No. 53.

" In Standing Order No. 53, *omit* second and third provisos.

Standing Order No. 66.

" After Standing Order No. 66, *insert* the following Standing Order :—

" 66-A. Notice of motions for further demands for grants not included in the budget shall be sent to the Secretary to the Council on some day not later than three days before the last day of the days fixed by the Governor under rule 29 for the discussion of the demands for grants. Such further demands shall be disposed of in Council on some day before the last of the days fixed by the Governor under rule 29.

" 66-B. In the case of the budget debate, motions for the omission or reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant shall be received up to 3 p.m. on the third day after the close of the general discussion on the budget.

" 66-C. Motions for the omission or reduction of further grants under Standing Order No. 66-A may be admitted by the President subject to such shorter notice as he may think fit.

" 66-D. Notice for demands for supplementary grants shall be sent to the Secretary ten days before the date on which the motions for such grants are to be moved in Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Advocate-General has given notice of amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 53 and 66. These have been circulated to the Members of the Council. I do not think I need read all the amendments. I now wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. (After a pause.) Since no objection is taken, I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House.

" The draft amendments are to be sent to the Select Committee in accordance with the Standing Order No. 77. The President, the Deputy President and the Advocate-General are the ex officio members of the Select Committee. I nominate Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, one of the members of the panel of Chairmen as a member of the committee. The Council has to elect six members by means of the single transferable vote. In accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf in Standing Order No. 77, nomination papers may be handed over to the Secretary not later than 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House adjourned to re-assemble at 11 a.m. the next day.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1271 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 10 supra.]

Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
427, Indian Penal Code.	11th August 1927.	(1) Subbarayalu, 35 years, Hindu, Nayudu, Tinnevelly town. (2) Salayya Ravuttar, 22 years, Muhammadan, Ravuttar, Tinnevelly petta.	Sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each and to pay a fine of Rs. 300 ; in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment each.
427 and 109, Indian Penal Code : 1 to 3, 427, Indian Penal Code ; 4, 427 and 109, Indian Penal Code.	18th August 1927.	(1) Thirumalaswami, Hindu, Nayudu ; (2) Ranganatha Rao ; and (3) Venugopal Nayudu ; Natives of Madura. (4) N. Somayajalu of Madura.	One year's rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each ; in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment each.
427, Indian Penal Code.	19th August 1927.	(1) Thiruvengadam, 25 years, Hindu, Nayakar, Ramanayakan street, Rayapuram. (2) K. Arunachala Rao, 23 years, Madura. (3) S. Swaminatha Ayyar, Brahman, Shiyali, Tanjore district.	Two years' rigorous imprisonment each.
427, Indian Penal Code.	22nd August 1927.	(1) Lakshmayya Nayudu, 21 years, Kuppier street. (2) Kanthimathinathan Pillai, 13 years, unemployed, Tinnevelly.	Released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code. Sent to Senior Certified School for four years.
Section 75 of the Madras City Police Act.	30th August 1927.	(1) Srinivasa Bharathi, son of Vythialingam Pillai, 26 years, Kumbakonam. (2) A. R. Ratnasabapathi, 21 years, Triplicane.	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 ; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and bound over for a period of one year each.
Do.	29th August 1927.	K. V. Ganapathi Ayyar, 26 years, Brahman, 106, Mannarswami Koil street, Rayapuram.	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year.

Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
Section 75 of the Madras City Police Act.	3rd September 1927.	(1) Thanga Raju, 23 years, coolie, Kovur Vaidyanatha Mudali street, Chintadripet. (2) Arumugam, 22 years, Kovur Vaidyanatha Mudali street, Chintadripet.	Fifteen days' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50; in default, simple imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of six months.
Do.	1st September 1927.	(1) Angachi Ammal, wife of Ganapati Ayyar, female, 35 years, Salem.	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 7 ; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of six months.
		(2) Logayya Nayudu, Kovur Vydyanatha Mudali Street, Chintadripet.	Simple imprisonment for 15 days and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 ; in default, simple imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of six months.
Do.	2nd September 1927.	(1) B. Ramakrishna Chetti, 30 years, Thandavaraya Pillai street, Georgetown. (2) Subbayya Bharati, son of Irulappa Pillai, Mannarswami Koil street, Rayapuram.	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs 50 ; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year each.
Do.	3rd September 1927.	Govindachari, son of Subbaraya Achari, 18 years, Mannarswami Koil street, Rayapuram.	Fined rupee one only ; fine paid.
Do.	5th September 1927.	(1) Eswara Ayyar, 30 years, Brahman, Nammalwar street.	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year.
		(2) Jayaram Nayudu, 20 years, Salem.	Fined rupee one only.
		(3) Manikka Mudali, 20 years, son of Jagannatha Mudali.	Three weeks' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 ; in default, simple imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of one year.
Do.	7th September 1927.	Muruga Padayachi, 48 years, Cuddalore Old Town.	Rigorous imprisonment for three weeks and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 ; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year under section 106, Criminal Procedure Code.

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Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
Section 75 of the Madras City Police Act.	6th September 1927.	(1) Angalammal, wife of Muruga Padayachi, 30 years, Cuddalore Old Town.	Imprisonment till the rising of the Court and to pay a fine of Rs. 25 ; in default, one week's simple imprisonment and to be bound over for a period of one year.
		(2) Ammakannu, daughter of (1) above, 12 years.	Sent to the Certified School attached to the Madras Society for the Protection of Children for four years.
Do.	13th September 1927.	Alagappan, 20 years, Tirumangalem.	Rigorous imprisonment for three weeks and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 ; in default, rigorous imprisonment for one week and to be bound over for a period of one year.
Do.	20th September 1927.	(1) Ramaswami Pillai, 23 years, Ramnad district.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and to be bound over for a period of one year.
Do.	Do.	(2) T. K. Sesha Ayyangar, 24 years, Ramnad district.	Do. do.
Do.	21st September 1927.	S. M. Ajji, Muhammadan, 22 years, Chintadripet.	Fined annas four; fine paid.
Do.	19th September 1927.	Sundaravadivelu, 25 years, son of Srinivasa Mudali, Hindu, St. Thomas' Mount.	Do. do.
Do.	25th September 1927.	(1) A. Srinivasavarma, 23 years, Panruti. (2) Govindarajulu Nayudu, 30 years, Krishnankulam street, Georgetown.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and to be bound over for a period of one year each.
Do.	27th September 1927.	Gurram Venkata Subrahmanya, 31 years, landlord, Venkatachella Mudali street.	Fined annas four only ; fine paid.
Do.	28th September 1927.	(1) Gnanasundaram, son of Venkatachella Chetti, 23 years, Panruti. (2) P. G. Srinivasan, son of Govindaswami Nayak, 30 years, Panchapam. (3) Veluswami Raju, 23 years, Panruti. (4) Kannayya Padayachi, 25 years, Panruti. (5) Govindarajulu, 21 years, Panruti.	One month's rigorous imprisonment, and to be bound over for a period of one year.

Charge.	Date on which attack was made.	Name, age, caste and place of persons that made the attack.	Punishment awarded.
Section 71, clause (1) of the Madras City Police Act.	3rd October 1927.	(1) Kuppuswami Chetti, 27 years, Rayapuram. (2) Murugesa Chetti, Chidambaram. (3) Lakshmipathi Ammal, 30 years. (4) S. Thirumalachari, 50 years, Triplicane. (5) Pathi alias Seethapathi, 23 years, Madras. (6) Narasimhachari, 40 years, Madras.	Accused (1), (2) and (3), sentenced to imprisonment, till the rising of the court. Cases against (4), (5) and (6) are withdrawn.
Sections 353 and 427, Indian Penal Code.	26th October 1927.	(1) Kumaraswami Nayudu, 37 years. (2) Kuppuswami Chetti, 27 years. (3) Sambanda Mudali, 25 years.	Accused (1) convicted under sections 427 and 353, Indian Penal Code, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and bound over to keep the peace for nine months. Accused (2) one month and two weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and bound over for six months. Accused (3), released under section 562, Criminal Procedure Code.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1274 asked by Mr. D. Narayana Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 12 supra.]

(i)

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (Legislative) Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, dated the 28th May 1927, No. 850-1.

[Members of the Indian Legislature—Correspondence—Service unpaid system—Supply of service labels.]

I am directed to inform you that, till recently, the Members of the Madras Legislative Council had the privilege of sending their letters to the Secretary, Legislative Council, and to other departments of Government on matters relating to the affairs of Government under the service unpaid system. As it was pointed out that this postal concession was intended to provide only for cases in which communications to officers from private persons are enjoined by rule or law, the concession was withdrawn by this Government. It is now under consideration to give some equivalent privilege to

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the members of the local legislature in the matter of correspondence, and I am directed to request that, with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, this Government may be furnished with information as to the concessions that have been granted to the Members of the Indian Legislature in regard to their correspondence with your legislature. I am also to enquire whether the members are supplied with service labels for carrying on their correspondence and, if so, what check is imposed to see that the labels are used properly. I am also to request that a copy of any rules in this regard may kindly be furnished to this Government.

(ii)

Letter from the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Law (Legislative) Department, dated Simla, the 10th June 1927.

[Supply of service labels to Members of the Indian Legislature.]

With reference to your letter No. 850-1, dated the 28th May 1927, on the subject noted above, I am directed to say that no concession of any kind is granted to Members of the Indian Legislature in regard to the postage of their correspondence with the Government or the office of the Legislature.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1302 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 25 supra.]

(1)

Statement showing the Government contribution payable to local boards and municipal councils under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act.

Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.	Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.
Taluk Boards.	RS.	*Taluk Boards*—cont.	RS.
1. Anantapur	23,478	17. Adoni	25,453
2. Gooty	28,683	18. Harpanahalli	13,650
3. Dharmavaram	21,430	19. Hospet	16,698
4. Penukonda	35,246	20. Chingleput	37,777
5. Vellore	23,025	21. Tiruvallur	21,254
6. Ranipet	22,328	22. Saidapet	19,973
7. Cheyyar	16,285	23. Chittoor	23,450
8. Tiruvannamalai	16,994	24. Chandragiri	15,705
9. Polur	13,410	25. Karvetnagar	14,603
10. Tiruppattur	17,423	26. Madanapalle	21,216
11. Tindivanam	27,764	27. Coimbatore	22,857
12. Tirukkoyilur	30,486	28. Erode	19,580
13. Chidambaram	14,099	29. Gobichettipalayam	23,765
14. Cuddalore	23,993	30. Kollegal	10,205
15. Vridhachalam	14,941	31. Palladam	7,985
16. Bellary	20,556	32. Pollachi	18,320

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Statement showing the Government contribution payable to local boards and municipal councils under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act—*cont.*

Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.	Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.
Taluk Boards—cont.	RS.	*Taluk Boards*—cont.	RS.
33. Cuddapah	6,820	84. Chirakkal	43,215
34. Jammalamadugu	5,616	85. Calicut	39,224
35. Proddatur	7,228	86. Ernad	32,561
36 Rajampet	7,542	87. Walluvanad	29,350
37. Badvel	1,050	88. Palghat	19,811
38. Rayachoti	18,354	89. Ponnani	49,105
39. Berhampur	23,147	90. Nellore	13,574
40. Chatrapur	20,007	91. Kanigiri	25,975
41. Chicacole	25,021	92. Venkatagiri	12,216
42. Ghumsur	20,220	93. Kandukur	14,769
43. Rajahmundry	70,165	94. Kavali	33,966
44. Peddapuram	22,696	95. Atmakur	26,014
45. Ramachandrapuram	37,574	96. Gudur	11,123
46. Cocanada	20,435	97. Ramnad	22,036
47. Pithapuram	21,336	98. Devakottai	12,241
48. Ongole	10,668	99. Sivaganga	10,367
49. Bapatla	15,279	100. Sivakasi	24,416
50. Tenali	25,575	101. Salem	22,000
51. Repalle	15,355	102. Sankari	20,024
52. Guntur	17,483	103. Dharmapuri	22,364
53. Narasaraopet	18,819	104. Hosur	16,769
54. Gurzala	8,702	105. Namakkal	16,424
55. Sattenapalle	13,826	106. Tanjore	15,525
56. Mangalore	23,440	107. Kumbakonam	13,199
57. Udipi	21,022	108. Papanasam	16,078
58. Coondapoor	7,692	109. Mayavaram	26,983
59. Karkal	9,236	110. Nannilam	10,282
60. Uppinangadi	22,554	111. Negapatam	9,728
61. Kasaragod	24,875	112. Mannargudi	8,404
62. Bandar	23,972	113. Thiruturaipundi	12,340
63. Kaikalur	12,169	114. Pattukkottai	18,480
64. Gudivada	18,087	115. Tinnevelly	15,939
65. Bezwada	17,872	116. Koilpatti	19,770
66. Nuzvid	15,732	117. Shermadevi	23,170
67. Nandigama	8,953	118. Tuticorin	16,226
68. Ellore	18,551	119. Perambalur	9,532
69. Tadepalligudem	6,519	120. Udayarpalaiyam	10,461
70. Tanuku	40,098	121. Lalgudi	11,838
71. Narsapur	21,609	122. Musiri	13,709
72. Bhimavaram	19,582	123. Trichinopoly	7,646
73. Kurnool	16,571	124. Karur	7,618
74. Dhone	19,298	125. Kulittalai	15,079
75. Nandyal	23,220	126. Vizianagram	45,384
76. Koilkuntla	19,896	127. Vizagapatam	28,796
77. Markapur	29,292	128. Parvatipuram	21,394
78. Madura	7,755	129. Narasapatam	35,620
79. Melur	7,559	130. District Board, Malabar	11,509
80. Usilampatti	26,190	131. District Board, Nilgiris	9,619
81. Dindigul	10,750		
82. Palni	9,780	Total	25,48,487
83. Nilakottai	12,790		

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Statement showing the Government contribution payable to local boards and municipal councils under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act—*cont.*

Number and name of local bodies.	Amount of grant payable under the proviso to section 37 of the Elementary Education Act, 1920.
Municipalities.	RS.
1. Anantapur	1,474
2. Hindupur	1,825
3. Tadpatri	990
4. Gudiyattam	4,323
5. Tiruppattur	4,160
6. Tiruvannamalai	5,719
7. Vaniyambadi	3,430
8. Vellore	10,155
9. Walajapet	21,188
10. Chidambaram	3,073
11. Cuddalore	6,857
12. Villupuram	1,570
13. Adoni	5,578
14. Bellary	2,450
15. Hospet	2,389
16. Chingleput	3,107
17. Conjeeveram	6,105
18. Saidapet	314
19. Chittoor	4,758
20. Tirupati	4,965
21. Coimbatore	5,049
22. Dharapuram	2,022
23. Erode	2,211
24. Tiruppur	2,356
25. Udamalpet	1,118
26. Pollachi	458
27. Cuddapah	4,634
28. Proddatur	5,149
29. Berhampur	9,420
30. Chicacole	2,066
31. Parlakimedi	4,281
32. Cocanada	5,659
33. Peddapuram	1,231
34. Rajahmundry	6,507
35. Chirala	801
36. Guntur	568
37. Narasaraopet	2,911
38. Ongole..	2,290
39. Tenali	3,440
40. Mangalore	7,158
41. Bezwada	4,919
42. Ellore	7,838
43. Masulipatam	1,477
Municipalities—cont.	RS.
44. Palacole	..
45. Kurnool	7,447
46. Nandyal	2,723
47. Bodinayakanur	169
48. Dindigul	4,025
49. Kodaikanal	..
50. Madura	5,984
51. Palni	1,218
52. Periyakulam	29
53. Calicut	9,859
54. Cannanore	7,206
55. Cochin	2,877
56. Palghat	4,553
57. Tellicherry	9,292
58. Nellore	6,713
59. Coonoor	754
60. Ootacamund	1,372
61. Srivilliputtur	2,404
62. Virudhunagar	514
63. Sivakasi	..
64. Salem	7,902
65. Kumbakonam	3,228
66. Mannargudi	2,398
67. Mayavaram	7,617
68. Negapatam	7,564
69. Tanjore	480
70. Tiruvalur	2,328
71. Palamcottah	638
72. Tinnevelly	4,080
73. Tuticorin	3,165
74. Srirangam	1,282
75. Karur	5,129
76. Trichinopoly	7,221
77. Anakapalle	2,008
78. Bimlipatam	2,141
79. Vizagapatam	2,568
80. Vizianagram	4,669
Total Municipalities ..	2,90,550
,, Taluk Boards ..	25,48,487
	28,39,037

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(2)

Statement showing the amount of subsidies paid to local bodies under section 37 of the Elementary Education Act in respect of the education tax collected in 1925–26.

Number and name of local body.	Amount.
Taluk Boards.	RS.
1. Anantapur	2,960
2. Dharmavaram	3,849
3. Gooty	5,559
4. Penukonda	7,080
5. Vellore	5,760
6. Polur	8,101
7. Cuddalore	10,432
8. Chidambaram	18,601
9. Tindivanam	17,286
10. Tirukkoyilur	13,797
11. Vridhachalam	7,916
12. Adoni	5,950
13. Chingleput	21,251
14. Saidapet	12,491
15. Tiruvallur	16,102
16. Chittoor	9,872
17. Chandragiri	770
18. Madanapalle	10,385
19. Karvetnagar	654
20. Coimbatore	8,592
21. Pollachi	10,933
22. Palladam	7,297
23. Gobichettipalayam	9,609
24. Rayachoti	4,950
25. Rajampet	819
26. Badvel	1,541
27. Chatrapur	9,690
28. Berhampur	17,755
29. Chicacole	23,161
30. Ghumsur	7,834
31. Rajahmundry	50,596
32. Ramachandrapuram	39,824
33. Peddapuram	12,000
34. Pithapuram	5,078
35. Cocanada	4,313
36. Guntur	3,278
37. Sattenapalle	2,652
38. Tenali	20,916
39. Narasaraopet	6,966
40. Ongole	6,677
41. Bapatla	12,993
42. Mangalore	8,272
43. Kasaragod	7,190
44. Uppinangadi	6,360
45. Udipi	7,192
46. Coondapoor	5,288
47. Karkal	4,680
48. Kurnool	4,801
49. Dhone	6,800
50. Nandyal	10,700
51. Markapur	5,900
52. Koilkuntla	9,700
53. Madura	7,047
Taluk Boards—cont.	RS.
54. Melur	8,388
55. Palni	6,240
56. Dindigul	9,120
57. Usilampatti	20,387
58. Malabar District Board ..	3,852
59. Calicut and Kurumbranad.	17,637
60. Ernad	10,618
61. Walluvanad	12,542
62. Palghat	13,742
63. Ponnani	15,624
64. Chirakkal and Kottayam ..	15,974
65. Nilgiris District Board ..	2,530
66. Sivaganga	28,019
67. Ramnad	8,999
68. Devakotta	240
69. Salem	7,449
70. Tanjore	17,728
71. Pattukkottai	19,576
72. Trichinopoly	7,251
73. Karur	6,769
74. Lalgudi	8,666
75. Udayarpalaiyam	9,457
76. Perambalur	6,023
77. Vizagapatam	13,925
78. Narsapatam	7,299
79. Bhimavaram	7,809
Municipalities.	
1. Hindupur	3,068
2. Tadpatri	1,346
3. Vellore	5,947
4. Saidapet	3,467
5. Chingleput	2,462
6. Conjeeveram	10,812
7. Chittoor	3,651
8. Erode	9,764
9. Tiruppur	3,546
10. Rajahmundry	9,733
11. Peddapuram	431
12. Tenali	327
13. Masulipatam	7,646
14. Madura	21,512
15. Dindigul	6,112
16. Kodaikanal	2,668
17. Calicut	6,301
18. Cochin..	10,531
19. Tellicherry	5,823
20. Tanjore	1,915
21. Kumbakonam	20,179
22. Negapatam	10,114
23. Tinnevelly	7,899
24. Corporation of Madras ..	27,480

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1306 asked by Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 28 supra.]

page 28 supra.

G.O. No. 1182, L. & M., dated 29th March 1927.

READ—the following paper :—

From the President of the Kistna District Board, dated 23rd February 1927, No. 8.

Order—No. 1182, *L. & M., dated 29th March* 1927.

The Government approve the proposal of the Kistna District Board that the existing local fund district of Kistna should be divided into two districts, viz., Kistna and West Godavari, so as to be coterminous with the revenue districts of the same name.

2. The division will take effect from 1st May 1927. The appended notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette.* It should be republished in the *Kistna and West Godavari District Gazettes* in English and Telugu. The Collectors concerned are requested to see that the notification is published in the gazettes as early as possible.

3. The Senior Translator to Government is requested to arrange to send the Telugu translation of the notification to the Collectors of Kistna and West Godavari at an early date.

4. The new district boards will be formed with the minimum strength of 24 laid down in section 7 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920. As elections to the new boards will not be possible at the commencement in the case of the new district boards, all the members will, under section 240 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, be appointed by the Government in the first instance for a period not exceeding one year.

5. Separate orders will issue on the question of the division of the assets and liabilities of the present Kistna District Board between the two new boards.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To the President of the Kistna District Board.
,, Collector of Kistna.
,, Collector of West Godavari.
,, Revenue Department.
,, Law and Education Department.
,, Director of Public Instruction.
,, Sanitary Engineer.
,, Director of Public Health.
,, Surgeon-General.
,, Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, Law (Drafting) Department.
,, Senior Translator to Government.
,, Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of the notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*).

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APPENDIX.

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (1) of section 5 and clause (*a*) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, the Local Government (Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government) are hereby pleased to cancel with effect from 1st May 1927, Notification No. 1046, L. & M., published on page 472 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th September 1904, constituting the existing local fund district of Kistna and to declare that with effect from the said date the local areas comprised in the revenue districts of Kistna and West Godavari shall respectively be districts to be named Kistna and West Godavari for the purposes of the said Act.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1338 asked by Mr. P. C. Venkatapati Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd January 1928, page 47 supra.]

Nellore district—
- (1) at mile 33/7.
- (2) ,, 47/7 to 8.
- (3) ,, 69/2 across the Swarnamukhi.
- (4) ,, 70/5.
- (5) ,, 84/8 to 88/8.
- (6) ,, 92/8.
- (7) ,, 109/1 across the Pennar.
- (8) ,, 158/5.
- (9) ,, 161/1 across the Manneru.
- (10) ,, 169/1 do. Paleru.

Guntur district—
- (11) at mile 172/5 across the Musi.
- (12) ,, 191/2 do. Gundlakama.
- (13) across the Ogeru.
- (14) ,, Kuppaganji.
- (15) ,, Nakkavagu.

Kistna and West Godavari districts—
- (16) at mile 298/1 across the Ramileru.
- (17) ,, 305/2 do. Jammulavagu.
- (18) ,, 338/3 do. Yerrakalva.
- (19) across the West Tammileru.

Vizagapatam district—
- (20) across the Nathavalasa.
- (21) ,, Kandivalasa.
- (22) ,, Budumuru.

Ganjam district—
- (23) across the Vamsadhara.
- (24) ,, Gulimigedda.
- (25) ,, Rishikulya.
- (26) ,, Bahuda.

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Appendix VI.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

G.O. No. 2106, Revenue, dated 26th October 1927.

Read—the following paper :—

From the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement, Ref. G. No. 4554/265, dated 1st September 1927.

Order—No. 2106, *Revenue, dated* 26*th October* 1927.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

The following amendments which are proposed to be made to the rules issued under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and published at pages 2402—2405 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 22nd December 1925, will be taken into consideration by the Government on or after 1st December 1927. Any suggestions or objections relating thereto should be submitted for the consideration of the Government before that date :—

Number of the present rule proposed to be amended or number to be added.	Amendments or additions.
Clause 2 (*e*)—	
Rule 4 (*a*) *to be added.*	In the case of town surveys, the Sub-Assistant Director of Survey shall prepare in duplicate a demand notice under section 8 showing the fields held by each person concerned and the charges recoverable for the survey thereof and forward it to the Collector who shall cause a copy to be posted in the Municipal Office and send the other copy to the Tahsildar of the Taluk for service on the registered holder or other person interested in the fields. Acknowledgments in token of the receipt of the notice which shall be signed and dated, shall be obtained by the Tahsildar of the taluk in the book maintained for the purpose.
Note to be *added* under the above rule 4 (*a*).	In respect of estate lands in the town no such notice need be given, as the cost will be included in the survey charges to be borne by Government and the Municipality.
Existing rule 4 ...	To be *re-numbered as* 4 (*b*).
Rule 4 (*b*) as re-numbered.	In the beginning of the rule *insert* the words "In the case of other cadastral surveys in ryotwari areas."
Rule 5	*For* the words "in the case of cadastral surveys" *substitute* "except in the case of street surveys and boundary surveys."

[23rd January 1928

Number of the present rule proposed to be amended or number to be added.	Amendments or additions.
Clause 2 (*g*)— A sub-head *to be added* under the main heading and above the existing rules.	*Cadastral surveys other than Town Surveys.*
Rules 6, 7 and 8 *to be added* under a sub-head "Town Surveys" which is also to be *newly added.*	*Town Surveys.* 6. The acreage rate for the recovery of the cost of stones and hired labour shall be obtained in the following manner:— The blocks into which the town has been divided during survey have been classified as close, medium and open according to the number of houses on them. An acre of close area shall be considered as equivalent to 4 acres of medium and 12 acres of open area. 7. The total charges shall be divided by the conventional area in acres in terms of open area. The acreage rate for open area having been determined that for medium area shall be computed at four times the rate for open area and that for close area at twelve times. 8. The determination of the rates at which the charges have to be levied shall be made when the mapping of the town has been completed. The demand shall be sent to the Revenue Department for collection.

2. The proposed amendments to the rules will also be laid on the table of Legislative Council at the next meeting of the Council.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. HALL,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
,, Superintendent, Government Press.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council, with 175 copies.

23rd January 1928]

Appendix VII.

[Vide item VI " Communications to the Council " on page 53 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2555, Revenue, dated 8th December 1927.

Read—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 2106, Revenue, dated 26th October 1927.

From the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), dated 24th November 1927, Ref. No. G. 4554-26-7.

Order—Mis. No. 2555, *Revenue, dated 8th December* 1927.

The following erratum will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

ERRATUM.

Substitute the word ' three ' *for* ' four ' occurring in rule 7 under clause 2 (*g*) of the rules proposed to be made under section 26 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and published at page 1780 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 1st November 1927.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

J. F. Hall,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement).
,, Superintendent, Government Press.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council.

Appendix VIII.

[Vide item VI " Communications to the Council " on page 53 supra.]

G.O. Mis. No. 2964 W., dated 9th December 1927.

The Government approve of the acquisition for a residence for the Sub-Collector at Madanapalle, of the house at present occupied by him, together with the compound, about 5·66 acres in extent, at a cost of about Rs. 20,086-4-0 (twenty thousand and eighty-six and annas four). They also approve of the execution of repairs and improvements to the building at a cost of Rs. 2,500 (two thousand and five hundred) approximately.

2. Under section 72 D (2) (*b*) of the Government of India Act, His Excellency the Governor authorizes the expenditure during the current year of Rs. 22,600 on the acquisition and improvements referred to under the head " 41 a. Civil Works—Buildings—f. General Administration ".

* * * *

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide item VI " Communications to the Council " on page 53 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending September 1927.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Date of creation.	Remarks.
		Medical.	
Local Self-Government (Public Health) Department—			
Lecturer on diseases of the ear, nose and throat and Surgeon to the ear, nose and throat department of the General Hospital.	Rs. 500—50—900, 1,000 plus special pay Rs. 150 per mensem.	1st July 1927	....
Lecturer on Venereal diseases, Medical College, Madras.	Do.	Do.	....
Professor, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Do.	Do.	Sanctioned in connexion with the opening of the V year class in the Medical College.
Professor, Medical College, Vizagapatam.	Do.	Do.	
		Miscellaneous Departments.	
Public Department—			
Commissioner of Labour.	Pay in the superior scale of the Indian Civil Service as a Collector with a special pay of Rs. 250 per mensem.	1st April 1927	The Secretary of State has sanctioned the permanent retention of this post with effect from 1st April 1927.

B.—TEMPORARY.

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	(i) Extensions of previous sanctions.		
	Forest.		
Development Department—			
Saw Mill Manager, Olavakkote.	Rs. 550 for the first year and Rs. 600 thereafter.	18 months from 31st May 1927.	First created for three years from 31st May 1924. The Government have since issued orders abolishing the post with effect from January 1928.
	General Administration.		
Law Department —			
Special Officer, Law and Education Department.	Rs. 1,100 up to 12th July 1927 and Rs. 1,150 from 13th July 1927, plus Rs. 250 (special pay) plus £30 (overseas pay).	For six months from 21st August 1927.	To deal with the amendments to the Madras Elementary Education and the Madras University Acts and with the report of the Committee on the reorganization of secondary education.
	Administration of Justice.		
	RS.		
Law Department—			
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Madura.	650	For one year from 21st July 1927.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Cuddalore.	650	From 1st August 1927 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1927.	....

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	(i) EXTENSIONS OF PREVIOUS SANCTIONS—*cont.*		
	Civil Works.		
	RS.		
Public Works and Labour Department—			
Executive Engineer for the Special Irrigation Division, Trichinopoly.	625—1,375	1st August 1927 to 31st March 1928.	Originally sanctioned from November 1924 to 31st March 1926. Extended by the Government of India up to 31st July 1927. Further extended up to 31st March 1928.
	(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.		
	General Administration.		
Public Department—			
Additional Assistant Secretary (Public Works and Labour).	500—50—800	From 15th August 1927 to 31st March 1929.	....
Law Department—			
Chairman, Malabar Tenancy Committee.	3,000	Three months from 1st August 1927.	Diwan Bahadur T. Raghavayya Pantulu Garu was appointed to this temporary post.
Secretary, Malabar Tenancy Committee.	1,200	Do.	....
Official Member of the Legislative Assembly.	2,050 Overseas pay £30	From 12th August 1927 to 27th September 1927.	Mr. R. H. Courtenay, I.C.S. (District Judge), was placed on special duty as a nominated Member of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Presidency in the August sessions.

Administration of Justice.

Public Department—			
Additional Sessions Judge, Ramnad.	1,275	Four months from 4th July 1927.	The temporary post was created with a view to enable the District Judge to dispose of arrears of rent appeals.
Law Department—			
Additional Sub-Judge, Chingleput.	650	From 4th July 1927 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1927.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Trivalur.	650	Do.	....
Additional Sub-Judge, Masulipatam.	650	From 9th July 1927 up to the commencement of the Christmas holidays 1927.	....
Temporary Sub-Judge, Bellary.	650	From 16th September 1927 up to the summer recess of 1928.	....

Cinchona.

Development Department—			
Officer in charge, Government Cinchona Department.	Rs. 850 plus £25 till 7th October 1927 and Rs. 900 plus £25 thereafter.	One year from 12th May 1927.	....

Civil Works.

	RS.		
Chief Engineer, Hydro-Electric Development, Madras.	3,750	Five years from date of arrival of the incumbent, viz., 5th September 1927.	Sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

B.—TEMPORARY—*cont.*

Department and designation of the post.	Pay per mensem.	Period of tenure.	Remarks.
	(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED—*cont.*		
	Civil Works—cont.		
	RS.		
Additional Executive Engineer for the Vizagapatam Agency.	625—1,375	From August 1927 to 31st March 1928.	....
Executive Engineer for Water-works and Drainage schemes at the headquarters, Cauvery-Mettur project, and eventually on the construction of the dam.	625—1,375	12th September 1927	..

Appendix X.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

With reference to the undertaking given by the hon. the Revenue Member in his answer to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 707, the following statement is laid on the table :—

Statement showing the population, the beriz, the total cultivated acreage, etc., in certain villages of Cuddapah and Anantapur districts.

Villages.	Population.	Beriz.	Total cultivated acreage.	Number of			
				Pattas.	Hamlets.	Village munsifs.	Assistant karnams.
CUDDAPAH DISTRICT.		RS.	ACS.				
Pulivendla Taluk.							
Kasanur	3,180	11,736	7,181	758	3	4	Nil.
Balapanur	3,581	11,353	7,682	941	7	2	Nil.
Vempalli	5,596	5,978	3,608	752	2	2	Nil.
Kamalapuram Taluk.							
Palagiri	4,[illegible]80	10,237	6,951	1,757	7	4	Nil.
ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.							
Tadpatri Taluk.							
Sengalaguduru	3,613	20,120	11,581	827	7	1	1

27th October 1927. J. F. Hall.

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Appendix XI.

[Vide item VI " Communications to the Council " on page 53 supra.]

With reference to the answer to Question No. 322 (starred) answered in the Legislative Council on 27th August 1927, the following information is placed on the table :—

* 126 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of prisoners who have been released during the last five years under section 401 of the Criminal Procedure Code ;

(*b*) the offences for which they had been convicted ; and

(*c*) the grounds on which their release was ordered ?

A.—(*a*) 3,471.

(*b*) A statement containing the information is appended.

(*c*)

i.	Medical grounds	231
ii.	Expiry of 14 years' rigorous imprisonment ...	53
iii.	Recommended by the Advisory Board ...	721
iv.	Sentences of Mapilla convicts, suspended, under suspension scheme	2,205
v.	On other grounds	35
vi.	Sentences remitted	70
vii.	Port Blair convicts released after the expiry of 20 years	156

Statement of offences of convicts released under section 401 for the last five years.

Criminal Procedure Code.

1. Sections 123 and 108

Indian Penal Code.

2. Sections 109, 114, 121, 122, 123, 124–A, 135, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 153, 181, 188, 193, 224, 235, 240, 245, 248, 258, 301, 302, 304, 306, 307, 308, 309, 318, 323, 324, 325, 326, 328, 329, 333, 337, 347, 349, 355, 360, 363, 366, 369, 370, 375, 376, 378, 379, 380, 381, 384, 394, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 402, 406, 409, 411, 412, 420, 426, 427, 431, 435, 436, 438, 440, 448, 449, 451, 454, 457, 460, 467, 468, 471, 475, 476, 477, 487, 506, 511, 557 and 829.

3. Regulation 2 of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921, read with sections 149 and 379, Indian Penal Code.

4. Regulations 2, 4, 5, 6 (*c*), 7 (*b*) & (*c*) and 14 (*a*) of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921.

5. Regulation 2 of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921, read with section 379, Indian Penal Code.

6. Regulation 5 of Martial Law Ordinance II of 1921.

7. Clause 82 of the Registration Act.

8. Section 126 of the Railway Act.

9. Clause 22 of the Criminal Tribes Act.

10. Section 221-B of Act III of 1911.

11. Section 9, clause 6 of Act I of 1878.

23rd January 1928]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 53 supra.]

PUBLIC WORKS AND LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

[SUBJECT.—*Question No. 42 asked by Mr. C. Gopala Menon at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 23rd August 1927 regarding the maintenance and improvement of the Buckingham canal.*]

With reference to the hon. the Law Member's reply to a supplementary question by Mr. Koti Reddi in connexion with the above question, the following correspondence showing the proposals of Mr. N. P. Ayyar is laid on the table.

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

(1)

Letter from Mr. N. P. AYYAR, to the Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I propose to run a motor launch service in the Buckingham canal to about 180 miles north and to about 40 miles south of Madras.

Ths service will, for the present, consist of eight launches, two dredgers, twenty cargo boats, eight boats for silt-clearing purposes and four inspection launches.

The launches will be 66 by 12 by 3½ feet with a draft of 18 inches fully loaded and will have passenger accommodation on the top flat.

Each launch will be of 60 horse-power capable of carrying 50 tons of cargo and sixty passengers and of towing four boats with cargo, each boat carrying 30 to 35 tons.

The approximate cost of the eight launches, two dredgers, boats, etc., now proposed will be about Rs. 7,00,000 as per statement A. The fleet will be increased as demands require.

The launches will leave Madras and Kottapatam (or such other station as may hereafter be fixed) on every alternate day (Sundays excepted), that is, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays respectively. According to the regulated speed under rule 38 of the Navigation Rules together with the stoppages at the intermediate stations it will take about three days to reach either end. The present speed is limited to suit ordinary boat service only but if the speed limit is increased as may be necessary in the case of the contemplated scheme, the journey will be performed much earlier.

The canal being narrow and more or less unfit for navigation, so much so that several boats do not ply for want of water (about 200 boats are to my knowledge held up at the 163rd mile), has to be cleared of the silt and even broadened at certain places so as to maintain 3 to 5 feet depth of water at the shallowest parts and thus facilitate easy navigation; dredgers are absolutely necessary for this purpose.

The annual approximate cost of working two dredgers and of widening the canal wherever absolutely necessary will amount to Rs. 3,80,000 as set out in statement B. Each dredger is to be provided with four buckets of

24 cubic feet each acting automatically, two at a time. On an average it will take about three minutes for each lift of all the four buckets. Each dredger will at that rate throw about 2,000 cubic feet of silt; making an allowance of 20 per cent for water about 1,600 cubic feet of solid matter will thus be thrown out in an hour, or 38,400 cubic feet of solid matter will be thrown out in a day. The winches will throw the mud beyond the banks of the canal where the canal is not broader than 30 feet, and where the canal is broader than 30 feet, the Superintending Engineer says, the silt can be dumped on either side. Each dredger will therefore throw out 1,152,000 cubic feet of solid matter in thirty days. The working expenses of each dredger for thirty days will, if the dredging operation forms part and parcel of the launch service, be about Rs. 7,500 only as compared to Rs. 14,400 which it now costs Government to throw out the same quantity at the average scheduled rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per 1,000 cubic feet, the scheduled rate being Rs. 14 to Rs. 11 per 1,000 cubic feet. Further, the present method must necessarily take longer time and be less satisfactory.

Government has been spending lakhs of rupees on this canal but without any satisfactory result; this year an expenditure of Rs. 2,18,600 under 'extensions and improvements' has been provided for this canal as against an expected revenue of Rs. 77,574 only, which is about a third of the expenditure. I annex hereto a statement marked C, showing how the said revenue of Rs. 77,574 or thereabouts is expected to be realized.

Government has, for some time, been contemplating to double the present licence fees; but could not, on account of the present unsatisfactory state of the navigability of the canal, carry it out. In the event of the canal being made easily navigable with at least 3 to 5 feet of water right through and all the year round, the traffic will enormously increase, more than double the present number of boats will ply, the licence fees can be doubled as contemplated and other sources of income will proportionately increase. Statement D will give an approximate idea of the increased revenue as suggested above.

I have had a talk with the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, about my proposal. He said he would find full work for the dredgers if I can get them and that he would also give me all possible help.

It will take two or three years to complete the first dredging of the canal and the Government may have to contribute a little more in the next year's budget. But once the canal is wholly dredged and a minimum depth of 4 or 5 feet is obtained, then the canal can be maintained at that state at an annual cost of Rs. 50,000 only.

From the abstract which is hereto annexed it will be seen that the total cost of the scheme for the present will be about Rs. 17,20,000. This is inclusive of one year's working capital. The expected income is estimated to be about Rs. 80,640 per month or Rs. 9,67,680 against a working expenditure of Rs. 7,20,000 for the launches and dredgers. It may be observed, however, that the above estimated income can be expected only after the first year.

If Government will be pleased to help me and allow me some concessions, I shall also contribute a portion of my profits towards the dredging and widening of the canal so as to have 3 to 5 feet of water at all seasons, as it will also be to my interest to keep the canal sufficiently deep so as to run my launches easily and as quickly as possible and get the service connected

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with the Kistna and Godavari canals also so that I may get full freight for my launches without which the service cannot work with profit. It is needless to add that such connexion with the Kistna and Godavari canals will be of considerable advantage and profit to Government also.

The concessions required are—

(1) To place the current year's Budget amount at my disposal.

(2) To consult me in regard to the provision in the next year's Budget.

(3) To give me financial aid for my proposed launch service in the form of grant and loan. I leave it entirely to the pleasure of Government to decide what amount should be given by way of grant and how much by way of loan; but would suggest a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 and a loan of Rs. 10,00,000.

(4) To give me the monopoly of the canal so far as launch service is concerned, i.e., no other launches should be allowed to run.

(5) To give me free grant of sites to build offices, jetties, wharfs, godowns, barracks, etc., at the required places.

ENCLOSURE

Abstract showing estimated income and expenditure.

	RS.	A.	P.
Income—			
Each trip from Kottapatam to Madras at 100 tons of cargo at Rs. 15 per ton ...	1,500	0	0
Each trip from Kottapatam to Madras at 60 passengers at Rs. 3 each	180	0	0
Total per trip for each launch ...	1,680	0	0
or			
Thirty-two trips per mensem for 8 launches at four trips each	53,760	0	0
Thirty-two trips from Madras to Kottapatam at half the amount as exports are less than imports to Madras	26,880	0	0
Total for one month ...	80,640	0	0
or for one year ...	9,67,680	0	0
Expenditure—			
Cost of launches, dredgers, etc., as per statement A (I)	7,00,000	0	0
Cost of buildings as per statement A (II)	1,00,000	0	0
Cost of widening canal	2,00,000	0	0
Cost of working 2 dredgers for one year, statement B (I)	1,80,000	0	0
Cost of working 8 launches, etc., for one year, statement E	5,40,000	0	0
* Total for one year ...	17,20,000	0	0

* I.e., only Rs. 7,20,000 for working expenses.

STATEMENT A.

	RS.
I. Eight launches 66′ × 12′ × 3′ of 60 h.p., 18″ draft with about 60 passengers' accommodation and 4 latrines; protected from sun and rain, fitted with electric lights, and capable of carrying 50 tons of cargo and of towing 4 boats of 20 tons each fully loaded, at Rs. 45,000 each	3,60,000
Twenty steel cargo boats of 20 tons each at Rs. 7,500 each	1,50,000
Four inspecting launches at Rs. 5,000 each	20,000
Two dredgers 50 h.p. with automatic double buckets of 24 cubic feet each and electric lights, etc., at Rs. 50,000 each	1,00,000
Eight steel boats at Rs. 7,500 each	60,000
Tools, pans, chains, etc.	5,000
Miscellaneous	5,000
Total ...	7,00,000
II. Cost of buildings	1,00,000

STATEMENT B.

I. Eight engine drivers at Rs. 60 per mensem ...	480
Four steersmen at Rs. 60 per mensem	240
Four cleaners at Rs. 25 each	100
One mechanic	100
Crude oil at four gallons per hour	6,000
Lubricating oil	1,000
Three hundred and twenty coolies at As. 10 per day.	6,000
Eight maistris at Rs. 40 per mensem	320
Miscellaneous	760
Total per mensem ...	15,000
	or for one year Rs. 1,80,000
II. Widening canal for about 50 miles at several places between Ennore and Chinthamoney and Swarnamukhi and Kandalur reaches at Rs. 4,000 per mile.	2,00,000

STATEMENT C.

Present source of expected revenue.

Licence fee of about 400 passenger boats of about 20 tons each at Rs. 4 per ton (8,000 tons)	32,000
Licence fee for 600 cargo boats of about 17 tons each at Rs. 3 per ton (10,200 tons)	30,600
Wharfages at Madras, Adyar, Papanchavadi, etc. ...	15,000
Total ...	77,600

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STATEMENT D.

Source of increased revenue when canal is cleaned.

	RS.
Licence fee for 1,000 boats as in Statement C above, at double the present rates	1,25,000
Licence fee on double the number of cargo boats as stated in Statement C above, with better facilities	1,25,000
Licence fee of launches, boats, etc., of the service ..	10,000
Proportionate increase in the wharfage, etc. ...	65,000
Total ...	3,25,000

STATEMENT E.

Launch service expenses.

Thirty-two drivers at Rs. 60 each per mensem	1,920
Twenty-four steersmen at Rs. 60 each per mensem ..	1,440
Thirty-two cleaners at Rs. 25 each per mensem	800
Crude oil	30,000
Lubricating oil	2,000
Eighty coolies at As. 10 per day	1,500
Twenty maistris at Rs. 25 each per mensem	500
Four inspectors at Rs. 100 each per mensem	400
Eight clerks at Rs. 50 each per mensem	400
One manager	200
Sixteen clerks, accountants, etc., at Rs. 100 each per mensem	1,600
Miscellaneous expenses	4,240
Total ...	45,000
For one year Rs.	5,40,000

(2)

Endorsement of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to Mr. N. P. AYYAR, dated the 14th December 1925, No. 4498/25-B-1.

[*Reference.*—Letter number and date nil from Mr. N. P. Ayyar, Kesava Bagh, Whites' Road, Royapetta.]

[SUBJECT.—Motor Launch Service—Buckingham Canal.]

Launches of the size and draft described would not have the carrying capacity supposed.

The Suez Canal is very wide and heavily revetted, yet the speed has to be restricted to five miles per hour, and the boats are steered by specially engaged pilots—employees of the canal owners. In the narrow, unrevetted Buckingham Canal where the banks are of sandy, salt, friable soil, speed would have to be limited to four miles per hour *or less.*

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Supposing the launches in the north section do sixty miles a day including stops they will be at work for about 18 hours daily yet Statement B only provides for one driver, half steersman and half a cleaner.

Page 1 of letter speaks of towing four cargo boats each boat to carry 30–35 tons but Statement A speaks of four boats each of twenty tons fully loaded. The size mentioned in the statement is not likely to be exceeded with a launch of only 60 h.p.

Page 2 of letter. The kind of dredgers proposed is not stated. The remark about " winches will throw mud . . . . . . " has no meaning.

Statement D is a very sanguine forecast of extra revenue from traffic development. The source of traffic is not given nor any other data. The present exports, sources, route and transport charges need comparison with proposed route and transport cost.

Long distance traffic could only be obtained by diversion of existing railway traffic As the railway is a Government concern and has not nearly approached its full carrying capacity it is useless to expect Government to spend a lot of money to change its assured income into one that is problematical.

(3)

Letter from Mr. N. P. Ayyar, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated the 15th December 1925, No. Nil.

With reference to your Endorsement No. 4498/25-B-1, dated the 14th instant, I have to say as follows :—

Paragraph 1.—My Engineer is Mr. W. H. Lockley. He thinks that launches of the size and draft described can be constructed having the carrying capacity mentioned.

Paragraph 2.—I have no personal knowledge of the Suez Canal but have personal knowledge, for about 25 years of the Twante Canal and other narrow and shallow canals in Burma through which almost all the launches of every firm in Burma run. The Irawadi Flottilla Company, not to say of any others, itself possesses a fleet of over 100 launches some of which are very big. They all run through these canals.

I have inspected the Buckingham Canal thoroughly from the Basin Bridge up to Kottapatam—a distance of about 180 miles—alighting at several intermediate stations and have scrupulously and critically inspected the banks and have also noted that the canal is narrow at several places and the speed would have to be limited at present to four miles per hour, and it was therefore that I said in my scheme that the launches will take about three days each way—vide paragraphs 6 and 7 of my scheme. It is my intention to handle this part of the canal first

At present ordinary boats take 8 to 10 days with favourable winds and about three weeks with unfavourable winds to go each way.

Paragraph 3.—Statement B is a statement of the approximate cost of working ; two dredgers and the eight engine drivers, etc., provided therein are for working the dredgers only. For the eight launches, thirty-two engine drivers and other requisite staff have been provided—vide Statement E of the scheme submitted.

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Paragraph 4.—What is mentioned in page 1 of my scheme is the towing capacity of each launch ; but the boats referred to in statement A are proposed to be constructed of a smaller carrying capacity so as to enable the launches to pull them without difficulty. If necessary, the size of the boats will be increased to the capacity mentioned in paragraph 1 of my scheme. My Engineer thinks that a 60 h.p. launch is capable of doing the work.

With regard to the kind of dredgers, I have given a sketch of these and the launches to the hon. Member for Irrigation. Before submitting the scheme to the hon. Member, I saw the Chief Engineer and the Superintending Engineer and expected and still expect their help and support.

With regard to the remark about " winches throwing the mud . . .", I rely on my Engineer whose reputation for professional capacity is not, I hope, doubted or disputed. I shall, if so desired, bring him over to explain this or any other matter upon which you require explanation.

Paragraph 5.—There will be a very great increase in the kind of goods that now come and go as well as several others, when easy navigation is made feasible.

Paragraph 6.—I do not, in my humble opinion, think that a diversion of traffic to reduce the railway traffic will, or can result. The distance from Rangoon to Bhamo is over 400 miles. There are regular lines of launches belonging to the Irawadi Flottilla Company between these places and the intermediate stations. There is also the railway service ; yet, there is neither any decrease nor diversion of traffic in either line. Originally the means of communication between Rangoon and Moulmein were the Irawadi Flottilla Company's launches alone. About ten years ago Moulmein was connected by railway and both railway and launch services are working quite satisfactorily. There are other similar instances which I refrain from mentioning for the sake of brevity and to avoid trespassing upon your valuable time. The opening of the Buckingham canal for easier and quicker transport of goods is, as I understand, a keen public necessity and will considerably relieve Madras of the prices of food-stuffs and firewood which latter seems to have gone up in price from Rs. 12 to Rs. 26 per ton. I enclose a cutting from the *Hindu* of the 9th December for your kind perusal.

In conclusion, I beg to request that full consideration may be given to the facts (i) that if the scheme is approved and sanctioned, I become, as stated in paragraph 14, an interested party in the quick, lasting and permanent welfare of the canal and will therefore spare no cost or pains to achieve that end as speedily as possible and (ii) that as stated in paragraph 12, I offer to maintain the canal at an annual Government contribution of Rs. 50,000 only after the completion of the first dredging operations. I shall be obliged if you will allow me a short interview so as to explain matters more fully.

(4)

Memorandum from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to N. P. AYYAR, Esq., dated the 5th February 1926, No. 4498/25-B-2.

[Letter from N. P. Ayyar, Esq., dated 15th December 1925.]

A comparison of the railway fares with the freight charges proposed shows that the railway fare is cheaper and therefore no long distance traffic will go by the canal. The undersigned is not at present convinced of the

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utility of the scheme. It is for the applicant to produce figures of probable traffic (kind of goods, and places between which they are likely to be carried) which will justify his proposal.

(5)

Letter from N. P. AYYAR, Esq., No. 78, Poonamallee High Road, Kilpauk, Madras, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation (through the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle), dated the 7th April 1926.

Adverting to your Memorandum No. 4498/25-B-2, dated the 5th February 1926, I annex hereto a statement (marked statement I) of the probable kinds and quantities of goods likely to pass through the Buckingham canal if it is kept in a navigable condition all the year round as stated in my scheme. For ready reference and comparison, I also annex hereto a statement (statement II-A) giving actual figures of kinds, quantities and value of goods that passed annually through the canal between the years 1891–92 to 1896–97 and another (statement II-B) giving only the total quantities and value of goods for the years 1899, 1902 and 1902–03 to 1910–11 and a third (statement II-C) giving the amounts of revenue and expenditure for a few years.

2. A perusal of these statements will show—

(i) that the canal traffic and revenue increased with the navigability of the canal and decreased with difficult navigability ;

(ii) that the canal was at its best (suitably to the means of silt clearance then possible) in 1895-96 when 331,298 tons of goods valued at Rs. 2,57,59,488 passed through the canal and yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,14,788 against an expenditure of Rs. 62,059 ; and

(iii) that the traffic and revenue will again increase with easy navigability.

The striking increase in the present market value of goods over what prevailed in the years between 1891-92 to 1896-97 is an important factor to be remembered in estimating the probable imports and exports. With the above as the basis of the probable estimate and the informations contained in statement I as to the kinds and quantities of goods, and giving due consideration to the advancement of times, I hope you will be satisfied of the possibilities which are likely to result by the scheme proposed by me.

3. Industries, enterprises and other sources and means of development which were not even thought of in those days are now keenly looked forward to and undertaken, so much so that every village, not to say of towns, will vie with one another as soon as they find that they have a regular and safe means of transport to take their goods to a marketable centre and I venture to say that the actual figures of imports and exports will far exceed those in statement I. But for fear of lengthening this letter, I would have very much desired to give a few instances of the several industries started and given up for want of proper transport facilities and of several others which will be revived or started on the prospect of easy transport.

4. I take this opportunity of reiterating that a diversion of railway traffic is not even likely to happen by reason of the canal being made navigable as from Ennur the railway line takes a westerly direction leaving the canal at distances varying from 10, 20, 30 and even 40 miles and more till about Kavali ; from there to about Bapatla the distance between the railway line and the canal varies from 4 to 8 miles ; but from Bapatla the distance becomes greater again ; to keep the canal in this unnavigable condition is to shut out over 200 villages and towns several of which are devoid of any road

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connecting them with the distant railway stations. Several such villages are surrounded by fertile lands and mountains wealthy not only for the timber but also quarries and mines which, if prospected as contemplated, would yield mica, slates, corundum, hematite, copper, manganese, etc.

5. The classification of goods in Statement II-A was not made for the purpose of freight; all the goods irrespective of their liability to greater or less freight have been brought under seven classes which, when classified for freight purposes according to the Railway Goods Tariff, will comprise all classes mentioned therein. The average railway freight—vide Goods Tariff, Part I, Chapter 1 (page 42)—will be about Rs. 22 per ton for 180 miles, whereas the average freight proposed by me is only Rs. 15. For example, my freight for firewood* will be about Rs. 7 as against the railway freight of about Rs. 10 per ton; my freight for paints†, etc., will be about Rs. 31 as against the railway freight of about Rs. 47. As my guide in fixing the freight I have kept in view the principle that water transport is cheaper than land transport and that the charges of even expensive canal transport should not be more than two-thirds of the railway freight.

6. I am sure you will have noted from my scheme that my launch service, in addition to being a general means of conveyance, will also be a great help to the boat owners in being able to do their voyages quicker in spite of adverse winds as my launches will be constructed to be capable of towing boats on hire a facility which I have specially kept in view so that the number of boats and consequently the Government revenue will increase rapidly.

7. It will also be seen from Statement II-A that the north canal is longer and more important and is capable of affording a quicker return than the south canal to both the Government and myself and this was why I proposed to handle that part of the canal first. But I do not propose to neglect or delay handling the south canal. Until the north canal is set right, which I hope to be able to do in the first year, the operation in the south canal will be confined to manual labour under my supervision and I propose to see myself that all the amount of the budget provision is used in a satisfactory way. From the second year a dredger will be at work in the south canal which will be deepened by a foot or two according to necessity.

8. Before closing I beg to impress on you that the majority of the citizens of Madras are poor, death-rate is increasing, diseases are growing in numbers and poverty is staring at the faces of many. What they look forward to is at least one meal; what they require for this are rice, salt and firewood. These the canal in a navigable condition can bring in plentifully and at prices within the reach of the poor. For want, or dearness, of firewood several poor people would be seen using dry leaves swept from the roads and gardens. Electricity, however cheap, will not help them. They do not care for and cannot afford luxuries. It was more with a desire to help to relieve these suffering people, than with any selfish desire for gain, that I spent a considerable sum of money and fully 2½ months in inspecting the canal and ascertaining all the sources and quantities of supply and demand.

If these facts weigh with you I trust you will recommend to Government the early passage of my scheme so that I may arrange to commence my operations early and see that the Buckingham canal, now amongst the 'unproductive' ones, soon becomes, as it truly deserves, a part of the 'productive' ones.

* Class 1. † Class 10.

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STATEMENT I.

The Buckingham Canal.

Particulars of kinds and quantities of expected transport when in a navigable condition.

Classification as per Statement II-A.	Number.	Name of goods (kind).	Quantity.	Remarks with actuals for 1923-24.	
			TONS.	TONS.	VALUE. RS.
1. Firewood	1	Firewood	150,000	106,246	14,87,440
2. Food-grains	2	Paddy	10,000		
		Rice	30,000		
		Beaten rice	500		
		Beans	5,000		
		Blackgram	5,000		
		Greengram	2,500		
		Horsegram	3,000		
		Dhal	5,000		
		Chillies	2,000		
		Groundnut	10,000		
		Sesamum seed ..	5,000		
		Ragi			
		Maize			
		Karamoni			
		Cholam			
		Wheat	12,000	11,202	20,97,987
		Mustard and other miscellaneous food-grains.			
		Total ..	90,000		
3. Salt	3	Salt	120,000	90,305	79,46,840
4. Building materials ..	4	Building materials *..	80,000	48,342	7,24,289

* This will include logs, squares, sizes, scantlings, planks, cement, iron and brass fittings, paints, varnish, tiles, bricks, corrugated iron sheets, pots, vessels, etc.

Note—

	TONS.
Two thousand boats carrying on an average 20 tons each and performing about 12 trips annually will carry about	480,000
Eight launches performing 32 trips a month and carrying about 150 tons (to and fro) will carry annually	57,600
Total ..	537,600

Supposing the number of boats is only 1,000 as at present licensed and the transport reaches only the actual as in 1895-96, namely, 331,298 tons only, even then the annual Government net profit will be Rs. 1,10,000 as below :—

	RS.	RS.
Expenditure—		
Interest on Rs. 5,00,000 at $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum	32,500	
Annual Government contribution	50,000	
Establishment, etc.	7,500	
Total ..		90,000
Income—		
Licence fee doubled on 1,000 boats	1,25,000	
Do. on launches	10,000	
Wharfage, etc.	65,000	
Total ..		2,00,000
Difference representing profit ..		1,10,000

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STATEMENT I—*cont.*

The Buckingham Canal—cont.

Particulars of kinds and quantities of expected transport when in a navigable condition—*cont.*

Classification as per Statement II-A.	Number.	Name of goods (kind).	Quantity.	Remarks with actuals for 1923–24.	
			TONS.	TONS.	VALUE. RS.
. Provisions	5	Oilman stores ..	5,000		
		Gingilly oil	2,000		
		Groundnut oil ..	3,000		
		Caster oil and seeds..	2,000		
		Kerosene oil	10,000		
		Coconut oil	2,000		
		Linseed oil	5,000		
		Oil-cakes	5,000		
		Matches	5,000		
		Liquor	2,000	Liqour 293	8,61,420
		Newspaper (bales) ..	5,000		
		Miscellaneous stores..	4,000		
		Total ..	50,000		
6. Coal	6	Coal	50,000		
7. Cotton piece-goods, etc., yarns.	7	Cotton, piece-goods, etc., yarns.	60,000		
		Miscellaneous such as minerals, shells, fish, etc.	50,000		
		Grand total .	650,000		

STATEMENT II–A.

The Buckingham Canal.

Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal between 1891–92 and 1896–97.

Number and classification kind. (1)	Route. (2)	1891–92. Quantity. (3)	1891–92. Value. (4)	1892–93. Quantity. (5)	1892–93. Value. (6)	1893–94. Quantity. (7)	1893–94. Value. (8)	1894–95. Quantity. (9)	1894–95. Value. (10)
		TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
1. Firewood ..	South canal ..	19,949	1,19,694	21,240	1,27,440	25,670	1,54,020	26,684	1,60,104
	North canal ..	42,868	2,57,208	59,456	3,56,736	58,478	3,50,868	53,783	3,22,698
	Total ..	62,817	3,76,902	80,696	4,84,176	84,148	5,04,888	80,467	4,82,802
2. Food-grains ..	South canal ..	1,351	68,555	1,185	72,950	1,062	45,465	1,225	76,945
	North canal ..	46,058	18,00,300	61,188	20,05,935	51,802	17,75,750	52,092	18,91,085
	Total ..	47,409	18,68,855	62,373	20,78,885	52,864	18,21,215	53,317	19,68,030
3. Salt	South canal ..	10,299	8,23,920	14,724	11,77,920	11,219	8,97,520	10,666	8,53,280
	North canal ..	18,318	14,65,440	29,337	23,46,960	34,240	27,39,200	41,129	32,90,320
	Total ..	28,619	22,89,360	44,061	35,24,880	45,459	36,36,720	51,795	41,43,600
4. Building materials.	South canal ..	567	13,914	497	12,493	420	1,260	452	1,356
	North canal ..	21,927	2,09,695	22,850	1,52,055	20,524	61,572	22,408	67,224
	Total ..	22,494	2,23,609	23,347	1,64,548	20,944	62,832	22,860	68,580
5. Provisions ..	South canal ..	3,803	3,73,335	1,917	1,82,545	4,299	4,29,900	3,830	3,83,000
	North canal ..	6,058	6,62,625	14,504	15,17,325	6,497	6,49,700	10,815	10,81,500
	Total ..	9,861	10,35,960	16,421	16,99,870	10,796	10,79,600	14,645	14,64,500

STATEMENT II-A.

The Buckingham Canal.

Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal between 1891–92 and 1896–97.

Number and classification kind.	Route.	1895–96. Quantity. (11)	1895–96. Value. (12)	1896–97. Quantity. (13)	1896–97. Value. (14)	Comparative value per ton. Before 1897. (15)	Comparative value per ton. In 1923. (16)
		TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Firewood ..	South canal ..	24,211	1,45,266	17,651	1,05,906	6	14
	North canal ..	49,392	2,96,352	44,398	2,66,388	..	..
	Total ..	73,603	4,41,618	62,049	3,72,294	..	..
2. Food-grains ..	South canal ..	1,990	1,27,430	2,292	1,47,555	60 to 70	about 187
	North canal ..	53,770	18,83,210	29,221	11,86,575	..	.
	Total ..	55,760	20,10,640	31,513	13,34,130	..	..
3. Salt	South canal ..	11,215	8,97,200	10,535	8,42,800	80	88
	North canal ..	87,132	69,70,560	78,594	62,87,520	..	..
	Total ..	98,347	78,67,760	89,129	71,30,320	..	..
4. Building materials.	South canal ..	738	2,214	3,744	11,232	3	15
	North canal ..	27,411	82,233	29,425	88,275	..	..
	Total ..	28,149	84,447	33,169	99,507	..	..
5. Provisions ..	South canal ..	3,458	3,45,800	3,809	3,80,900	100	about 655
	North canal ..	11,963	11,96,300	11,435	11,43,500	..	..
	Total ..	15,421	15,42,100	15,244	15,24,400	..	..

Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal between 1891-92 and 1896-97—*cont.*

Number and classification kind.	Route.	1895-96. Quantity. (11)	1895-96. Value. (12)	1896-97. Quantity. (13)	1896-97. Value. (14)	Comparative value per ton. Before 1897. (15)	Comparative value per ton. In 1923. (16)
		TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
6. Coal	South canal ..	11	132	34	408	12	..
	North canal ..	26,847	3,22,164	33,308	3,99,696	..	..
	Total ..	26,858	3,22,296	33,342	4,00,104	..	..
7. Cotton, piece-goods, iron tools, etc.,	South canal ..	1,979	1,32,607	2,027	1,39,044	400 to 450	1,000 to 1,500
	North canal ..	31,181	1,33,58,020	27,752	1,15,51,791	..	..
	Total ..	33,160	1,34,90,627	29,779	1,16,90,835	..	..
	Grand total ..	331,298	2,57,59,488	294,225	2,25,51,590	..	..

Statement showing the kind, quantity and value of goods transported through the canal between 1891-92 and 1896-97—*cont.*

Number and classification kind. (1)	Route. (2)	1891-92. Quantity. (3)	1891-92. Value. (4)	1892-93. Quantity. (5)	1892-93. Value. (6)	1893-94. Quantity. (7)	1893-94. Value. (8)	1894-95. Quantity. (9)	1894-95. Value. (10)
		TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.
6. Coal	South canal ..	17	204	8	96	10	120	8	96
	North canal ..	8,125	97,500	12,256	1,47,072	14,110	1,69,320	26,237	3,14,844
	Total ..	8,142	97,704	12,264	1,47,168	14,120	1,69,440	26,245	3,14,940
7. Cotton, piece-goods, iron tools, etc.	South canal ..	945	85,859	849	1,25,790	1,233	1,41,835	1,258	1,04,550
	North canal ..	24,797	54,57,338	14,340	45,87,151	21,065	46,37,940	24,235	92,74,572
	Total ..	25,742	55,43,197	15,219	47,12,941	22,298	47,79,775	25,493	93,79,122
	Grand total ..	205,082	1,14,35,587	254,311	1,28,12,468	250,629	1,20,54,470	274,822	1,78,21,574

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Statement II-B.

The Buckingham Canal

Statement showing quantity and value of goods transported each year between 1899 and 1911.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	TONS.	RS.		TONS.	RS.
1899	202,984	1,72,64,639	1905-06	243,763	65,27,430
1902	182,979	72,44,333	1906-07	224,934	52,44,879
1902-03	227,111	97,97,127	1907-08	329,957	51,32,315
1903-04	179,984	49,10,894	1908-09	274,688	45,16,658
1904-05	228,791	66,24,282	1909-10	196,429	36,33,495
			1910-11	281,943	55,73,654

Remarks—I have not been able to get the figures for the years 1912 to 1923.

Statement II-C.

The Buckingham Canal.

Statement showing the total amount of revenue and expenditure between the years 1880 and 1925.

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	RS.	RS.		RS.	RS.
1880-81	...	1,22,929	1899-00 (1899)	1,05,140	57,000
1881-82	...	81,503	1900-01	...	55,000
1882-83	...	1,14,030	1901-02 (1902)	72,157	52,000
1883-84	...	1,23,564	1902-03	70,226	64,797
1884-85	47,188	70,858	1903-04	67,727	84,338
1885-86	54,593	93,097	1904-05	69,184	55,355
1886-87	60,949	76,238	1905-06	64,433	63,939
1887-88	69,140	94,294	1906-07	67,079	64,977
1888-89	73,855	84,685	1907-08	69,289	95,977
1889-90	78,868	1,06,110	1908-09	69,796	67,549
1890-91	1,01,366	80,004	1909-10	69,394	68,976
1891-92	1,08,339	1,21,098	1910-11	67,735	64,798
1892-93	1,09,498	80,561	1923-24	78,927	2,11,912
1893-94	1,08,383	80,067	1924-25	67,603	2,31,900
1894-95	1,14,708	62,885	1925-26	77,574	2,16,700
1895-96	...	62,059			
1896-97	...	64,113			
1898-99	...	60,000			

Remarks—All the figures that I have been able to get have been included here.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

[*Legislative Council 18th October 1927—Question No. 512 by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, M.L.C.—Government servants—Contribution to All-India Khadi Fund—Prohibition.*]

With reference to the Hon'ble the Revenue Member's reply to a supplementary question by Mr. S. Satyamurti, M.L.C., in connection with the above question, rules 22 and 23 of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules are laid on the table of the Council:—

Rule 22—*Political agitation and meetings.*—(1) A Government servant may for the purpose of removing misapprehensions, correcting misstatements and refuting disloyal and seditious propaganda defend and explain in public the policy of the Government. Save, however, as provided in rules 17, 18 and 19 a Government servant may not make any communications to the Press in regard to the policy or acts of the Government without the sanction of the Local Government or such superior authority as the Local Government may prescribe.

(2) In any action taken under sub-paragraph (1) a Government servant should, as far as possible, refrain from making any reference to the personality of parties or individuals who may be in opposition to the Government; and when elections are impending, he must give no ground for the suggestion that any statements of facts or views made by him have been made with the object of influencing electors in favour of or against any party or individual candidate.

Rule 23—*Taking part in political movements and elections.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 22 and to any special instructions of the Local Government, a Government servant shall not take part in, or subscribe in aid of, any political movement in India or any political movement relating to Indian affairs. Where there is room for doubt whether any action which a Government servant proposes to take will contravene this rule, he shall refer the matter to the Local Government or the authority to which he is immediately subordinate, and thereafter shall act in accordance with such orders as may be passed by such Local Government or authority.

(2) A whole-time Government servant shall not canvass or otherwise interfere or use his influence in connection with, or take part in, any election to a legislative body:

provided that a Government servant who is qualified to vote at such election may exercise his right to vote, but if he does so, shall give no indication of the manner in which he proposes to vote or has voted.

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(3) Save in the case of a whole-time Government servant who, with the permission, if any, required under any law or order for the time being in force, is a candidate for election to a municipal committee, district board or other local body, the provisions of sub-rule (2) shall apply in the case of an election to any such committee, board or body.

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

[*Placed on the table of the House with reference to question No.* 806 *answered on* 21*st October* 1927.]

Letter from the Collector of Kurnool, to the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, dated 12th October 1927, No. L. Dis. 2580/27.

[Legislative Council—August 1927—Question No. 398—Kurnool district—Markapur taluk—Badridu tank—Repairs—Contribution from ryots.]

The several clauses of the above question are answered *seriatim* below :—

(*a*) A contribution of Rs. 670 has been levied this year under section 6 of Act I of 1858 for the repairs to the supply channel.

(*b*) As the supply channel to the tank was overgrown with prickly-pear, bushes and vegetation which resulted in silting of the channel and reduction of the waterway, they were removed. The Public Works Department executed the repairs as the tank is in its charge.

(*c*) According to the Village Account No. 20, the tank received a supply of four months. It is a third-class source and its capacity is six months.

(*d*) The owners of the land under the tank sent in a mahazar petition stating that they could not pay the amount of contribution and requested postponement of the collection owing to the adverse state of the season. But the statistics given below will show that the season was not so unfavourable as represented by them :—

—	Total extent sown.	Outturn of crops harvested.			
		12 annas.	8 to 11 annas.	4 to 7 annas.	0 to 3 annas.
	ACS.				
Food crops	1,759	21	494	964	280
Other crops	483	..	278	205	..
Total ..	2,242	21	772	1,169	280

(*e*) In the above circumstances the collection was proceeded with and an amount of Rs. 615–2–11 has been collected till now leaving a balance of Rs. 54–13–1.

(*f*) The anicut has not been raised.

(*g*) The Executive Engineer, Kurnool, states that it is not necessary to raise the anicut for purposes of supply.

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Appendix XV.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

Location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapalli.

874 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: With reference to the reply to my question No. 91 regarding location of an arrack shop at Gangivasapalli answered on 24th August 1927, that he had no information, will the hon. Minister for Public Health be pleased to call for the information and place it on the table of the House?

Location of the arrack shop at Gangivasapalli.

91 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether an arrack shop is now in existence in Gangivasapalli, hamlet of Jangemvasipalli, Cumbum taluk, Kurnool district;

(b) whether this arrack shop was not in existence for some years;

(c) whether its discontinuance was due to the fact that it had a very bad effect upon the local Chenchus, a hill tribe of the Kurnool district, driving them to crime;

(d) whether as long as the shop was discontinued the Chenchus were docile and peaceful; and

(e) whether, in the interests of peace in the locality, the Government propose to close down the shop?

Appendix XVI.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

Law (General) Department.

Civil Population in Poonamallee Cantonment.

With reference to Question No. 1119 by Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 4th November 1927, the following further information is placed on the table of the Council:—

(1) Number of persons who own land	111
(2) Number of persons who own house property	593
(3) Number of persons who carry on business	169

Appendix XVII.

[Vide item VI "Communications to the Council" on page 54 supra.]

[Vide answer to Legislative Council Question No. 1213 answered at the meeting of the Legislative Council on 5th November 1927.]

From the Director of Agriculture, dated 19th December 1927, L. Dis. No. C. 2026–27.

[Statistics—Agricultural—Zamindaris—Land under cultivation and under wet cultivation—Extent.]

I have the honour to state that the extent of land under cultivation in zamindari areas in the Madras Presidency in 1926–27 was 7,180,947 acres and that the extent of land under *wet* cultivation in these areas was 2,151,377 acres.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, the 24th January 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.
Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chambers, Mr. G. W.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Davis, Mr. J. A.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman, Mr.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappah Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E. (Sir P. Ramarayaningar).
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr. C.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr. K.
Satyamurti, Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.
Soundarapandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A. M. C.

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PRESENT—*cont.*

Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapathi Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No.* 15.

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Excise

Removal of the liquor shop near Karnikapuram.

*1342 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether a liquor shop is located very close to Karnikapuram where the Bezwada Municipal Council has assigned plots of land for poor labourers to dwell on 99 years' leases on a nominal rent;

(*b*) whether the Municipal Council complained to the Government that the existence of the abkari shop there is a source of temptation to the poor labourers and is the cause of their social and economic ruin;

(*c*) whether the Abkari Commissioner, to whom the complaint was referred, refused to remove the shop therefrom; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to interfere in the matter and order the removal of the shop?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information other than that contained in a representation on the subject made by the hon. Member as Chairman of the Bezwada Municipal Council.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) The Government have not the information asked for.

(*d*) The Government know of no reason why the action suggested should be taken.

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Representation of municipalities in the Municipal Excise Committees.

* 1343 Q.—Mr. A. KALESWARA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the Municipal Excise Committees the Government officials are in the majority and the representatives of the municipal councils are in a minority;

(b) whether it is a fact that some municipal councils like Cocanada and Bezwada have been systematically refusing to elect representatives to those Committees as the opinions of their representatives are not cared for in those Committees; and

(c) whether the Government intend to reorganize the said Committees so as to contain the representatives of the municipalities in a majority?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Some municipal councils have not been sending representatives to the Excise Advisory Committees. The Government are not aware whether Bezwada and Cocanada are amongst them. The Government are not also aware that the opinions of the representatives of municipal councils are not cared for in the Committees.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 1576, dated 17th September 1926, which has been published and to the Government Notification No. 227, dated 21st July 1927, published at pages 1188–89, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette.*

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"With reference to clause (a) of the question whether it is a fact that in the Municipal Excise Committees the Government Officials are in the majority and the representatives of the Municipal Councils are in a minority, the answer given is 'No.' It means that the representatives of the Municipal Council are not in a minority. Under the rules, is it not true that the Municipal Councils are to send 2 representatives, when there are three officials in the committee? The Municipal Councils are allowed two members only. Do they consider that the representatives of the Municipal Councils are not in a minority?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"The representatives of Municipal Councils are in a minority. The meaning of the answer is that there is a non-official majority."

Excise sub-inspectors and clerks in the West Coast Division.

* 1344 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of Excise sub-inspectors and clerks employed in the West Coast Division;

(b) how many of them are natives of South Kanara; and

(c) how many of them are natives of Malabar?

A.—(a) The hon. Member is referred to the half-yearly list of establishments of the sub-inspectors and clerks of the Excise Department, copy of which is available in the Council Library.

(b) & (c) The Government have not the information.

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Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" With reference to clauses (*b*) and (*c*), may I know whether the Government cannot obtain the information asked for ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" They are available in the Civil Lists. "

Medical

Improvement and spread of Ayurveda.

* 1345 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any more amount will be spent during this year from the remission of provincial contribution towards the improvement and spread of Ayurveda ;

(*b*) if so, how much ; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to take steps to recognize all the private schools that are teaching Indian medicine ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) It is not proposed to devote any extra amount this year to the purpose.

(*c*) No.

Weights and Measures

Scale of fees for stamping weights and measures in each district.

* 1346 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram : Wll the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the legal authority under which fees are levied for stamping weights and measures ;

(*b*) the current scale of fees for stamping weights and measures in each district ;

(*c*) the reasons for having different rates of fees for each district ; and

(*d*) the receipts for stamping weights and measures for the years 1924–25, 1925–26 and 1926-27 ?

A.—(*a*) The Member's attention is invited to paragraph 3 of Standing Order No. 204 on page 444, Volume I of Board's Standing Orders.

(*b*) The Member's attention is drawn to Appendix IX to Standing Order No. 204, paragraph 3 on page 694, Volume II of Board's Standing Orders.

(*c*) The rates of fees are so fixed that they are just sufficient to cover the cost of the establishments necessary for stamping purposes. The Government have recently approved a revision in the scale of fees, with effect from 1st April 1928, on a more uniform basis. This revised scale is appended.[a]

(*d*) Receipts for the three years are—

	RS.	A.	P.
1924–25	31,082	8	4
1925–26	31,119	8	3
1926–27	33,498	2	0

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 210 infra.

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Agriculture

Restrictions on the export of fertilizers to foreign countries.

* 1347 Q.—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether in view of the large quantities of fertilizers that are being exported to foreign countries, he has in view any scheme for the restriction of such exports; and

(b) whether the Director of Agriculture has suggested the imposition of duty in the interests of the agricultural industry of the Presidency?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answers to question Nos. 203 and 724 given on 3rd March 1927 and 31st March 1927 respectively.

Damages to the groundnut crops of the South Arcot district.

* 1348 Q.—Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR: With reference to the answer to question No. 1265 answered on 5th November 1927 regarding damages to the groundnut crops of the South Arcot district, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the information called for has been received; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to remedy the evil?

A.—(a) Yes. The Government are not aware of any serious pest which has done damage to the groundnut crop with the exception of the hairy caterpillar in parts of Cuddalore and Vriddhachalam taluks. To a much less extent the fungus disease known as Rizoctonia has appeared on irrigated groundnuts.

(b) The Agricultural Department has published notes in the Villagers' Calendar for 1927 regarding the method of dealing with the caterpillar. The department has also actually demonstrated the methods in two villages near Panruti in the South Arcot district. Rizoctonia is a much more difficult disease to deal with and research work is now being conducted for finding out possible soil disinfectants and resistant strains.

Committee to enquire into the working of agricultural middle schools.

* 1349 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Committee has been appointed to enquire into the working of the agricultural middle schools;

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, who the members of the Committee are, their qualifications and the terms of reference to the Committee;

(c) whether the Committee has been asked to co-opt some local men of the area while considering the working of schools situated in that area;

(d) whether the Committee has been asked to call for opinions of local people and also to interview some interested persons; and

(e) whether the report of the Committee will be published for criticism before action is taken on the same by the Government?

A.—No.

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Co-operative Societies

Allegations against the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras.

* 1350 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the present Assistant Registrar, Madras, is the brother of the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the present Assistant Registrar has been successively a clerk, Chief Inspector and Assistant Registrar, all in the City of Madras for a period of over ten years altogether ;

(*c*) whether there is any reason for keeping this person in the same place for such a long period of time ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that "a Co-operator" sent up a petition to the President and members of the Committee on Co-operation, Madras, alleging that the rottenness of the city co-operative societies was due chiefly to the inefficiency of the present Assistant Registrar ; and

(*e*) how many petitions and mahazars have been received by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies against the present Assistant Registrar, Madras, from January 1925 to 30th September 1927 and whether the allegations made therein were enquired into, or action taken on them ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*e*) The Government have no information but the attention of the Registrar is being drawn to the question and he is being requested to look into the matter and take such action as is necessary.

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"May I know, Sir, if, in North Arcot district, two brothers are employed together, though in different departments ?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"If the hon. Member says so, I will take it as correct."

Registration

Reduction of registration fees.

* 1351 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the reduction of registration fees ; and

(*b*) if so, when the alteration will be proposed ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notification No. 63, dated 7th December 1927, printed in the Appendix.[a]

Reduction of private attendance fees for registration.

* 1352 *Q.*—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the reduction of private attendance fees for registration ; and

(*b*) if so, when the reduction will be proposed ?

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[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 210–212 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Yes ; from Rs. 20 to Rs. 15.
(*b*) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the notification No. 62, dated 2nd December 1927, published at page 2021 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th December 1927.

Veterinary

Appointment of lecturers in the Madras Veterinary College.

* 1353 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : With reference to the answer to my question No. 760 answered on 21st October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that Mr. Muniappan and Mr. V. Janakiram Ayyar who are juniors to Mr. P. A. Parthasarathi Nayudu were appointed as Third Lecturer in the Madras Veterinary College in the beginning of 1926 and August 1927 respectively in preference to Mr. Parthasarathi Nayudu ; and

(*b*) if so, why ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.
(*b*) Because they were considered by the Veterinary Adviser more suitable for the post than Mr. Parthasarathi Nayudu.

Maintenance of breeding bulls and buffaloes.

* 1354 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total amount of grant distributed by Government for the maintenance of breeding bulls and buffaloes during the year 1926–27 ;

(*b*) how many breeding bulls and buffaloes were maintained with the help of these grants and how many persons received such grants during the year ;

(*c*) whether any representations have been made to the Government to relax the conditions subject to which these grants are given ;

(*d*) whether any applications have been received by the Government for increasing the grant that is now paid for a breeding bull ; and

(*e*) whether the Government will consider such representations and applications favourably ?

A.—(*a*) Rupees 290.
(*b*) Three bulls were maintained and grants given to three persons or associations.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) Application was made to the Director of Agriculture by the District Advancement Association, South Kanara.
(*e*) Representations will be considered on their merits.

Opening of a breeding farm in South Kanara.

* 1355 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any breeding bulls and buffaloes maintained entirely at Government expense in South Kanara and if so, how many there are and where ; and

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(*b*) whether, in view of the admittedly poor condition of cattle in South Kanara, the Government have ever examined in the past or propose to examine in future the question of opening a breeding farm in South Kanara?

A.—(*a*) Yes; one is being stationed at the Veterinary Hospital, Mangalore.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it necessary to open a cattle-breeding farm in the South Kanara district.

Corporation of Madras

Nomination of Mr. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu to the Corporation of Madras.

* 1356 *Q.*—Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the grounds on which he nominated Mr. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu as a Councillor of the Corporation of Madras;

(*b*) whether one of the grounds of nomination is that he is a representative of a minority community;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that there are already on the Council five representatives of the Nayudu community;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Yadhava community, the Viswakarma, Nadar, Reddi, Maruthuvakula and certain other minority communities have no representatives on the Madras Corporation Council;

(*e*) whether it is a fact that representations had been received by the hon. Minister in the past pressing for nominations from among representatives of the abovenamed communities; and

(*f*) whether Mr. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu was ever employed in Messrs. Addison & Co., and if so, in what capacity; and what is his present position in life?

A.—(*a*) The Government considered that his practical knowledge would be useful to the Corporation.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes, including M.R.Ry. M. R. Rajagopal Nayudu.

(*d*) There is a Christian Nadar on the Council. There are no councillors belonging to the other communities specified.

(*e*) A representation was received from the Maruthuvakula Sangam, Madras. No representation was received from the other communities.

(*f*) The Government have no information whether he was ever employed by Messrs. Addison & Co. He is the proprietor of "The Rajagopal Motor Works."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether among the Nayudu community there are not several sub-sects such as Kammas, Balijas, etc.?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I am not versed in ethnological problems."

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Education

Representation of the Aided Schools Managers' Association in the Kistna District Educational Council.

* 1357 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the Aided Schools Managers' Association, Kistna district, to grant them the privilege of electing some members to the District Educational Council; and

(b) whether the Government intend to give them the representation requested?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The question is under consideration.

Admission of Adi-Dravidas in Brahmapuram and Allinjakuppam elementary schools.

* 1358 Q.—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he is aware that Adi-Dravida pupils are not admitted in the elementary schools at Brahmapuram and Allinjakuppam of Gudiyattam taluk maintained by the District Board of North Arcot; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what action he proposes to take to have such public institutions open to all pupils irrespective of caste and creed?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. A report will be called for.

Opening of elementary schools in South Kanara and Malabar.

* 1359 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to my question No. 199, dated 26th August 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the several elementary schools opened by the local boards of Malabar as also South Kanara during the last five years at their own cost or taken over by them;

(b) the distance at which each of them lies from a corresponding private recognized school; and

(c) why such a school was opened by the boards if the distance between it and the private school was within a short distance, say, a mile?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information received from the taluk boards in the Malabar and South Kanara districts is placed on the table.[a]

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[a] Printed as Appendix III on pages 212-221 infra.

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Local Boards

Acquisition of lands for reconstructing a road through Maringapatti, Tiruppattur taluk.

* 1360 *Q.*—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that one M. R. M. V. C. Karuppan Chettiyar of Kallal attempted to lay a road right across the fields of the residents of Maringapatti village, Tiruppattur taluk, Ramnad district;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there is an old road 'Mangammal Salai' with avenue trees, watershed and semathangi close by the new projected road;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the ryots affected by this measure filed a suit O.S. No. 338 of 1921 in the Sivaganga District Munsif's Court and obtained an order of injunction restraining the said Chettiyar from proceeding further with the work;

(*d*) whether the lands were acquired for the formation of the road through the District Collector of Ramnad;

(*e*) whether the District Board of Ramnad or the Taluk Board of Devakottai were consulted in the matter; and

(*f*) whether on appeal to the High Court the acquisition was set aside as not being valid on the ground that the legislature when they passed the Land Acquisition Act did not intend that the owners should be deprived of their ownership by a mere device of private persons employing the Act for private end or for the gratification of private spite or malice?

A.—(*a*) Yes. The road has already been formed.

(*b*) & (*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The lands were acquired by the Government under the Land Acquisition Act.

(*e*) No, as it was agreed originally that the road, after formation, was to vest in Government, and the Estate Collector, Sivaganga, was to maintain it.

(*f*) The question quotes an *obiter dictum* in the judgment of the Court. The reason for the setting aside of the acquisition proceedings was that the cost of acquisition was not met from Government funds.

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*a*) whether it is a fact that an attempt was made to lay a road, etc., the answer given is 'Yes. The road has already been formed.' May I ask the hon. the Minister for Local Self-Government to tell us whether the road has been fully formed or only preparations have been made for the construction of the road?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"The road has been fully laid out."

Petition regarding the acquisition of lands for Kallal-Managiri road.

* 1361 *Q.*—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the residents of Maringapatti village, Tiruppattur taluk, Ramnad district, submitted a petition to the President, District Board, Ramnad, on 22nd December 1921, asking whether there was any proposal

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before the District Board to form a road from Managiri to Kallal and were favoured with a reply from the President to the effect that there was no such proposal in the District Board;

(b) whether it is a fact that in continuation of his letter referred to above, the President, District Board, Ramnad, was pleased to inform the petitioners that the road in question was not being formed either under the authority of the Taluk or District Board, but that one M. R. M. V. C. Karuppan Chettiyar of Kallal was forming the road with the consent of the Estate Collector, Sivaganga;

(c) under what rules and for what public purpose the Revenue Divisional Officer, Devakottai, wrote to the Taluk Board of Sivaganga on the 29th January 1927, requesting to send an application for acquisition of lands required for the Kallal-Managiri road despite the decision of the High Court in A.S. No. 165 of 1923; and

(d) what the resolution of the Taluk Board of Sivaganga regarding the acquisition of land as desired by the Revenue Divisional Officer was, and how many voted for and against it?

A.—(a) Such a petition was submitted by certain residents of Maringapatti village.

(b) Yes.

(c) The original acquisition was declared invalid as the High Court held that the cost of acquisition was not met from public funds. It was therefore proposed to repeal the land acquisition proceedings and to meet the cost from public funds.

(d) The Taluk Board's resolution was to the following effect:—

"This Board is of opinion that there is no necessity to send an application for the acquisition of any lands as desired by the Revenue Divisional Officer in his letter, dated 29th January 1927, as there is already an old Mangammal Salai which is itself serving the purposes of a public pathway already." Eight members of the Board voted for the resolution and one (the President) voted against it.

Alleged irregularities in the administration of Union of Narasannapeta, Ganjam district

*1362 *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have enquired into the allegations of the rate-payers in the Union of Narasannapeta (Ganjam district) that they do not know which are the wards in the Union and who are its members and that there is no electoral roll and no election for the last so many years;

(b) if so, what the result of the enquiry is;

(c) whether it is a fact that the rate-payers approached the President, District Board, Ganjam, for this information and could not get it; and

(d) if the allegations are true, what action they propose to take thereon?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) The Government have made no enquiry.

(c) The Government have no information.

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Attendance of local fund servants in courts as witnesses.

*1363 Q.—Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the period of absence of a local fund servant on account of his attendance at Court is treated as one on duty only, if the local board is interested in the case and the local fund servant is permitted by the board concerned to appear as a witness on its behalf;

(b) whether in all other cases the local board servant should take any leave which he is entitled under the rules; and

(c) if the answers to (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, whether the Government have allowed freedom to presidents of local boards to refuse to serve summons on their servants when they are not willing to take leave and appear as witnesses?

A.—(a) & (b) No. Revised orders have been issued in G.O. No. 4014, L. & M., dated 18th October 1927, a copy of which is appended.[a]

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of amending Bills to the District Municipalities Act and Local Boards Act.

*1364 Q.—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government are likely to introduce amending Bills to the District Municipalities Act and to the Local Boards Act;

(b) whether it is the intention of the Government to abolish nominations altogether in all local bodies; and

(c) whether the Government intend to decrease the number of nominated seats in all local bodies even under the provisions of the Acts in force now and increase the elective seats proportionately?

A.—(a) The Bills will be introduced as early as possible.

(b) It is proposed to reduce to a minimum the power of appointment to local bodies.

(c) There is no such intention until the amending Bills are passed.

Municipal Councils

Enquiry into the administration of the Cannanore municipality and action taken theron.

*1365 Q.—Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has made any enquiry into the conduct of the Municipal Chairman, Cannanore, as promised in the answer to question No. 459 answered on the 27th August 1927 regarding the administration of the Cannanore municipality; and

(b) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

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a Printed as Appendix IV on page 221 infra.

Depressed Classes

Opening of schools for the depressed classes.

* 1366 Q.—Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) how many new schools were opened for the depressed classes from the current year's sanctioned budget amounts; and

(b) what amounts were disbursed from 1st April to 30th September 1927 for maintenance of schools for depressed classes by—

(1) the Salvation Army,
(2) the missionary bodies, and
(3) the departmental management?

A.—(a) 146 up to the end of September 1927.
(b) (1) Rs. 17,986.
(2) Rs. 13,921.
(3) Rs. 1,48,448.

Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI:—"With reference to answer to clause (b) of the question, the hon. the Home Member states that Rs. 13,921 was disbursed. May I know whether the amount was disbursed to Christian missionaries and others?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Christian Missionaries and others."

Forests

Concessions in the reserved forests of South Kanara.

* 1367 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table the report the Government have received with regard to clauses (a), (b) and (d) of my question No. 930 regarding concessions in the reserved forests of South Kanara answered on 31st October 1927?

A.—The report received from the Chief Conservator of Forests is placed on the Council table.[a]

Control and disposal of the forest in Gundamanikkanur zamindari.

* 1368 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the forest in the Gundamanikkanur zamindari in the Madura district is at the disposal of Government;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, when and how the Government assumed control and disposal of the said forest;

(c) whether the proprietor of the said zamindari has moved the Government through the Collector of Madura to make rules under section 26 or to take action under section 29 of the Madras Forest Act;

(d) whether the Government do propose to take action under section 29 of the Forest Act;

(e) if the Government propose to take action under section 29 with regard to the said forest, what are the purposes for which regulation or prohibition under that section appears to the Government to be necessary;

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 222 infra.

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(*f*) whether any notice has been issued to the owner of the above forest as required by section 29 of the Forest Act; and

(*g*) whether the Government propose to publish a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the official gazette of the Madura district as regards the said forest under section 29 of the above Act?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) In the absence of the name of the forest referred to, the Government are not in a position to give the information required.

(*c*) *to* (*g*) The Government are not aware of any such proposal.

Land Revenue

Applications for darkhast lands by depressed classes.

* 1369 *Q.*—Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many applications for grants of darkhast lands were received from the depressed classes during the past one year in the districts of the Nilgiris, Coimbatore and Salem and how many of them were already disposed of and how many remain undisposed; and

(*b*) within what time each application is generally dealt with?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not hitherto compiled such statistics and are not aware of any record from which the particulars the hon. Member wants could be gathered as applicants for land do not usually declare in their applications what community they belong to. If the hon. Member wishes by his question to bring to notice delay in the disposal of applications from members of the depressed classes it is suggested that his object would be better served by giving full particulars of a few cases so that specific enquiry could be made.

Public Service

Grievances of non-gazetted officers.

* 1370 *Q.*—Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) with reference to the announcement made in this Council last March, by the Government, that while Government were not prepared to appoint a committee of enquiry to report on the scale of pay to non-gazetted officers they would consider individual cases of hardship brought to their notice, whether any applications for redress were received from the non-gazetted officers in North Arcot district;

(*b*) if so, what concessions were granted to such applicants; and

(*c*) whether Government have under contemplation the granting of any special concessions to such servants and if so, whether instructions will be issued to the heads of departments to treat the claims of such senior servants to promotion with special sympathy?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A memorial was received in one individual case; the request made in it was refused.

(*c*) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part, the Government have no reason to think that well-founded claims of any class of Government servants receive other than sympathetic consideration from heads of departments and so do not propose to make the suggested exhortation.

Re-entertainment of Messrs. Muthuswami and Krishna Doss in the Registration department of Madura.

*1371 *Q.*—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to question No. 923 asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 31st day of October 1927—

(*a*) whether M. Muthuswami and A. Krishna Doss, acting clerks employed in the Registration department of the Madura district, are members of the backward classes; and

(*b*) whether M. Muthuswami had been declared duly qualified for public service under the Public Service Notification in pursuance of the orders passed by the Inspector-General of Registration, dated 17th July 1924?

A.—(*a*) They belong to castes which, for the purpose of educational concessions in school-fees, have been classed as backward.

(*b*) Yes: but he had not one year's continuous or two years' aggregate acting service on 16th November 1926.

Reforms

The Statutory Commission.

*1372 *Q.*—Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government had any correspondence with the Central Government regarding either the personnel or work or both of the Statutory Commission appointed under section 84-A of the Government of India Act of 1919;

(*b*) if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it or at least such part of it as is not marked 'Confidential' on the table of the House; and

(*c*) whether the Government of Madras objected to the exclusion of Indians from the Commission?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) The answer to clause (*a*) is in the negative.

Staff Selection Board

Medical certificates produced by candidates applying to the Staff Selection Board.

*1373 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether candidates who send their applications to the Staff Selection Board are required to produce certificates of physical fitness from Commissioned Medical Officers or Civil Surgeons in charge of a district;

(b) what fees have to be paid for such certificates;

(c) whether the Staff Selection Board refuse to accept certificates granted by the Assistant District Medical Officer, during the absence of the District Medical Officer from the station;

(d) whether candidates who are selected for any post have to undergo another medical examination before appointment; and

(e) whether in the first instance a certificate from any registered medical practitioner will not suffice for the purpose of keeping out applicants who are physically unfit?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 1100, Public, dated 12th November 1925, which is placed on the table of the House.[a]

(c) Yes.

(d) In respect of clerical posts the certificates to be produced under G.O. No. 1100, Public, dated 12th November 1925, before the Staff Selection Board, may be accepted by the appointing authorities as sufficient and then no further medical examination is necessary before confirmation. The notifications inviting applications for other posts lay down in each case what medical certificates will be required; in some cases a candidate finally selected for appointment has to appear before a Medical Board before actual appointment.

(e) No. Under subsidiary rule 2 to Fundamental Rule 10, the certificate required before any person, except a military pensioner, may be appointed (otherwise than as a menial paid from contingencies) to a permanent post under Government must ordinarily be signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer, or a Civil Medical Officer of rank not lower than a Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer; if the suggestion in the question were adopted, the certificate accepted by the Staff Selection Board could no longer be regarded as sufficient for this purpose.

Survey and Settlement

Abolition of the V Survey Party.

* 1374 Q.—Mr. C. Gopala Menon: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the V Survey Party has been abolished;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what are the grounds for abolition;

(c) whether the abolition of any other party is under contemplation;

(d) how many officers, sub-assistants, head surveyors, deputy surveyors, and field surveyors have had their services dispensed with by the abolition of the party, and how many have been retained and attached to other parties;

(e) on what principle certain men were retained and others thrown out; and

(f) what is the net saving per year by the abolition of the party?

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 222–223 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) As there was not sufficient work for all the parties, one of the parties was abolished from 1st October 1927.

(*c*) Yes, if circumstances justify such a course.

(*d*) The full strength of one temporary party has been disbanded.

(*e*) It was left to the Director's discretion to retain the best men and to dispense with the less useful.

(*f*) The annual saving is estimated at Rs. 76,800.

Omission of Perisepalli village in the new survey and settlement accounts.

* 1375 *Q.*—Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the village Perisepalli, Gudivada taluk, Kistna district, is omitted altogether in the survey and settlement accounts that are being prepared now;

(*b*) whether the lands and the owners of lands of that village are all proposed to be shown in another village named Kapavaram; and

(*c*) whether the Government intend issuing orders to the Survey and Settlement officers concerned to preserve the identity of Perisepalli as a separate village?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) During a revision of village establishments in 1910, Perisepalli was grouped with Kapavaram. The work connected with both the villages was from that year managed by a single village establishment. It was considered that it would be in the public interests to combine the two villages so that a single set of accounts might be maintained. The proposal for their amalgamation was notified for public criticism in the *Kistna District Gazette*, dated 9th August 1924. No objections were received. The two villages were surveyed as a single village during the resurvey of the Gudivada taluk. In these circumstances, the Government do not propose to issue the orders suggested.

Village Establishments

Division of the Thekkatheru village in the Melur taluk of the Madura district.

* 1376 *Q.*—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number and names of Ayan villages in the Melur taluk of the Madura district which have an ayacut area of 3,000 acres or more;

(*b*) the number and names of villages in the above taluk whose land revenue assessment is Rs. 15,000 or more per fasli;

(*c*) the number of karnams employed in each of the above villages;

(*d*) the names of villages in the above taluk which have been divided into two, in consideration of the extent of the ayacut and the amount of the assessment; and

(*e*) why the Government have not divided the Thekkatheru village in the Melur taluk of the Madura district and given two karnams for the village?

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A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The Government have not the information asked for: nor is there any report or return from which it could be readily compiled.

(*e*) The power to split up villages and appoint additional karnams is vested by law in the Board of Revenue.

Civil Justice

Relations of the Sarishtadar of Guntur District Court.

* 1377 *Q.*—Mr. G. R. PREMAYYA: With reference to the answer to question No. 44 answered on 23rd August 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the District Munsif of Gurazala is the brother-in-law of the Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court?

(*b*) whether there are clerks in Judicial service in the district who are the Sarishtadar's nearest relations; and

(*c*) whether the Sarishtadar of the Guntur District Court has been in the district for the last five years?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The present Sarishtadar took up his duties on 5th July 1923.

Muhammadan clerks in the Judicial department, Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts.

* 1378 *Q.*—Mr. TAJUDDIN SAHIB: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of Muhammadan clerks employed in the Civil Judicial department of Vizagapatam and Ganjam districts;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there is not a single Muhammadan clerk either in 60 to 80 grade or 80 to 120 grade in the above two districts;

(*c*) whether there are no qualified Muhammadan clerks to be promoted to these grades in these districts;

(*d*) whether there are any unpassed non-Muhammadan clerks in the above grades in the two districts;

(*e*) whether the policy of promoting unpassed and unqualified clerks to the higher grades is still observed in spite of the existence of Muhammadan passed men; and

(*f*) whether deafness of clerks is taken as a disqualification for promotion to the higher grade?

A.—(*a*) Vizagapatam—Two.
Ganjam—One.

(*b*) The facts are as stated by the hon. Member.

(*c*) Vizagapatam—There are no qualified Muhammadan clerks.
Ganjam—There is one Muhammadan clerk who, though not declared eligible for University courses of study, has passed the Civil and Criminal Judicial Tests.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) No.

(*f*) The answer depends on the degree of deafness and the extent to which the defect will affect the clerk's efficiency in the discharge of a particular kind of duty.

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Communal representation in the Civil Judicial departments of the Madura and Ramnad districts.

* 1379 *Q.*—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the number of clerks, permanent, acting and temporary, on 1st April 1927, in the Judicial department of each of the districts of Madura and Ramnad on receipt of Rs. 60 and above per mensem classified by communities as Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Brahmans, non-Brahman Hindus and Anglo-Indians?

A.—A statement is appended.[a]

Communal representation in the Civil Judicial department of each district in this Presidency.

* 1380 *Q.*—Mr. L K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to place before the Council a statement giving—

(*a*) the number of clerks on the 1*st August* 1927 in each district of the Madras Presidency in the Civil Judicial department who have not yet been made *permanent* and who have put in a total service of (1) two years, (2) three years, (3) four years, (4) five years in the department under Government classified by communities;

(*b*) the number of clerks who were made permanent in the Civil Judicial department in the *Madura* district between 1st August 1927 and 1st November 1927, classified by communities; and

(*c*) the total number of clerks on the lists of the establishment of Civil Judicial department of each district of the Madras Presidency on 1*st August* 1927 on receipt of Rs. 60 and above per mensem classified as Muhammadans, Indian Christians, Depressed classes, Brahmans and non-Brahman Hindus?

A.—The Government are not satisfied that it is necessary to undertake the labour involved in the process of collecting the information.

Criminal Justice

Rescue homes for women convicted of infanticide.

* 1381 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have any proposals under consideration to deal leniently with women convicted of infanticide by sending them to a rescue or any other home instead of committing them to jail;

(*b*) whether the Government of Bombay have adopted the policy of sending them to the orphanage at Pandharpur instead of committing them to jail; and

(*c*) whether Government will consider the desirability of introducing that system in this Presidency?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government have no information.

(*c*) The Government propose to communicate with the Government of Bombay on the subject.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on page 224 infra.

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Irrigation

Allotments for the construction of the Girisola channel and the Karatolly Tampara, Ganjam district.

* 1382 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have sanctioned additional staff for taking up the construction of Girisola channel in the Goomsur taluk and for improvements to the Karatolly Tampara in the Chatrapur taluk (Ganjam district); and

(*b*) the allotments they have made or are going to make in the coming budget for these works?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The schemes are to be placed before the Finance Committee; and it is proposed to ask for Rs. 20,000 for the Girisola channel and Rs. 10,000 for the Karatolly Tampara for next year.

Amount spent for irrigation works in South Kanara in this year.

* 1383 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any amount has been or is being spent this year in South Kanara for irrigation works;

(*b*) if so, what they are; and

(*c*) if not, whether Government have any programme for any such works in South Kanara?

A.—The answers are in the negative.

Height of the F.S.L. at Dowlaishwaram.

* 1384 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the height at which the F.S.L. at Dowlaishwaram is ordinarily maintained; and

(*b*) whether the raising of it to some extent in order to facilitate greater supply of water has been considered by the Government?

A.—(*a*) Eight and a half feet.

(*b*) No. Other methods of increasing the supply are under consideration. The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 1176.

Closure of canals in the Eastern delta in the East Godavari district.

* 1385 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the report referred to in the answers to clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of question No. 1137 answered on 4th November 1927 has been received and if so, what action has been taken on the same;

(b) whether the Government are aware that in the four conferences with the ryots held by the Executive Engineer, Godavari Eastern Division, in the latter part of 1927, there was a unanimous request from the ryots that the canals in the Eastern delta should be opened on 1st June 1928 and that the Executive Engineer stated in reply that a notification was sent directing closure up to 6th June 1928 and that effect could be given to their request only from 1929;

(c) whether the notification for closing the canals up to 6th June 1928 has been published;

(d) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to notify closure only up to 1st June 1928; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to direct that instead of closing all the canals in the delta, such only of the canals as needed repairs be closed?

A.—(a) The report has been received and is now placed on the table.[a] It called for no particular action.

(b) The Government have no exact information about the conferences, but believe that requests were made as stated. The Chief Engineer's report shows that the canals must be closed for six weeks in 1928.

(c) & (d) The Government have not yet received the Chief Engineer's proposals.

(e) Attention is invited to paragraph 2 of the Chief Engineer's report.

Observance of turns in channels where pump system has been introduced.

* 1386 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that even in the case of channels where the pump system has been introduced, turns are still observed; and

(b) if so, why?

A.—If the hon. Member will specify the channels to which he refers, the Government will enquire.

Legislation

Prevention of juvenile smoking.

* 1387 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in reply to Mr. Satyamurti's supplementary question to Dr. Subbarayan's question No. 943 answered on 16th October 1924 he promised to see in what direction legislation for preventing juvenile smoking should proceed;

(b) what he has subsequently done in the matter;

(c) whether the Government are aware that several of the western countries as well as the States of Mysore and Travancore have passed legislation for this purpose; and

(d) whether the Madras Government have in contemplation any legislation for the prevention of juvenile smoking?

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[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 224 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government collected information regarding the legislative provisions in force in other Provinces and Indian States and examined, with reference to such provisions and the practical effects they have had, the need for legislation in this Presidency. They found that the results of legislation in other Provinces and States were not such as to encourage legislation in this Presidency. They came to the conclusion that reliance must continue to be placed on the influence and teaching of school-masters. They accordingly requested the Director of Public Instruction to issue necessary instructions to the authorities of educational institutions.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" With reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of the question, may I know whether the authorities of educational institutions are doing anything to discourage smoking among boys ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Notice, Sir."

Legislative

Business rules framed under section 49 (2) *of the Government of India Act.*

* 1388 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(1) a copy of the business rules made under section 49 (2) of the Government of India Act, and

(2) a copy of all the statutory rules framed under the Government of India Act by various authorities from time to time which are not included in the Legislative Council Manual, volume I ?

A.—(1) The Government do not propose to lay the rules on the table.

(2) The Government cannot undertake to make an authoritative compilation for publication.

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar :—" The answer given to clause (2) is that the Government cannot undertake an authoritative compilation for publication. Will the Government be pleased to give reasons for not undertaking the compilation."

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" I am afraid, not."

Navigation

Regulation of boat traffic in Godavari river.

* 1389 *Q.*—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state with reference to the answers to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 1141 answered on 4th November 1927—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to take any measures to ensure security to the passengers by regulating and controlling the traffic ;

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(*b*) whether the Government are aware that besides unskilled boatsmen and unsafe boats, usually plied in crossing the river, large traffic from one place to another is carried on over large distances on the river for several miles by unskilled boatsmen with unseaworthy craft ; and

(*c*) whether the Government have called for any report of the accidents in the river at Kotipalli during the flood season of 1926 ?

A.—(*a*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 2509 I., dated 1st November 1927, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

(*b*) The Government have no particular information.

(*c*) No.

Police

Control and supervision of brothels and prostitutes.

* 1390 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether his attention has been drawn to the remarks of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, in paragraphs 20 and 41 of his Administration Report, 1926, relating to the control and supervision of brothels and prostitutes and the need for investing the Commissioner of Police with more powers to deal with the evil ;

(*b*) whether the Government propose to introduce any legislation dealing with the subject ;

(*c*) whether any non-official member has given notice to Government of a Bill dealing with the subject ; and

(*d*) what the Government's attitude is in regard to the Bill ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government will not oppose the introduction of the Bill.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" With regard to clause (*b*), will the Government be pleased to state why the Government is not interested in introducing a Bill for this purpose ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" As they found that an hon. Member had already introduced a measure as stated in (*c*), they do not propose the introduction of another Bill."

Appointment of Inspectors of Police.

* 1391 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state whether the Government have received the information called for with regard to clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of my question No. 1226 about the appointment of Inspectors of Police answered on 5th November 1927 and, if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it on the Council Table ?

A.—Yes. The information is laid on the table. [a]

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[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 225 infra.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.**]

II

AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The next item in the agenda is a motion by the hon. the Advocate-General for certain amendments [a] to Standing Orders. Under Standing Order 76, I have now to read the draft amendments and ask whether the hon. Member has the leave of the Council. A number of amendments have been circulated to hon. Members of this House and I do not think it is necessary that I should read them. I wish to know whether the hon. Member has the leave of the House. (After a pause.) Since no Member objects I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House. The draft amendments have now to be referred to a Select Committee. Six members of the Select Committee have to be selected by the Council by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations framed in this behalf. I would suggest that these amendments may be referred to the same Select Committee as may be constituted to consider the draft amendments which the hon. the Advocate-General moved yesterday. I have already appointed Mr. B. Muniswami Nayudu being a chairman of the Council to be a member of the Committee and the names of the members of the Committee are to be handed over to the Secretary before 1 p.m."

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a AMENDMENTS OF THE STANDING ORDERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR, C.I.E., will move for leave to amend the following Standing Orders :—

Standing Orders 37 *to* 40.

For Standing Orders 37 to 40 *substitute* the following and *re-number* the other Standing Orders accordingly :—

" 37. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, or if a Bill has already been published, the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it in Council. At this stage no discussion shall be permitted.

38. (1) At any time after a Bill has been introduced and published in the Gazette, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely :—

(*a*) That it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then specified ;

(*b*) that it be referred to a Select Committee ; or

(*c*) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made unless the member in charge has given at least six clear days' notice to the Secretary, and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in the exercise of his discretion, allows the motion to be made.

(2) On the day on which any such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

39. Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend the Standing Order, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

40. Deleted."

III

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925
(BILL No. 18 OF 1927).

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" I do not propose to move it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to give notice again to the Council Secretary."

IV

A BILL TO AMEND THE ANDHRA UNIVERSITY ACT, 1925
(BILL No. 27 OF 1927).

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" I do not propose to move it, Sir."

V

A BILL TO DECLARE THE JAGGAMPETA A AND D ESTATES TO BE IMPARTIBLE.

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I move for leave to introdue a Bill to declare the Jaggampeta A and D estates to be impartible within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904."

Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANIA PILLAI :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that the House is ready for a vote. The question is that leave to introduce a Bill to declare the Jaggampeta A and D estates to be impartible within the meaning of the Madras Impartible Estates Act II of 1904, be granted to the hon. the Zamindar of Gollapalli."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

VI

A BILL TO FURTHER AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920
(OF Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao who has given notice to introduce this Bill, not being in his place, the Bill shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

VII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MALABAR WILLS ACT.

* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I beg to introduce a [a] Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act and to move that it be read in Council. In this connexion I wish to say that this is a Bill which affects only a small section of the Mappillas and it does not affect all the Muhammadans, nor even all the Mappillas It affects only the Mappillas of North Malabar and a portion of Kasargod taluk in South Kanara. Though the Mappillas in these places generally follow the Muhammadan Law, yet in the matter of inheritance the Mappillas of North Malabar and the southern part of Kasargod taluk have been following the Marumakkattayam law. In order to bring this law in conformity with the Muhammadan Law, the Malabar Mappilla Succession Act of 1918 was passed. According to this Act, the Muhammadan Law of Inheritance has been made applicable to the self-acquired properties of Mappillas following the Marumakkattayam law of inheritance. The Malabar Wills Act applies to persons who are governed by Marumakkattayam law of inheritance and are domiciled in the Madras Presidency, and enables such persons to dispose of their entire separate property by will.

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[a] Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th November 1927.

[Mahmud Schamnad Sahib] [24th January 1928

11-15 a.m. "Although, when this Act was passed, it might not have been the intention of the Legislature to make it apply to the Mappillas, yet the Mappillas have also taken advantage of it. According to the Muhammadan Law, a Muhammadan may dispose by will only one-third of his estate, left after defraying funeral expenses and debts. Bequests in excess of the bequeathable third or bequests to the heirs will not be valid unless the other heirs consent thereto after the death of the testator. It was supposed that the passing of the Malabar Mappilla Succession Act will make the Malabar Wills Act inoperative in respect of wills by Mappillas. But this point is not yet clear In order to bring this also into conformity with the Muhammadan Law relating to wills, it is proposed to amend the Malabar Wills Act by adding a proviso to section 4 of the Malabar Wills Act. The question is whether the people for whom it is intended want this modification. The Government referred the matter to the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara. They have consulted the Mappillas and have reported that the people are quite in agreement and that they want such a change. I therefore request that the Bill be read in Council."

Abdul Hye Sahib seconded the motion.

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, with regard to this matter, the Government are perfectly prepared to abide by the wishes of the majority of the Muslim population concerned. It is a matter for consideration by the hon. the Mover whether he will take such steps as may be necessary to gather information as to the wishes of the classes of the population that may be affected by the measure. The Government do not propose to throw any obstacles in the way of the hon. Member and at the moment I do not propose to object to any of the steps which have been asked for by the hon. Member. It is a matter for consideration whether he would take steps to ascertain the opinion of this community more adequately."

* The hon. the President :—" Does the hon. the Mover propose to make a reply ?"

* Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur :—" As it is not objected to, I do not propose to make any reply."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is that the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act be read in Council."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

The Secretary then read the title of the Bill.

* Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur :—" Sir, I move that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee composed of the following gentlemen :—

The hon. the Law Member,
The hon. the Advocate-General,
Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar,
Mr. J. A. Saldanha,
Mr. K. R. Karant,
Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,
Mr. K. Krishnan and myself."

* The hon. the President :—" I do not see the name of Mr. K. Krishnan in the agenda. The hon. Member ought to have mentioned it to me."

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* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" I now propose that he and Mr. A. B. Shetty be included."

* The hon the PRESIDENT :—" I have not got the motion in my hand. I cannot put it to the House. If any hon Member wants to move a motion quite different from the motion on the agenda, the practice has been to take the permission of the House to move the motion in the amended form."

* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" I move that these persons be put on the Select Committee."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Let the motion be handed over to me first."

* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" I mean those persons whose names are mentioned on the agenda."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question that the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of

The hon. the Law Member,
The hon. the Advocate-General,
Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar,
Mr. J. A. Saldanha,
Mr. K. R. Karant,
Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,
Mr. T. M. Moidoo Sahib and
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur."

* Mr. N. SIVARAJ :—" I move that the following members be added to the Committee. . . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has not sent any amendment to me."

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I do not know whether my friend Mr. Schamnad Sahib is certain that Messrs. K. Madhavan Nayar, K. R. Karant and K. Uppi Sahib whose names are mentioned here will serve on the Committee, as their party has decided not to serve on committees. Mr. Karant introduced a Bill of his own and it was referred to a Select Committee and he has not chosen to proceed with it because he is a member of a party which has decided to be absent from the Council."

* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Before proposing their names, I have consulted those gentlemen."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Did the hon. Member consult them after the 26th December 1927 ? " (Laughter.)

* MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Yes." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That is alright. The hon. Member takes the risk. I now put the question to the House. The question is that the Bill to amend the Malabar Wills Act be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following gentlemen :—

The hon. the Law Member,
The hon. the Advocate-General,
Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar,
Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar,
Mr. J. A. Saldanha,

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Mr. K. R. Karant,
Mr. K. Uppi Sahib,
Mr T. M. Moidoo Sahib and
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I appoint the hon. the Advocate-General as the Chairman of the Committee."

VIII

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, THE LOCAL BOARDS ACT AND THE GENERAL CLAUSES ACT.

*Mr. J. A. SALDAHNA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act and the General Clauses Act. I may probably mention that this Bill, so far as the first two Acts are concerned, was before the House during the last sessions and we . . . . "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Order, order. Does any Member propose to oppose it ? I do not think there is any necessity for explaining the Bill, beause there is no opposition. Is the motion seconded?"

Mr. C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Mr. J. A. Saldanha be given leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, the Local Boards Act and the General Clauses Act."

The motion was put to the House and adopted.

IX

THE MALABAR TENANCY BILL.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I do not move it now."

The motion was deemed to have been withdrawn.

X

A BILL TO DECLARE THE JAGGAMPETA A AND D ESTATES TO BE IMPARTIBLE.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT .—" The hon. Member Mr. K. R. Venkatarama Ayyar who has given notice of the above motion not being in his place, the Bill shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

XI

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS VILLAGE COURTS ACT.

* The hon. the PRESIDRNT :—" The hon. Member Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar who has given notice of the motion not being in his place, the Bill shall be deemed to have been withdrawn."

XII

MOTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" No. 5[a] on the agenda has been partly discussed by the Council on the 5th November 1927. The matter is for the further discussion of the House."

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[a] REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON AGRICULTURAL LOANS.

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDIA NADAR :—

5. This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken immediately to reduce the rate of interest now collected from the Government ryots on the loans advanced to them under the Land Improvements Loans Act and the Agricultural Loans Act from $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 5 per cent, the rate levied in the pre-war days.

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* J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not wish to reiterate all the arguments that have been urged in favour of this motion. I only support strongly this resolution in the interests of the ryots. The present interest of 7½ per cent has been felt to be very high, exorbitantly high. We have to deal mostly with poor agriculturists and it is in connexion with improvements and other matters that the loans are required. That Government should take 7½ per cent is, I believe, a very hard thing. Therefore it is quite reasonable that the interest should be reduced to 5 per cent and I think that is not too low. On the other hand, I think, it is fair enough having regard to the progress of cultivation and in giving effect to the recommendations of the Agricultural Commission, which will be published at an early date, I think that Government should be prepared for this reduction of the rate of interest for the sake of the improvement of agriculture, which is so much needed, and for which the need of money is so much felt by the ryots."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" I beg to support the proposition for this reason. Government have fixed 7½ per cent interest at a time when they were raising loans at 5 or 5½ per cent, and inasmuch as the rate of interest for Government loans has been reduced, I consider, that in proportion to that, the interest charged on loans of this kind also must be reduced. I should also say that in the open money market, loans are now obtainable in private banks and private persons at reduced rates of 7 or 8 per cent. Therefore, Sir, the rate of interest charged to Agricultural loans must now be reduced."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, I regret to say that it is not open to the Government to accept this resolution. I might point out that for the sum which we are able to disburse to ryots under these heads, we have to depend on the resources of the Government of India. It is from them that we borrow the sums which are necessary to finance these loans. Everyone in this House knows that we could not ourselves borrow the necessary sums in the open market at anything like the rate at which we are able to borrow them from the Government of India. But the Government of India, while apportioning these loans, draw a distinction between loans which are for productive purposes and those which are for non-productive purposes, and a higher rate is charged in any case in which loans are made for purposes, which in their view, are not productive—in this case, productive would imply that the whole expense of the loans is recovered from the person to whom they are lent.

" Now, Sir, we have very considerable administrative expenses in respect of these loans. In many cases, in many districts it is found essential, year after year, to appoint additional special establishments in order to ensure as far as we can that applications for loans are investigated and that the loans granted are disbursed as promptly as possible. We also have to incur considerable administrative expenses in respect of the recovery and watching of the recovery of these loans. Further, in order to meet the requirements of the conditions under which we borrow, it is essential to provide for such bad debts as have to be written off from time to time. We have no reason to suppose, under the circumstances, that the difference between the rate at which we borrow and the rate at which we lend, is more than sufficient to cover these contingencies. 11-30 a.m.

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"Now, the question might be raised as to whether the rate of interest ($7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) which is fixed to cover the contingencies is such as to deter the people from utilizing the provisions of the Act. There is no reason at all for that assumption. The outstanding amounts on loans granted under the Act are increasing every year and it is with difficulty that we are able to find sufficient money to meet all requirements. I have no doubt that my hon. Colleague, the Revenue Member, would be perfectly willing to consider whether, in view of the conditions under which we borrow this money from the Government of India and in view of our understanding with them on this matter, it is possible to reduce the rate of interest. But, obviously, it is impossible, even on the most generous construction of the financial position, to accept a proposition which asks that we shall lend to the cultivator at the rate at which we borrow and that no provision at all need be made for the contingencies to which I have referred. It will be very difficult to justify a revision of the rates and if we reduce them it will be open to the Government of India to say: 'Your loans to agriculturists are no longer productive in the sense in which we interpret it. We shall therefore charge an additional percentage.' We cannot demur in case they are not satisfied as to the conditions under which they lend to us. I am therefore unable to say anything more than that my hon. Colleague and I myself are prepared to investigate once again this question. Beyond that we are unable to go or to accept the resolution as placed before the Council."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDYA NADAR :—"Sir, I was not in my place when the hon. Member replied and therefore I do not propose to make a reply."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, in view of the hon. Member's suggestion that he would examine the question in the light of the remarks made in this House, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw the motion. This I suggest to Mr. Nadar as he had not the benefit of hearing the hon. the Finance Member's reply."

Mr. W. P. A. SOUNDARAPANDYA NADAR :—"I mean pressing the motion to a division."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I have nothing to add to what my hon. Colleague has said."

The motion was put and adopted.

DESIGNATION OF VANNIERS OR PALLIS

* As Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu in whose name the following resolution stood was not present, Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur, with the permission of the House, moved the same :—

'*That this Council recommends to the Government that the class of people generally known as "Vanniers or Pallis" may be ordered to be uniformly designated in official records as "Vanniakula Kshatriyas" in Tamil districts and "Agnikula Kshatriyas" in Telugu districts of the Presidency and that the names of their streets in towns and villages be accordingly noted in notice boards*'."

"This is in accordance with the Census Report of 1921 at page 86 of Part II. I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—"I beg to second it."

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* The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—" Mr. President, Sir, it has been the uniform policy of the Government if communities desire to be known by any name other than that by which they have been designated up to a certain point of time not to object to that course being followed. Similar instances are within the memory of hon. Members of the House. The Government, therefore, do not object to these communities calling themselves Vanniakula Kshatriyas in the Tamil districts and Agnikula Kshatriyas in Telugu districts.

" The question of naming their streets in towns and villages accordingly in notice boards is largely one for the local bodies concerned and for the other authorities. The Government do not propose to take any further action in the matter."

The motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BOARDS.

The following motion which stood in the name of Mr. P J. Gnanavaram Pillai was not moved and was therefore deemed to have been withdrawn:—

> ' *That this Council recommends to the Government that the number of nominations to municipalities and local boards be increased by* 10 *per cent in addition to the number already allotted.*'

PERMANENT REPAIRS TO THE MANUR CHANNEL.

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar:—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

> ' *This Council recommends to the Government that urgent and immediate steps be taken by the Government to carry out the necessary permanent repairs to the Manur channel and anicut in the Tinnevelly district.*'

" Sir, it is unnecessary for me to say much on this subject as this is a thing which has been discussed very often in this House. If I remember right, my hon. Friends, Mr. Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. Tulasiram and Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju have, time after time especially at budget time, pressed upon the Government the necessity for making permanent repairs. The resolution recommends, Sir, that urgent and immediate steps be taken with regard to the repairs of the Manur channel. The channel itself is ten miles long and requires to be immediately repaired. The silt has to be cleared. On account of the absence of any repair during the past sixty years, there is any amount of luxuriant growth, noxious growth and even trees with the result that all this growth obstructs the free flow of water to the Manur tank and other tanks. The Engineering department was impressed with the urgency for repairs and they had estimates prepared. Unfortunately, however, nothing has been done so far. Also it was proposed to make some temporary repairs. But, Sir, considering the fact that during the floods of 1923 and 1925 heavy breaches were caused in the bund on the northern and southern side and that the volume of water which could be stored up in the tank has been very much diminished thereby and considering the fact that when crops wither not only the ryots are put to great loss, but the Government also loses a revenue of Rs. 15,000, it is idle to think of having some temporary repairs only.

" Sir, with regard to the permanent repairs, I think the hon. the Revenue Member and the hon. Member for Irrigation are agreeable to their being undertaken. They perhaps encounter some difficulty. There is one difficulty

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at least which I know of and it is this. The Government perhaps expect a small contribution from the Uttumalai estate. Sir, if the Government were to wait for this contribution I think in the present circumstances, they would have to wait till Doomsday. For, I understand that this estate is a bone of contention between two legal heirs. It is a subject of litigation in the law courts and it must be remembered that the Zamindars are not the people to stop being so ; if we are to wait till that law suit is decided, there is no hope for the poor ryots for about 15 or 16 years. So, I think that it will conduce not only to the prosperity of the ryot but also to the good of the Government, to find money and spend it on these permanent repairs, and to prepare plans and estimates without any further delay. Although I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this thing, I am told that the Collector of Tinnevelly has recommended that permanent repairs should be started as soon as possible. If this is the case, if the representative of the Government with clear local knowledge has supported what is identical with the proposition I have made as a representative of the people and on behalf of the ryots, there can be no difficulty for the Government to carry out the recommendation contained in it."

* Mr. Chavadi K. SUBRAHMANYA PILLAI :—" I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. I appeal to the hon. the Law Member and the hon. the Member for Revenue to make necessary arrangements for the permanent repairs of the Manur channel and to expedite such repairs."

11-45 a.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The resolution is now for the discussion of the House. The Zamindar of Gollapalli has given notice of an amendment regarding the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials for the extension of irrigation facilities under the Krishna river and some high-flood channels. I do not think it is relevent to the resolution and I therefore disallow it."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, a large number of hon. Members of this House have taken considerable interest in this matter and I think it is necessary for me to state something about the prior history of this matter. In 1916 an estimate for general improvements. amounting to Rs 60,000, was prepared. At that time the channel was partly under the control of Government and partly under that of the estate. The Collector was asked to arrange for a contribution from the Zamindar and an inamdar. The matter was again taken up in 1923 and at that time the estimate amounted to Rs. 85,000. The question of contribution had become complicated by that time by reason of the fact that the Uttumalai Estate had passed into the hands of a Receiver appointed by the Court and therefore the District Judge and the Receiver came into the matter. In the meantime the Executive Engineer had sanctioned the estimate for silt clearance. So the question of contribution has not been settled. But Government, after careful consideration, thought that as the works necessary for a thorough repair of the anicut and channel seemed to involve considerable improvements and works that must be classed as original, the financial measure of the resultant benefit to the Government and to the estate should be definitely estimated and the contribution payable by the estate fixed. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has accordingly been asked to report, as early as possible, the various works required and the several and total costs and the resultant benefit to Government and the estate. He has also been definitely informed that the execution of ordinary repairs urgently

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required and within his powers of sanction should not be delayed on that account. Therefore, it will be seen that steps have been taken to carry out the urgent repairs and that the general scheme of improvements awaits the decision in regard to the contribution payable by the estate and the examination of the financial effect of the proposals."

* Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" Sir, I regret that I have to say that we have had a very disappointing statement from the hon. Member for Irrigation. Anybody who has followed the discussions on the resolutions that have been from time to time moved in this House and the interpellations that have been asked repeatedly here regarding this matter would have observed that this has been a case of a series of reports without any of them being translated into any kind of action. If in answer to a question on this subject put by the hon. Mr. Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai the answer at one meeting was that a report had been called for, to similar questions in a subsequent meeting the reply was that the report referred to in the previous answer was received and as a result another report has been called for. The receipt of one report meant only the invitation of another and no more. We are not very much interested in the past history of the scheme which has been detailed by the hon. Member, but we are interested in what the Government proposes to do hereafter with regard to this matter. And we have been told that a further investigation is going to be undertaken by the Government after so many years, and a report comprehensive in its scope, together with an estimate, was to be prepared. I fail to see any need for another investigation. Regarding the question of contribution, if the Uttumalai Estate does not contribute, as it ought to, I should think there should be legal remedies for compelling it to contribute. If the Uttumalai Estate persists in refusing to pay its contribution, are the poor ryots to suffer for ever ? We cannot say how long the estate will continue to remain in the hands of the Receiver ; and it is difficult to see how the fact that the estate is in the hands of a Receiver should complicate the matter as the hon. the Law Member thinks. The estate is under the control of the District Judge ; and if the Government were really in earnest about undertaking this work, it must be quite an easy thing for them to get the contribution due from the estate. I should think that there is nothing standing in the way of the Government except their unwillingness and I hope that the Government will soon begin to do something tangible instead of starting a further elaborate investigation which will take another quarter of a century to complete."

* The hon. the President :—" Does Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar press this resolution ? "

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" For reasons already stated by me while moving it, I press this resolution."

The motion was then put and declared carried.

IMPROVEMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

In the absence of Mr. A. B. Shetty who had given notice of the motion, Mr. J. A. Saldanha moved the following resolution with the consent of the House.

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"I beg to move—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that a representative committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to investigate into the whole problem of physical education and submit definite proposals for the improvemet of physical education in this Presidency.*'

"Mr. President, Sir, I am not quite prepared (laughter) to move this resolution. The question of physical education is one which must appeal to all classes of people. If there is any question which deserves careful consideration it is the question of improvement of physical education of all classes of people, not only those in schools and the University classes. Though provision is made for the improvement of physical education in the University little has been done till now for municipal or local boards or Government schools to encourage physical education. Open places like maidans should be set apart for recreation purposes, and in all such endeavours local municipalities should take an initiative. I know in Mangalore the municipality has debarred certain areas from being utilized by private individuals for building houses with a view to convert them into recreation grounds. In Mangalore itself there is an Esplanade which is not very well maintained."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I request the hon. Member to confine his remarks to the resolution."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Therefore the Government should take early steps to appoint a committee of officials and non-officials to investigate into the whole question of physical education, which besides sifting evidence and preparing a report should devote its attention to such things as how to improve the facilities for physical education, what grant may be made by Government and what amount by local boards to encourage physical education and so on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"May I inform the hon. Member, Mr. Shetty, that courtesy to the House requires that a Member should be in his seat when a resolution to be moved by him is taken."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I am sorry I was not in the House when this resolution of mine was reached on the Agenda. A Physical Education Conference was held in October last under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association in Madras and at that Conference a resolution similarly worded to that now before the House was passed and it was that which led me to give notice of this resolution. I understand the hon. Minister for Education was present at that Conference and he spoke sympathetically approving of the resolutions passed there. The general level of health among the students is admittedly far from satisfactory. Whether this is due to the strain of an overloaded curriculum and the pressure of examinations or to lack of playgrounds, equipment for games and trained instructors or to general indifference to the physical side of education is a question that needs investigation. It is high time for the Government to take serious note of the present deterioration in the health and physique of our student population. The Bombay Government has already moved in the matter and appointed a committee to report upon the question of physical education. I hope and trust that the hon. Minister for Education will see the urgency of paying greater attention to the physical side of education and appoint a committee for the purpose as asked for in this resolution."

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" A resolution of this kind was passed by the conference over which I had the honour of presiding; and that resolution was forwarded to the Government. I am now considering the appointment of a committee of this kind. I hope that it will give an opportunity to men like Mr. Buck and those who are interested in physical education in this Presidency to enquire into this matter and say what can be done in the matter of making physical education compulsory in schools."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" So the Government accepts the resolution."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes."

The motion was adopted.

AMELIORATIVE WORK DONE ON BEHALF OF THE DEPRESSED CLASSES.

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move— 12 noon.

> ' *That this Council recommends to the Government that for the purpose of accelerating the progress of ameliorative work done on behalf of the depressed classes in the mufassal the present staff of District Labour Officers be replaced by experienced officials not lower in rank than Deputy Collectors.*'

" Sir, for a number of years Government have been carrying on the ameliorative work of the depressed classes by giving them free grant of lands, facilities for education and by other means. But owing to the apathy of the people and the opposition of the caste Hindus they were not able to progress as fast as they should. Government then created a separate department called the Labour Department to look after the work of amelioration of the condition of the depressed classes. They appointed District Labour Officers and these officers were drawn from the cadre of deputy collectors. As experienced revenue officers they had very good experience and they were able to do very good work on behalf of the depressed classes. But later on circumstances changed and instead of appointing deputy collectors to do this work they appointed only deputy tahsildars and tahsildars. Very often these officers were drawn from the ranks of the clerks in the Collector's office and they had not so much experience. They were men of low salary and they did not also command much weight. There were also many other factors to be considered which I do not want to express here. The result was that the work turned out by these officers were far inferior to the work turned out by the Labour Officers of the Deputy Collectors' rank. This department requires that the officers should pay close and personal attention to the work they are doing in order to enable the depressed classes to progress rapidly. I urge on the Government the necessity of their adopting the old practice and to appoint experienced officials not lower in rank than Deputy Collectors as Labour Officers."

* Mr. V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I heartily support this motion. By recruiting Labour Officers from below the rank of deputy collectors, these officers generally fall into the hands of the caste Hindus and instead of looking to the advancement of the welfare of the depressed classes they generally suppress them. As regards finance, I do not think it would be very much if deputy collectors are appointed as Labour Officers. With these observations, I support the motion."

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that for the purpose of accelerating the progress of ameliorative work done on behalf of the depressed classes in the mufassal the present staff of District Labour Officers be replaced by experienced officials not lower in rank than Deputy Collectors."

*The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Sir, prior to April 1922 these District Labour Officers were drafted from the cadre of deputy collectors. When the budget was presented to the Council in 1922 the Legislative Council abolished these officers and wanted that they should be appointed from the cadre of tahsildars and deputy tahsildars—a course which is being followed now. Ever since Mr. Slater took charge of the office of the Commissioner of Labour he has been bestowing his attention on the question of reorganizing the department. As a matter of fact he has discussed the question with me once or twice and he is sending definite proposals to Government very soon. I give this assurance to the House that when the question of the reorganization of the department is examined by Government we will give the suggestion contained in this resolution our serious consideration. But at the present moment I formally oppose the resolution since I cannot commit the Government to any course of policy now."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Does the hon. Member press his resolution?"

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Yes, Sir."

The motion was put to the House and negatived.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE BUCKINGHAM CANAL.

In the absence of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti the following resolution of which he had given notice was deemed to have been withdrawn:—

'*That this Council recommends to the Government that Mr. N. P. Iyer's scheme to improve and maintain the Buckingham canal be sanctioned.*'

IMPOSITION OF EXPORT DUTIES ON OIL-SEEDS AND INDIGENOUS MANURES.

*Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATHI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move—

'*That this Council recommends to the Government that in view of the importance of indigenous manures for the development of agriculture and the supply of oil-cake as a valuable nourishing food for cattle the Government of India be requested to permit the Local Government to impose export duties on oil-seeds and indigenous manures exported from the Madras Presidency and that proceeds from such duties be applied towards giving facilities for cultivators to make an increased use of manures, indigenous and artificial.*'

"Sir, it has been admitted on all hands that agriculture is the mainstay of our country. Therefore whatever we do to help the ryots to increase their prosperity and the productive capacity of their lands will be very much appreciated. Though Agriculture is a Transferred subject, unless we do something to retain the indigenous manures and oil-cakes in our own country it will go against the interests of the agriculturists. I am sure that the

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Government on the Transferred side will support me and accept this proposition. With these few remarks I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House."

* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" Mr. President, Sir, I second this resolution. It is well known to all that every year we export a large quantity of oil-cakes such as groundnut cakes, castor cakes and coconut cakes to foreign countries. It is also under contemplation to export the mineral manures such as the rock phosphates which are available in this country. No other country in the world indulges in such extravagance as India. In this country we do not at all care to return to the soil what we take from it. Ultimately the soil gets impoverished. This sort of action can be compared to a spendthrift who goes on taking all that is contained in his iron safe without putting anything into it.

" The other countries of the world bestow a great deal of attention to enriching the soil by means of chemical manures like saltpetre and so on. But we in this country have been exporting saltpetre in large quantities from Bengal. The poor Indian ryot is unable to use chemical fertilizers and is forced to depend on what is produced in this country. But even this should not be made too difficult for him to get. Now certain foreign countries which were importing oil from India have now prohibited the import of oil and laid down that only oil-seeds should be imported in order that they might use the valuable oil-cakes as food for their cattle and sheep and their manure for their fields. This is the case in Belgium, in France and in Denmark. We cannot go on for any length of time exporting our rich manures to other countries. I therefore commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

* The hon. the President :—" The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that in view of the importance of indigenous manures for the development of agriculture and the supply of oil-cakes as a valuable nourishing food for cattle the Government of India be requested to permit the Local Government to impose export duties on oil-seeds and indigenous manures exported from the Madras Presidency and that proceeds from such duties be applied towards giving facilities for cultivators to make an increased use of manures, indigenous and artificial."

* Mr. C. Gopala Menon :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

'*For the words "permit the Local Government . . . from the Madras Presidency" substitute the words "impose suitable duties on oil-seeds and indigenous manures exported from India".*'

" My object in moving this amendment is simply to remove a technical flaw in the resolution. The Provincial Government are not administering the customs duties. It is the Government of India that has got the power of imposing customs duties. Therefore we can only make a recommendation to the Government of India to impose an export duty that this Council might vote for. In moving this amendment I wish to say a few words. Mr. Anstead, the Director of Agriculture, Madras, giving evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture said that he was in favour of complete prohibition of export of bones and fish manure and of the

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imposition of export duty on oil-cakes. His argument was on account of the high cost of manure it was unremunerative for ryots to sow profitably low-priced crops. His object was to retain an abundant supply of manure in the country and thereby cheapen the cost of manure. The question was examined by the Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee and they, by a majority, decided in favour of the imposition of an export duty in order to encourage the use of manure. The subject came up before the Indian Fiscal Commission also in 1921 for the imposition of an export duty on oil-seeds and oil-cakes and other manures. But they decided against it on the ground that India had no monopoly for oil-seeds. It was stated that the chief difficulties in the way of an increased use of manure in India are ignorance and the poverty of the ryots and that therefore the imposition of export duty would only reduce the income of the ryots still further. But the Fiscal Commission at the same time admitted the importance of the use of manure for agricultural purposes and of encouraging the ryots to use abundance of manure. They therefore suggested the levy of a small cess on the export of manure. We have got the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Committee. The Fiscal Commission also agreed to some extent that some sort of cess must be levied on the export of manure from this country. The Taxation Enquiry Committee pointed out that about 80 per cent of the oil seeds were consumed in this country itself and that it was only 20 per cent of the seeds that were exported. They thought that by levying export duty on manures, the profit the ryots were then getting by exporting manures would be reduced. I therefore whole-heartedly support the resolution and move the amendment standing in my name."

Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I beg to second the amendment."

* The hon. the President :—" The amendment is for the words 'permit the Local Government . . . from the Madras Presidency' substitute the words 'impose suitable duties on oil seeds and indigenous manures exported from India'. The resolution and the amendment is for the discussion of the House."

Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar :—" Sir, I accept the amendment."

* Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—" Sir, I support the amendment. No doubt, Sir, it is very desirable that all the indigenous manures should be available for the use of the agriculturists. What is required is only some propaganda work and manures sell very rapidly when ryots who have tried them see that they are very helpful for agricultural purposes, for ensuring a much larger yield. I know that even artificial manures command a very large sale. This was not the case ten years ago or even five years ago. Now, because local depots have been opened and some ryots have tried the experiment of using also artificial manures and found that they give satisfactory results, these depots are hardly able to store sufficient quantity of manure to meet the demand. As regards oil-cakes and other kinds of indigenous manure certainly nobody will object to the proposition that large quantities of them ought to be available and any diminution of the supply by exportation ought to be deprecated.

" I have, however, one difficulty, Sir, viz., the imposition of suitable duties on oil-seeds may work a hardship. I would appeal to the experience of my

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hon. Friends who have used these words 'oil-seeds' both in the resolution and in the amendment not to insist on their retention and to see whether they cannot delete those words. If there is one trade which is most unstable and unreliable, it is trade in oil-seeds. I know of hundreds of merchants, brokers and others who have been exporting large quantities of oil-seeds but have come to grief during the last thirty-five years. The very fact that there is demand for oil-seeds has given a great impetus to the cultivation of oil crops everywhere in Southern India. There are extensive tracts of dry lands which would certainly be barren and which would fetch nothing to the ryots if they were not sure of selling their oil-seeds at a profit. Even if the ryot is not able to get the profit he expects to have, it is believed still that after meeting the cost of cultivation, he would have a fair margin left behind. Therefore I would appeal to my hon. Friends who have moved the resolution and the amendment to drop the word 'oil-seeds'. If they are agreeable to this change and if the House is agreeable to it, I think that this resolution will commend itself to all the hon. Members of this Council."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to move any amendment? I cannot allow amendments to be moved off-hand without giving previous notice at least to the Chair."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" If hon. Members are agreeable to it, then the Chair itself may put the question."

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDIYAR :—" Sir, coming as I do from South Arcot, I know the effects of export of oil-seeds. I think that South Arcot is one of the very few districts in the Presidency which cultivate groundnut and other oil-seeds on an extensive scale. I know what is being done in South Arcot. A large part of the oil-seeds is, as my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar stated, exported to foreign countries. It is only after the introduction of this foreign trade there has been a stimulus for the cultivation of the groundnut crops. I think that such foreign trade enables the cultivators to export seeds as distinguished from cakes. But certainly I would have preferred the complete prohibition of manures and cakes. But I am not for the imposition of a duty on the manures, because even then I am afraid that the foreign market may be able to compete very successfully with our Indian market. I think that the imposition of such a small duty as export duty on the manures will not materially affect the situation. I would have preferred the mover of the resolution tabling a resolution for completely prohibiting the export of oil manures. I am not for the total prohibition of the export of oil-seeds. I make a distinction between oil-seeds and oil-cakes. As I said, the export of oil-seeds goes very materially to improve the prosperity of the agriculturists. But I am not sure if the export duty that is proposed to be levied by this resolution will materially help the cultivator. I know of instances in South Arcot where the ryot who gets Rs. 50 from the crop has to spend three-fourths of that amount for manuring his own fields. If the prohibition of the export of oil-cakes is aimed at by the resolution, I think that will ease the situation. I hope that the hon. Mover of the proposition will see his way to delete the words 'oil-seeds' as has been suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. If those words are eliminated, I think the resolution would commend itself to the acceptance of all the sections of the House."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose any amendment? I do not like that hon. Members of the House should for the first time think of moving amendments when they get up to make a speech. If they send the amendments to me before they begin to speak, I shall consider whether I should admit them or not."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Sir, in order to assist the discussion, may I say that the Government have no objection to the incorporation of the amendment in the resolution not with reference to the merits of the original resolution or with reference to anything that may be said upon it, but because in such a matter as this which would affect the whole of India it would be very difficult to make a recommendation to the Government of India that certain measures should be restricted to the Madras Presidency. I may be permitted to say that the Government, in order to facilitate discussion, have no objection—if the House so desires—to incorporate the amendment of Mr. Gopala Menon in the resolution as originally moved. It will, I think, clear the ground somewhat."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I put the amendment to the vote of the
12-30 p.m. House first."

* Mr. C. GOPALA MENON :—" What I thought was that the amendment will not be put to the House before it is incorporated in the resolution."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" When the amendment is accepted by the House the amended resolution will be before the House for discussion. I hope the House is ready to vote on the amendment."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amended resolution is for the discussion of the House."

The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" Mr. President, I would have risen earlier but I thought some hon. Members would like to speak on the resolution as it is now amended. Apart from that, Sir, I find myself in a somewhat difficult position. In the distribution of portfolio subjects, questions concerning Central subjects fall to the Finance Member whose responsibilities in this respect are as a rule very light. But only yesterday I discovered that I was responsible for dealing with the serious and difficult question of marriage and to-day I find that I have to speak on a resolution dealing with intricate question of manures. Now, no one on this side of the House is in the least indifferent to the great importance which this question has to our rural economy not only in this province but in the whole of India, and it is one on which a great deal of attention has been focussed in recent years. Now there is a scientific aspect of this question quite apart from the economic aspect which so deeply concerns the Indian agriculturist who deals with manures. The whole question of the retention of manures to crops and evils of the retention of artificial manures to natural manures, their composition and proportion is one to which much attention is being devoted and we are putting forward proposals before the House by which a further scientific investigation of that subject is recommended. It would I think be rash on my part to commit myself to any view on the subject of this resolution without admitting the great importance of the scientific issue though I am not competent to say anything more on this side of the question.

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"But we entirely realize how far-reaching the results of this resolution may be. One hon. Member has drawn attention to the important question of oil-seeds. It will be comparatively simple matter to impose an export duty of 5 or 10 or 25 per cent on all oil-seeds exported from this country. The object, a laudable object I admit, is to enable the cultivator to devote more attention to the manuring of his field. But where has the cultivator the resources by which he is able to spend money on the manuring of his field? It is of course from the price which he receives in return for his produce and to him it is immaterial who pays for that produce. There are now very large markets and we all know how greatly the ryots of this country have prospered as a result of the ever-increasing demand for their oil-seeds. Well, this is the position. In the Cuddapah district where I served twenty years ago and know the point of view of the ryot, the cultivation of groundnut has been established now and it has secured for the ryot a very wide market for the raw product which twenty years ago was practically unknown there. The result is that the economic depression which was caused by the loss of indigenous market, once a very flourishing market, has been made good by the manure.

"Now there is one article of which India has a monopoly. It is jute. There is no reason to suppose that that monopoly will always remain unchallenged. But in respect of oil-seeds, India has no monopoly. Throughout the world there are still tracts undeveloped which are perfectly suited for the growing of oil-seeds, and other products. When you impose an export duty, what is the result? You are going against the South Indian market. The consumer has to pay an additional duty of 5 to 25 per cent for his oil-seeds which were once being secured much cheaper and he would get the supply from other parts of the world. More stimulus will be given to the production of oil-seed elsewhere. I am in agreement with the hon. Member who raised that point that it is a very difficult position from which we cannot run away after fuller consideration and that we should recommend to the Government of India that some step should be taken which may not be detrimental to the large body of cultivators.

"I turn now to the question of manures. No one in this connexion has referred to our fishermen. There is a very large market for fish manures outside the Presidency. From the latest figures, which happen to be in my hand, for 1922–23, 14,644 tons of fish manure valued at 18 lakhs of rupees were exported, but we propose after full consideration to take a step which might be disastrous to our fishermen; to repress that industry at a time when in other respects we have attempted every possible measure we can to improve their position, their trading and the method by which they pursue their profession. We have an export in the same year of 8,276 tons of bone meal valued at 100 rupees a ton. I am perfectly sure that if we put an export duty it is going to affect the fields here in the shape of manure. It may have a far-reaching effect on the whole question of the rearing and breeding of the domestic animals such as goats, sheep, cattle and so on, because the breeder is going to consider the whole position and say that it is no longer worth while to use raw materials from which manures are derived. Then it is perfectly true, and I think it is a very good sign, that our ryots object to artificial manures. There again, there are very great scientific questions which we have not considered, such as, what is the net value of such manure or in what respect phosphates have to be combined in the manure. These

are all questions on the investigation of which we should enter. My opinion is that not until we have a large body of scientific experts should we attempt to interfere with such a delicate matter as this would involve. Further, we in our wisdom consider that it is a good thing for the country and a good thing for the cultivator. What steps should we propose at this particular moment to carry the large body of cultivators with us? I have said that they are concerned with the greatest possible price for their raw produce, and a measure of this kind will upset the whole of our rural economics to a great degree, which I am certain the mover of this resolution never anticipated.

"I will lastly suggest for the consideration of this House that we should move warily in the matter and that we should not take any steps of this kind until we feel that the body of knowledge at our disposal is entirely with us and that we can carry the ryot with us in our proposal."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Does the hon. the Mover of the resolution propose to reply?"

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"When I moved the resolution, I did not expect that a different view would be taken up by the hon. the Finance Member. I realize the scientific aspect of the question as also the financial side. It has been admitted by agricultural specialists that manuring is a very important item to the agriculturist of this country, and what all we may do to retain the raw products, is in the interests of the cultivators. I do not think that on the scientific side there would be any reasonable objection.

12-45 p.m. "Going through the records of the Agricultural Commission I find sufficient data to prove my contention. Nextly, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member said that the imposition of duty will adversely affect the interests of the ryot. I consider this to be a pennywise policy. By the levy of the proposed duty if our raw products are not encouraged to be exported to foreign countries it is well and good in the interests of our country. The oil-seeds are exported from this country as a raw commodity. The oil cakes are retained there for the benefit of the ryots of other countries and the oil is again imported here in different forms, either as soap or as pure oil. So I ask whether it is to the interest of our country to continue this. Even though a heavy duty is imposed and all these raw products are retailed in this country I consider it will be most advantageous to improve the material prosperity of our country. So, Sir, I do not consider that the hon. the Finance Member has convinced me that I am wrong in moving this resolution."

* The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I just propose to offer one or two remarks with regard to the subject under discussion. As my hon. Colleague the Finance Member has said the question of the imposition of export duties is not strictly one for which I can take responsibility. But I am inclined to think that the discussion now on this subject is rather a little premature. Perhaps some of the Members of this House know that the methods by which we can preserve as much manure as possible in this country have been engaging the consideration of the Board of Agriculture and other bodies. In fact they were discussing the ways and means by which the manure can be retained in the country without prejudice to the interests of the ryots whose cause was so eloquently put before us by my hon. Colleague. It was suggested that a committee might be appointed to go into the whole question and make constructive suggestions. The matter was referred to the

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Government of India and while they were considering this question the Royal Commission was ushered into existence. As all Members of this House know, the Commission have set about their work in right earnest and their report will be very soon out and I have no doubt that this question would have received very great attention at their hands and some proposals would be put forward. In fact the Government of India dropped the question of appointing a committee because of the fact that the Royal Commission was engaged with it. May I not suggest that we had better wait to see what those proposals are, before we proceed further in the matter? That is the suggestion, Sir, that I would like to place before the House, viz., that for the moment the resolution might be withdrawn and another opportunity taken to re-open this question and perhaps with weightier reasons."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"With reference to the remarks that fell from the hon. the Development Minister I have to say that he must bear in mind another point of view. That is the encouraging of the oil industries in this country. Government should bear in mind that they have not only to encourage the manure industry but the main oil industry. The question of the extraction of oil by means of better machinery imported from elsewhere has been before the Government for a long time."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the remarks are foreign to the resolution."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"This resolution must commend itself to the House bearing this point that the Government at the same time should encourage the oil industry. The objection taken to it by some of my hon. Friends is this that these oil-seeds are carried to foreign countries, that the manure is left there and the oil comes here in different forms. On the other hand this very objection can be met if the hon. the Development Minister takes into serious consideration the encouragement of oil industry. There was a resolution proposed last year about this subject. I do not know what happened to that. We are entirely in the dark as to what steps the Government have taken on the question of the encouragement to the oil industry."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am afraid the hon. Member is travelling far away from the resolution."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"I support this resolution."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the remarks made by the hon. Minister for Agriculture I beg to withdraw the motion."

The motion was by leave withdrawn.

APPOINTMENT OF A MUHAMMADAN JUDGE TO THE MADRAS HIGH COURT

* Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—"Sir, I beg to move—

'*This Council recommends to the Government to recommend to His Gracious Majesty the* KING-EMPEROR *of India through His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India to be pleased to appoint one Muhammadan Judge to the Madras High Court at the earliest possible opportunity.*'

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"Sir, this question is too old to be forgotten by anybody. It has been old enough to have taken a very deep root in the minds of everybody Muslim and non-Muslim. It is fresh enough in the minds of the Government especially when time after time this question has been brought before the Government and this House by way of questions. Year after year this question has been moved and supported by the whole Council that the Government was forced to give some sort of promise to satisfy the House. But promises have been made several times and promises have not been kept up all these times. Several years ago there were Muhammadan Judges serving in the High Court. After Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Tyabji no Muhammadan Judge has been appointed by the Government. When there were seven Judges in the High Court there was place for one Muhammadan but when there are fourteen Judges there is no place for even one. It is a deplorable state of affairs. If the Government seriously take it into their minds they must try and set right the matters as early as possible. There has been a cry in this country that indigenous talent from the Muhammadan community must be taken cognizance of and that they must be given an opportunity to serve the Muhammadan community by being appointed as a High Court Judge. It would be a very fair policy to concede the request that has been put forward so very vigorously and constantly before this House and before the Government. If indigenous talent, I mean a provincial hand, is not available it would have been equally welcome if an able and competent Muslim Judge is brought down from any other province as it has been the case when Sir Abdur Rahim and Mr. Tyabji were brought down. It would have been equally fair to bring one competent hand from any other province but even that has not been done. Of course, I know that there has been a difference of opinion among the Muslim community in this province that at all costs a man of the Province must be appointed and there is also another opinion prevailing that any Muslim Judge whether he is a man of this Province or any other Province must be brought in for the administration of the Muslim law. The delay in filling up an appointment with a Muslim Judge has caused a good deal of disappointment and a good deal of dissatisfaction both to the Muslims and the Hindus. Similar circumstances, prevailed, Sir, when there was a vacancy in the Executive Council. Doubts were held when the successor to Sir Muhammad Habib-ul-lah was thought of. Government after deep consideration and after so much of agitation have chosen a Muslim; and do they feel he is incompetent in any way? He has been filling up the place with great competency and credit. Therefore this question of competency which is an old one, is a thing which cannot be put forward as a very strong argument. Government has been giving out promises to consider the question very favourably. They have never indicated any unsympathetic attitude against the appointment of a Muslim Judge. All these seven or eight years the Muslim community has waited for the fulfilment of this promise made so very clearly and so very often on the floor of this House. Until now the agitation is left unheeded, uncared for and perhaps it has amounted to an utter disregard of the Muslim opinion.

1 p.m. "The community may be a minority community but it is a very important community of the Province and its opinion cannot be disregarded. The delay has already become a very dangerous one, and I hope the hon. the Law Member will take the earliest opportunity to fill in one of the judgeships with a competent Muslim. I hope this resolution will be unanimously

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carried in this House and sincerely accepted by the Government and acted upon."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. ABDUL RAZACK SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, in seconding this resolution I have to say that it is so simple and self-evident that I venture to hope that it needs no special pleading. The continued absence of Muslims in the highest judicial court of the country is a grievance and a slur which is very keenly felt by the Muslims of the Madras Presidency. It is nearly twelve years since a Muhammadan occupied a seat in the High Court of Madras. It is an irony of fate that while one seat was filled by a Muhammadan successively for two periods twelve years ago when there were only seven Judges in the High Court, now that that number has slowly grown into fourteen, and doubled itself, not one is a Muslim. The Government had recognized that the Muslim community should be represented on the Bench and brought Mr. Tyabji and Mr. Abdur Rahim from outside when it was found to be necessary so that that representation may not suffer. Now when the benign Government have conceded special electorates and made other concessions to the Muslims, it is very hard that the privilege they originally had granted should now be kept back from them. This condition of affairs has continued for over a decade, and as there is no dearth of qualified men at present the Government are requested to submit this grievance for the gracious consideration of His Imperial Majesty through the Government of India and to secure the redress at a very early date."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Mr. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar gave notice of an amendment to this resolution only this morning. Has any Member objection to the amendment being taken into consideration? (After a pause.)

" As no objection is taken the hon. Member has the permission of the House to move his amendment."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I move for the omission of the words 'earliest possible' in the fourth line and the insertion of the word 'next' in their place. The retention of the words 'earliest possible opportunity' will be most dangerous to the spirit of the resolution proposed. It might be said that such opportunity did not come up at the time of the appointment of any of the High Court Judges. If the words are left as they are, it will practically amount to the appointment of no Muhammadan in the High Court for another generation. That is why I move this amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I beg to second it."

Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI :—" I have no objection to the amendment."

The amendment having been accepted, the discussion proceeded on the amended resolution.

K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" Mr. President, Sir, among the various problems affecting the Muslim community, the one that deserves the most serious consideration of the Government is that relating to the appointment of a Muslim High Court Judge on the Madras Bench. I have nothing to add except to reiterate what has already been said by the hon. Mover. It has been a cry in the wilderness ever since Justice Abdur Rahim left this Presidency that in spite of the persistent demands on the part of the Muslims, the Government have done nothing in the matter. The

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community has left no stone unturned to press this demand to a success but in vain. Deputation after deputation had waited on His Excellency the Governor and on the hon. the Law Member but to no purpose. Whenever an agitation is made, the usual reply that is given to us is that there is no capable Muhammadan for the place. A number of capable Muhammadan jurists and lawyers are available and if in spite of this, the Government are not satisfied they can easily bring in an outsider as in the case of Sir Abdur Rahim. It is high time that this demand should be considered and that Government should move in the matter, to pacify the Muhammadan feelings. With these words I support the resolution."

* The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"Mr. President, Sir, under section 101 of the Government of India Act, the appointments of the Judges of the High Court are made by His Majesty. The resolution suggests to recommend to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. Excepting in the matter of the appointment of additional Judges of this Court, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India does not function in this matter. These appointments are made by His Majesty the King, not on the recommandation of the local Government, but on the suggestion which His Majesty can get, amongst others, from His Excellency the Governor of Madras. Therefore, it is not quite accurate to say that either the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, or the local Government as such have anything to do in this matter. In making recommendations to His Majesty the King, His Excellency the Governor keeps in mind the considerations which have been adverted to more than once here. Government realize that in such advice as His Excellancy the Governor may derive from his Colleagues, proper importance should be attached to the undoubtedly strong feeling that has been entertained and that has been expressed in unequivocal terms by the Muhammadan community. It will be remembered that on the last occasion when a similar debate was initiated, I mentioned to the House that when the next permanent vacancy arose the question would be placed for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and by His Excellency the Governor would doubtless be transmitted to His Majesty for his consideration. To that answer I still adhere. The claim of Muhammadans to high offices is not a claim which can be ignored or minimised. Wherever they have been tried, as they were tried in the persons of Justice Abdur Rahim and Justice Tyabji and in the persons of very eminent judges elsewhere, they have actually made good. The question in the case of recruitment of High Court Judges is to select efficient men, and there can be no question that there are efficient Muhammadans available in India to fill that place. This matter, therefore, will be kept in mind by the Members of the Government in any advice that may be asked for from them by His Excellency the Governor before His Excellency the Governor tenders his advice to His Majesty."

* Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi :—"I am not disputing the fact that it is His Majesty the King-Emperor of India who is the appointing authority. But it remains in the hands of the local Government and with His Excellency the Viceroy. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar : 'No'.) To recommend the recruitment of a Muslim Judge to the Madras High Court. They have the first-hand information and they know how well and how greatly the Muslim community has been agitated over this question and how greatly

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they feel disappointed for want of a favourable reply from the Government. Of course promises have been made on the floor of the House, but they have not been kept at all. In spite of the fact that the local Government have not got the power of appointment in this matter, I submit that they have got the privilege and also the right, I think, to recommend such an appointment. The hon. the Law Member has not given us any definite indication of his opinion in this matter. He has of course indulged in the usual promises. (The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar : 'No, Sir.') I am sorry that he has not had the kindness to give his usual promise even, and therefore it means nothing but a reactionary attitude which I hope he will soon forget. In the circumstances, I think the Government will not be well advised to sit tight on this matter without satisfying the communal demands of the Muslim community. With these few observations, I press this motion."

The resolution as amended was put and adopted.

APPOINTMENT OF A MUHAMMADAN AS A JUDGE OF THE SMALL CAUSE COURT, MADRAS

*Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu :—

" '*This Council recommends to the Government to be pleased to appoint and to retain always at least one Muhammadan as a Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras.*'

" Mr. President, many words are not required from me to commend this resolution to the acceptance of the House. The arguments advanced by my hon. Friend, the Mover of the previous resolutions apply also in this instance, with this exception that these appointments are not made by His Majesty the King but by the local Government. Mr. President, this community though small in numbers is a very important community politically and commercially and it is but just that they should have representation on the High Court and on the Small Cause Court.

" There are fully qualified men of the community to be raised to the Small 1-15
Cause bench. Unfortunately, except once, this Small Cause Court never p.m.
had a Muhammadan Judge. It is high time that Government should think of appointing one. I am glad to hear that recently the Government is pleased to appoint one to the Small Cause Court and it is gratifying to hear that news. I hope he will be allowed to continue and made permanent and the same policy will be kept on eventually by the Government. With these remarks I commend this to the acceptance of the House."

* Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur :—" In seconding this resolution, Mr. President, I beg to say that it is within the knowledge of all that there has not been a Muhammadan in these posts during the past several decades, except once for a small period. In view of the vast Muslim commercial importance of the town, it is highly desirable that one at least, of these posts should be held by a Muhammadan. Fully competent and qualified Muhammadans now being available in large numbers it is very necessary that Muslims should be selected and trained in those responsible posts. With these few words I request that this resolution may be accepted and carried out by the Government so that at the present stage of their development, Muslims who have been loyal to Government may be encouraged to take to the study of law and serve the Government in more than one department."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, apparently, there is something wrong in the system of publicity which the Government has had at its disposal. I am sure people in the Presidency have not already forgotten and surely the hon. Members of this House will realize that about a week ago a permanent Judge of the Small Cause Court has been appointed, a very competent judicial officer, Mr. Qurashi Sahib. He is appointed a permanent Judge of the Small Cause Court; and another statement that has been made was that there has been no Muhammadan Judge of the Small Cause Court within recent years. Mr. Zynuddin Sahib was for a long time a Judge of the Small Cause Court before he was translated a District Judge. Therefore there is no point in the allegations that have been made while the Government have appointed Mr. Qurashi Sahib. Judged from the annual Civil List figures, he is 47 years of age and for eight years he can serve in the Small Cause Court unless he is promoted. It is impossible to say that a Muhammadan Judge will always be retained as a Judge of the Small Cause Court and the Government cannot give such an undertaking. This I can say : that before this resolution was put on the agenda paper, the local Government appointed a Muhammadan Judge to the Small Cause Court on a permanent basis."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" In view of the remarks given by the hon. the Law Member, I do not wish to press this motion."

The resolution was by leave withdrawn.

INVESTIGATION INTO THE SCHEMES OF THE HIGH-FLOOD CHANNEL FROM THE KISTNA

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I beg to move—

> ' *That this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee consisting of non-officials of the local Legislative Council and of the local Public Works Department officers to investigate into the schemes of the high-flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to facilitate irrigating a belt of land of about* 30,000 *acres north of Ellore Canal.*'

" I am thankful to this House and to you, Sir, Mr. President, for giving me an opportunity to move this resolution for appointing a committee for investigating the scheme of construction of a channel from the Kistna river to supply water to the upland taluks of Kistna district and thus making me instrumental for a mighty deed. The scheme that I propose is to take a high level channel from the Kistna river near or thereabout of Malpad and taking it along Bodameru and to construct suitable reservoirs with an outlet for the extra flow of Bodameru and connecting the tail end of the Bodameru reservoir to the high-flood channel which pass through the Kondanyanavaram gap, Purushothampatnam and Remelle. The tail end of the canal may be left in Rameleru or Kolleru. This scheme may irrigate thirty thousand acres of land, giving livelihood for half a lakh of people. It would perhaps cost the Government 10 lakhs net, excluding the contribution that they would get. Kistna district has three non-deltaic taluks of which two, Nuzvid and Bezwada, are always immersed in famine, though virtually on the banks of a river. At least we may expect famine every three out of five years. The

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ryot population of the two taluks (barring the deltaic portion which is very insignificant) are starving without food and are over head and ears in debt. From 1920 they have enjoyed 4 years of famine out of 6 years. Last year, Sir, look at their plight. They had a thorough failure of both wet and dry crops. There is no fodder to feed their own cattle. Thus the half-starved cattle are being attacked by rinderpest and such other epidemics, owing to their weak health. They could not get cattle from the deltaic portion of the district as there is a custom to manure their fields; and as there is neither fodder nor grass in pasture lands. So, Sir, how can the fields bear the crop this year without manuring. So, even if there is a normal season, this year they cannot hope to have good harvest. Such is the plight of the tenants of those taluks.

"Sir, Budameru flowing through the taluks is devastating many a property. It does not allow the people of the taluks mainly of Bezwada and Gudivada to cultivate their fields. They are in constant fear of being washed away in rainy season. They have to be ever ready to evacuate their houses at a moment's notice of the coming torrent. The scheme that I am going to introduce will eliminate to a great extent the longstanding ravages of Budameru.

"The question of diverting the floods of Budameru has been under the consideration of the Government from 1890. Mr. Walch thought of it and in 1895 Mr. Russel, the Chief Engineer, and Mr. Perier, the Executive Engineer, considered the question and found the tanks of Rayavarapadu and Ilaprole were in much lower level than the anicut lower level which is 66·25. The hon. Mr. Venkatapathi Raju moved the question in 1920. To this, however, was given an evasive answer. In 1921 the hon. Mr. K. Gopalakrishnayya Chowdry moved a resolution No. 133 for which the hon. Member in charge of the department said that he would ask the Chief Engineer to inspect the locality along with the hon. the Mover of the resolution. But G.O. Nos. 180-1, dated 20th June 1922, state that the Mover was not called upon for joint inspection which shows that the non-official interference to ameliorate the conditions of the suffering was not encouraged by the district officials. The matter was dropped there.

"In March last the ryots of the non-deltaic portions of Bezwada and Nuzvid taluks presented a petition to the hon. the Law Member who kindly and truly to his promise sent it to the district officers and I, along with Mr. Kaleswara Rao, saw personally the district officers. They were somehow prejudiced on the question. We requested them at least to inspect the site which if they had done they would have surely reported otherwise. I think the official and non-official jealousy worked its way. The hon. Mr. Campbell, the then Law Member, was kind enough to write to me on the 12th September 1927 that the scheme was under investigation and it took a year to receive reports of it. But lo! on 22nd October 1927 to my great surprise my question No. 933 was answered that the district officers gave unfavourable report.

"Mr. President, I shall now discuss the report of the district officials in detail.

"The petition is not correctly viewed by the Superintending Engineer as could be seen from the short title given as 'Memorial of the Ryots of Kistna

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district in re-proposing a high level canal from the river Kistna on the left side.' The ryots cannot make any valid proposals since there is a special department of the Government to serve the purpose of the people. Therefore the object of the association has been only to suggest an idea to be investigated, proposed and executed in the required manner, using all available professional skill, and it is not any challenge for a criticism like the one based on assumptions from the Public Works Department. It is more constructive criticism that is required after a proper investigation or at least an inspection, and hence there is a difference in the point of view.

"Referring to the endorsement it would have been more instructive if the Superintending Engineer had arrived at the level that could be expected at 12th mile from the records available, when the association had only to assume things in the absence of any records The suggestion does not interfere with the manipulation of the shutters at all and it is out of place for the Superintending Engineer to view it in relation to the shutters. It may be seen that it is only a scheme to convey flood water from the river by a high channel. It is pointed out by the Superintending Engineer that a portion of the shutters were up for 18 days in June ; therefore it shows that a portion was down during those 18 days and for the rest of the days all were down. This shows that there were floods in half the extent of June at least and in August and September all the shutters were down except one in September. Therefore from this it can be seen that there will be flood water available for 2 months 15 days at the least.

"The Superintending Engineer also assumed a difficulty of shoals at the mouth of the proposed open out. From our experience we can point out that the shoals had never been so high as the assumed level of 68·00 since the shoals would not withstand the effect of flood water and are generally seen in summer water level or low water level which water the proposed channel need not carry. This could be asserted only after investigation by the Public Works Department. While passing these remarks the Superintending Engineer seems to have lost sight of the fact that the proposal is for conveying flood water from the river and consequently several difficulties stand before him. His inspection of things on the spot would have been worth the while and would have made things easier and clearer.

"Regarding the channel carrying down the flood water of Budameru it has been pointed out that this would be an additional advantage to any extent and if it is desired to serve as a drainage channel of 'Budameru' as well along a certain course, this need not be a narrow channel in its upper reach and may be suitably designed and the rest of the portion can only be a tank supply channel or short crop irrigation channel.

"The question of diverting Budameru from Velvadam or from any place is to be decided by the Public Works Department only after investigating since the contour levels are noted as very rough and at 50′ intervals.

"The Superintending Engineer points out the difficulty of several masonry works. About this we have to invite the special attention of the Superintending Engineer that channel from the river to the flood bank will be only small one such as would convey about 500 cusecs or even less. The cost cannot be prohibitive, being by the side of hills for stone and river for sand. Further, the skill of the engineers will surely

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put down the cost. In the reach across Budameru, the poor practical knowledge of the ryots shows that the water can be taken by the channel to Rayanapad and Jakkampudi tanks which are across Budameru and thence they may be led by a channel to Nayanavara, etc., along the proposed course. In this connexion, the Superintending Engineer seems to mistake the idea. It is the suggestion to take an open channel across the flood mark with a regulator and then to drop the channel into the wake of Budameru channel which fills Rayanapad tank (above Rayanapad tank). At the F.T. level of Rayanapad tank a channel may be taken to Jakkampudi tank. From Jakkampudi to Nayanavaram there is a path way across the saddle to Nayanavaram along which the channel may be led to Nayanavaram tank or otherwise, by rounding the hill. Thus we can avoid interference with Budameru.

"It may be clearly noted that Kistna river water need not be allowed into the channel through the regulator at flood bank when Budameru happens to be in such a flood level to command the supply tanks. There will be considerable cross drainage diverted to the proposed channel throughout the rainy season to supplement the supply of tanks and in fact Kistna river water need be occasionally supplied. When the river water is from Budameru floods, there is no difficulty for the scheme and Budameru is left for itself with an additional channel to carry its water down. Therefore the contemplated under-tunnels are unnecessary and when investigated this may offer the most easy solution to take the water. Report from the villages shows that once Jagamandra Kalva now existing between 7th and 8th milestones of Hyderabad road once supplied water to Rayanapad tank and therefore the channel from a considerably high level is sure to drop into Budameru at a desirable high level as reported by the Executive Engineer, Mr. Perier, in 1896. The canal in this reach may be made in clear cutting as the existing wakes of Budameru branches to have no interference with floods. This will serve the purpose of carrying river water when there will be no floods in Budameru and carry Budameru water when it is in floods. Thus Rayanapad tank will be the first one to receive the advantage.

"This may require only to improve the reservoirs and to provide surplus works at the usual drainage courses. It is this matter that requires investigation and a solution. But, however, the Superintending Engineer seems to club this matter under the Government Order in which the question of mitigating the floods of Budameru by construction of a reservoir or by cutting it into the Kistna river had been dealt with. The request is not about what is said in the Government Order, but it is to look to arrangements suggested to convey the Kistna river water and the water of Budameru to upland tanks and for short crop irrigation as pointed out. Therefore nothing but proper investigation can suggest any means. Any speculations and discussions can offer only interesting difficulties and imaginary solutions. Therefore for a practical solution we request for inspection and investigation. Since it is pointed out that Budameru will bring its usual floods, it is suggested that the scheme would not necessitate any interference with the existing arrangements available for the disposal of Budameru drainage and in extraordinary circumstances as in May 1925 even a better scheme has to face difficulties and sufferings. This could not be avoided even in the existing delta from the last cyclone.

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" Further, this scheme is intended to bring advantage of two monsoons and to utilize waste water of Budameru (in low water season and all the available cross drainage) which is constantly expected behind the tail tanks in different small basins. The alignment has to be proposed in such a way as to convey all such available drainage and to feed the tanks the supply channels of which it has to cross. Therefore the difficulty from cross drainage can be the minimum."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will kindly resume his seat. The hon. Member will be given an opportunity to finish his unread portion of the speech after lunch. In the meantime I may request the hon. Member to pass on his speech to the hon. the Law Member so that he may make a suitable reply."

II.—AMENDMENTS OF STANDING ORDERS.

" I have now to inform the House that the following six gentlemen were nominated to the Select Committee to consider amendments to the Standing Orders No. 53 and 66 moved yesterday and Standing Orders No. 37 and 40 moved to-day by the hon. the Advocate-General :—Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker, Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar, Mr. R. Srinivasan, Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar and Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies, namely, six, I hereby declare the above gentlemen to have been duly elected under Regulation II (4) of the regulations which provide for holding of elections. Rao Bahadur B. Munuswami Nayudu, one of the Panel of Chairmen, has been nominated by me in addition to the Deputy President and the Advocate-General, who will be on the committee ex officio. This same committee will consider both sets of amendments.

"The House will now adjourn for lunch."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

INVESTIGATION INTO THE SCHEMES OF THE HIGH-FLOOD CHANNEL FROM THE KISTNA—*cont.*

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI (continuing his speech) :—" It is anticipated that several bridges will be necessary for cart tracks. However, I can point out that even on the Ellore canal, useful for navigation as well, there are only a few bridges ; as such in this shallow tank supply channel no bridges need be constructed and traffic between delta and upland which cannot be considerable during irrigation season can be easily managed by ramps. After all, a few foot bridges may be ample without ferries even."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABAPATHI MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I rise to a point of order whether we are justified in hearing the Zamindar of Gollapalli when we are not in a quorum."

The Secretary rang the bell and soon there was a quorum.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now there are more than 30 members present. The Zamindar of Gollapalli may continue."

* The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" Sir, I once again point out that the scheme is not identical with the Budameru scheme for mitigating floods.

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"In any case, if the scheme becomes very costly the association of ryots submitted to the Government in their resolution that they are prepared to pay a reasonable contribution and therefore the amount of estimate and contribution necessary may also be worked up.

"It is stated by some that if this work is taken up, the Kistna reservoir scheme would be neglected. But, I say that such small schemes would be an initiative to take up greater works.

"I request the House to pass this resolution and ameliorate the condition of the poverty-stricken ryots of the Kistna district."

Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar seconded the motion.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is that this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee consisting of non-officials of the local Legislative Council and of the local Public Works Department officers to investigate into the schemes of the high flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to facilitate irrigating a belt of land of about 30,000 acres north of Ellore canal."

* The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, let me in the first place congratulate the hon. Member on the pertinacity and the enthusiasm displayed by him in moving this resolution. I am afraid in the form in which it is moved, it is not possible for me to accept it. As I shall endeavour presently to show, this is a matter which has to be considered and decided mainly from purely technical and engineering aspects and the committee of this House equipped as it is in many other respects will not, I think, be able to deal with the questions which would arise for solution. Let me point out some of the difficulties which have been placed before us in the consideration of the project which my hon. Friend has at heart. The proposal involves, we are told, the addition of a high-way bridge across the Hyderabad Road and the head sluice in the Kistna Canal River and a new channel to discharge the Gudameru water in the proposed channel. This is expected to be a costly work in view of the large quantity of water brought down the Gudameru in times of flood and further the continuation of this channel runs across many drainage lines and a large number of cross-drainage works would be required to deal with the drainages.

"These are some of the engineering difficulties pointed out. My hon. Friend has made an appeal to the officers of the department personally to investigate the place and report again. The question of mitigating the floods in the Gudameru by the construction of a reservoir was found impracticable in 1912. At present an investigation is being made into the possibility of running a short crop in the months of July, August and September in the Kistna East delta. In regard to this particular project or scheme, which my Friend has put forward before this House, all that I can promise is to have the question considered with reference to the considerations urged to-day, some of which were not in the memorial on which the Superintending Engineer has sent the report. That is the utmost I can promise on this matter. Hon. Members of this House will realize that there are very difficult engineering and technical problems involved and I am sure, therefore, that my hon. Friend would take the assurance that I shall have the matter re-investigated by the department and not press the motion for the appointment of a committee such as the one he has in mind."

Page 186.—In the result of the division :—

For " Ayes—7 ; Noes—13."

Read " Ayes—17 ; Noes—13."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member propose to reply or proceed with the resolution ? "

The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI :—" I press the motion, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does Mr. Saldanha propose to make a speech ? " (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" No, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is this Council recommends to the Government to constitute a committee consisting of non-officials of the local Legislative Council and of the local Public Works Department officers to investigate into the schemes of the high-flood channel from the Kistna beginning from Mulapadu or thereabouts to facilitate irrigating a belt of land of about 30,000 acres north of Ellore canal."

The motion was put to the House and declared lost. The Zamindar of Gollapalli demanded a poll, which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. The Zamindar of Seithur.
2. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
3. ,, V. Ch. John.
4. ,, Muppil Nayar.
5. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
6. ,, S. Venkiah.
7. ,, S. Arupudaswami Udayar.
8. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
9. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
10. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
11. ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
12. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
13. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
14. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
15. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
16. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
17. ,, K. Sitarama Reddi.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. ,, Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
7. Mr. F. B. Evans.
8. ,, H. A Watson.
9. ,, G. T. Boag.
10. ,, A. McG. C. Tampoe.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
13. ,, K. Krishnan.

Ayes 7. *Noes* 13.

The motion was carried.

SPECIAL GRANT TO THE WOMEN'S HOME OF SERVICE, MYLAPORE.

2-45 p.m. With the permission of the House, Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi moved the following resolution which stood in the name of Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar :—

> '*This Council recommends to the Government to sanction a special and liberal grant to the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore, which is conducting adult education on national lines for destitute women of the Presidency and which is training them to become self-supporting.*'

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Mr. President, the Women's Home of Service was started with the object of promoting adult education and making them self-reliant and self-supporting and thus enabling them to earn an honourable living. It was started in the year 1923 by the Women's

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Indian Association. It has done four years of useful work. It has got a good record and, if hon. Members take the trouble of going through the report, they will be favourably impressed with the work done by the Home. It has got at present 15 resident scholarship students. The scholarships are given from the funds received from public associations and from the Women's Indian Association. The classes there are mostly vocational. The teachers give them lessons in vernaculars and in English and music and religion is also taught. Most of the time of the pupils is taken up by vocational classes such as lace-making, embroidery, weaving and spinning. Last year articles worth Rs. 2,000 were made there. In addition to the instruction given regularly in classes, 50 grown-up girls and women residents in the neighbourhood, daily come and attend the classes and earn about 4 annas per day.

"Again, Sir, as there is sufficient accommodation, it serves also as a hostel for teachers and medical students who come from the mufassal. Hon. Members may know that in Madras we are very badly in need of a hostel for Indian women who come from the mufassal. Except the Young Women's Christian Association hostel there are no hostels for girls in Madras. It may be said that there is the Medical College hostel. But it accommodates medical students only.

"Again, Sir, the Women's Home has got a baby welcome attached to it. Last year they gave medical help to 90 babies per day. The annual report shows that 30,000 cases were given baths and attended to for minor ailments. Expectant mothers of the locality are attended to by the nurse in charge of the baby welcome. Many distinguished visitors had opportunities of visiting the Home. One such distinguished visitor and social worker is the late lamented Sanyasi Swami Shradhanandji. With the permission of the House I will just read to the House his opinion of the work done by the Home. 'The work done by the Brahman and non-Brahman ladies sitting side by side with the Panchama girls and working out the future of India gives me the greatest delight. If a Sanyasi's benediction can be of any use to an institution of this kind it has my heartiest sympathy.' He is one of the distinguished men who visited the Home and his opinion will speak for itself. The management of the Home is in the hands of the officers of the Women's Indian Association and it has a strong advisory committee composed of women of all castes and creeds. The Corporation has been good enough to give a grant of Rs. 1,500 and Child Welfare Association about Rs. 800. I wish to draw the attention of the House to the need for a Home of this kind in the life of the Indian women of this country. Owing to our peculiar social condition many women in their young age between the ages of 15 and 30 are uncared for either because they are widows or are deserted by their husbands and relatives. In a poverty-stricken country such as ours, you can imagine their hardship. Sometimes there are women with a number of children to look after. So I think one Home is not sufficient; but we want tens of such Homes.

"Sir, in the Women's Home, some are trained as maternity nurses, some as vocational teachers and some others as music teachers. If they should get some special grant from the Government many such women may be trained as teachers, midwives and music and vocational instructors. As we want to conduct the Home on the lines of the Poona Seva Sadan Society which has got

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an international reputation we need this special grant. There are similar Homes being started by Indian ladies at Triplicane and there is one in Andhradesa called the Sarada Niketan and the local body of the place has been good enough to make grants to it. But it has not yet obtained the approval of the hon. Minister for Education for making that grant. The grant that has been so freely given by the local body . . . . ."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On a point of order, I wish to know if the reference to Sarada Niketan grant is relevant."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is travelling beyond the limits of the resolution she has moved when she talks about the Sarada Niketan. The hon. Member is requested to confine her remarks to the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore."

*Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I just wanted to draw the attention of the hon. Minister . . ."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" She will take another opportunity to do so."

*Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" I may point out that the Governments of Bombay, Bengal and Mysore have been helping such institutions very liberally and so I humbly submit that this resolution may be given effect to."

*Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the resolution moved by Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi. She has told us what useful work the institution is doing, how its work has been appreciated by eminent citizens of Madras as well as distinguished visitors from outside and how the grants given by the Madras Corporation, the Department of Industries and the Child Welfare Association are being utilized. All these show that the Home is doing very useful work and therefore deserves support. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi has pleaded very eloquently for a very worthy cause and I hope the Government will see their way to give a liberal grant to this Home of Service as asked for in this resolution."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, as was apparent from the speech of the hon. Mover, the Government are already giving a grant to this institution in the Department of Industries. A sum of Rs. 700 is being paid to the Women's Home of Service for their industrial work. When this resolution was first ballotted for, I had my own doubts as to whether the recommendation made therein referred to my hon. Friend the Minister for Development or to myself. As the words 'adult education' occurs in the body of the resolution we thought very likely the resolution referred to the Department of Education. No proposal has come from the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore, asking themselves to be recognized as an educational institution whether for adults or others. When such is the case, the Government are not so flushed with funds as to go on offering help to institutions that have not chosen either to apply for recognition by the Department of Education or to declare themselves to be an educational institution under the Educational Code. But, if the institution in which I see my hon. Friend the Deputy President is so interested makes an application to the Government in the Education Department wanting support in the matter of adult education, the Government will be certainly prepared to consider such application."

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* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, I would propose that this question should be approached from the point of view in which the hon. Minister has been very remiss equally with his predecessor. From what I can understand of the report of the institution, it appears that it is a sort of boarding house or orphanage to the extent that widows and women as old as 12, 13, 14 and 15 are housed there and are given food. Government at present gives a pittance of Rs. 45,000 to Indian orphanages and boarding houses."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" On a point of order, I wish to know whether reference to boarding houses is relevant."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is only a preliminary remark. The hon. Member will come to the point soon. (Laughter)."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What I want is that this institution should be treated as a boarding house. There are orphans and destitute people fed there. Where European boarding houses get Rs. 10 per orphan, Indians get As. 10 per inmate."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to confine his remarks to the resolution proper."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" The resolution implies that the Women's Home of Service is also a boarding house."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I consider reference by the hon. Member to the boarding house grant irrelevant."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I urge that it is relevant ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member must recognize that I have to give a ruling on the point of order raised and I have ruled that reference to boarding house grant is irrelevant in connexion with this resolution."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" In any case, I support this appeal (laughter) whether under boarding house grants or other grants."

Dr. (Mrs.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Sir, it is already mentioned in the resolution that a special grant may be given, because the institution cannot come under the category of recognized institutions as they are admitting women between the ages of 15 and 30. The Government have to consider the special circumstances of the case and go upon that. Moreover, there has been a Government Order passed that unrecognized institutions in the mufassal may be given grants by the local bodies. The Governments of Bombay and Mysore are doing so. I cannot understand why our Government should not give similar help. Sir such grants would help the education of women. In our Presidency literacy among women is only 2 per cent. If the Government want to promote adult education on national lines and without much cost to them, such help should be given to institutions of this kind."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am as anxious as my hon. friend the Deputy President, that the literacy among the womenfolk of this Province should be raised higher than it is to-day. But, as I said before, the Government cannot afford to help any institution merely because of their good intentions. If the Women's Home of Service, Mylapore, want a grant, they should make out a case for a grant being given, and then the Government will consider whether such a grant should be given." 3 p.m.

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* The hon. the President then put the motion to vote and declared lost.

Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi demanded a poll which was taken with the following result :—

Ayes.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
4. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.
5. ,, J. Bheemayya.
6. ,, J. A. Davis.
7. ,, V. Ch. John.
8. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
9. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
10. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
11. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
12. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
13. ,, N. Siva Raj.
14. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
15. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
16. Mr. V. G. Muniswami Pillai.
17. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
18. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
19. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
20. ,, S. Venkayya.
21. ,, K. Krishnan.
22. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
23. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
24. Mr. G. R. Premayya.
25. ,, A. S. Sahajananda Swami.
26. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
27. Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
28. ,, P. Siva Rao.
29. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
30. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
31. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
32. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
33. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
34. ,, A. V. Bhanoji Rao.
35. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
36. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar.
37. The Raja of Panagal.
38. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
39. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
40. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
41. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
43. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
44. ,, K. Sitarama Reddi.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. ,, Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. ,, Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Mr. F. B. Evans.
9. ,, H. A. Watson.
10. ,, G. T. Boag.
11. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
12. ,, S. H. Slater.
13. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
14. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. Muppil Nayar.
16. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.

Ayes 44. *Noes* 16.

The motion was carried.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF NOMINATIONS TO LOCAL BODIES.

'*That this Council recommends to the Government that the number of nominations to municipalities and to local boards be increased by* 10 *per cent in addition to the number already allotted.*'

Subedar-Major Naujappah Bahadur in whose name the above resolution stood was absent from his seat when the resolution was taken up and the hon. the President declared that the resolution shall be deemed to have been withdrawn.

GRANTS FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF SECOND-CLASS ROADS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I beg to move the following resolution :—

'*That this Council recommends to the Government that the Government grants for the maintenance and renewal of second-class roads in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool be not less than the amounts spared for these purposes by the district boards themselves.*'

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"Sir, in moving this resolution I would make just one or two observations. The usual rule is that the Government grant should be equal to half the amount that is paid by the district board for the maintenance of second-class roads. But here by this resolution I want to request this House to influence the Government and to recommend to it that an amount equal to that spared by the district board be granted for the maintenance of second-class roads in the Ceded districts. My special reason for asking this consideration is this, that these districts have much less income than any other districts in the Presidency. One of the indications by which you can find out this is by looking at the land cess collected for the maintenance of these district board roads. Anantapur has only Rs. 88,478, then comes Cuddapah with an amount of Rs. 1,61,176, then comes Kurnool with Rs. 2,08,781 and Bellary with Rs. 2,68,466. Compare this with other districts in the Presidency. With the exception of Salem which has Rs. 2,72,217 all the other districts have a greater amount of land cess than the Ceded districts. Thus, South Arcot has Rs. 4,51,964, Kistna has Rs. 7,92,686, Ramnad Rs 4,75,212, and Tanjore has Rs. 5,24,503. With these figures I would request the House to compare those of Ceded districts."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member is requested to address the Chair."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I bow to the ruling of the Chair. Now what has been the effect of this small amount of cess in the four districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur? In Bellary there are only about 16 miles of roads per square mile, in Anantapur only 15·4 miles, in Cuddapah 16 miles, and in Kurnool 10 miles per square mile. I want to compare this with South Arcot which has 28·6, Kistna 24·2, Ramnad 12·5, Salem 24 and Tanjore 54·2.

"In this state of society it is absolutely essential that there should be good roads for communication for the interior parts with the towns. Civilization cannot spread without good roads.

"Sir, with the small amount of cess that they have what can the boards do to improve the communications of the district? But some may ask have not the district boards power to levy tolls, and cannot these tolls be utilized for improving roads? I say they are already raising money by tolls and they cannot increase the amount of toll any further. Bellary has been getting a toll of Rs. 68 per mile, Anantapur Rs. 43, Cuddapah Rs. 80, and Kurnool Rs. 86. Compared with this South Arcot has got Rs. 183, Kistna Rs. 121, Ramnad Rs. 435, Salem Rs. 119, and Tanjore Rs 120 per mile. When the land cess is at a low figure and the tolls also are at a low figure for the Ceded districts what is the Government doing? They have been giving a grant of Rs. 16,256 to Anantapur, Rs. 32,929 to Kurnool, Rs. 35,137 to Cuddapah and Rs. 30,740 to Bellary. As compared with this, Kistna gets Rs. 2,90,796, South Arcot Rs. 83,107, Tanjore Rs. 99,290, Ramnad Rs. 68,162, and Salem Rs. 36,685. Is it the policy of the Government to give the people most that have most and very little to those that have little?

"Just one more point. These district boards are hardly able to make both ends meet. This Council has always been generous in improving the status

of the depressed classes and I do urge this House to be considerate in considering these backward and poverty-stricken districts, and recommend to the Government for the increase of grant so that the amount that is given for the maintenance of the second-class roads in the Ceded districts may be equal to the amount that has been spared for this purpose by these district boards."

* Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Mr. President, Sir, I have very great pleasure in seconding this resolution. The request made by the hon. the Mover of the resolution is a very modest one. Hon. Members may be aware that formerly the Ceded districts used to get special grants on account of the poor condition of its local bodies and their inability to maintain the roads. The Imperial Grant of Rs. 14 lakhs is distributed among the local bodies on the one-fourth basis, with the result that the poor district boards got very little, while the richer ones got more and more. This system worked very unjustly and inequitably. I brought it to the notice of the authorities some years ago and they were pleased to concede that the poor district boards should be given some special grants on account of the scantiness of their resources. But after the recommendations of the Financial Relations Committee that system was discontinued to the great misfortune of the Ceded districts and other poor districts. Now that the system of special grants is abolished, it will go a great way to help the poor district boards if the request contained in this resolution is granted by the Government. I heartily second this resolution."

3-15 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that this Council recommends to the Government that the Government grants for the maintenance and renewal of second-class roads in the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool be not less than the amounts spared for these purposes by the district boards themselves."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, hon. Members are aware that the grants just now paid to the district boards for the maintenance of second-class roads is one half of the cost of maintenance subject to a maximum fixed for each district. The four district boards mentioned by my hon. Friend received the following amounts in the last financial year. Anantapur got Rs. 23,095, Bellary Rs. 32,793, Cuddapah Rs. 35,000 and Kurnool Rs. 58,710. If, as is suggested by my hon. Friend, the Government grant to these district boards for the purpose of maintaining the second-class roads were to be not less than the amounts spent by those boards, then Government would have to find Rs. 1,97,000 for these four districts. It would then be difficult to resist the demand from the other district boards for increased grant. If all this demand is to be satisfied, Government would require Rs. 34 lakhs every year. In the present state of the finance of the local bodies and of the Government it would be a superhuman task to find this sum for roads.

" At present the Road Development Committee appointed by the Government of India is taking evidence in Delhi and is considering the question of the maintenance of the trunk roads by the Provincial Government, leaving the resources of the local bodies to meet the cost of maintenance of the second-class roads. I do not know what the conclusions of the Committee on this point will be. But as the Ceded districts are poor and are in want of funds,

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I shall place this matter before the Local Bodies Advisory Committee and see whether the resources of the district boards concerned cannot be increased. After this assurance, I hope the hon. the Mover of the resolution will not press his motion."

* Mr. R. Nagan Gowda :—" Mr. President, after the very kind assurance of the hon. Minister, I beg leave to withdraw my resolution."

The resolution was by leave of the House withdrawn.

DISAPPROVAL OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

* Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao : —"Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' *That this Council recommends to the Government that they do convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected by the elected members of all the legislatures of India.*'

" Sir, this is one of the most important topics engaging the attention of India to-day and if I exceed my time limit, I hope you will kindly allow me to proceed."

* The hon. the President :—" I am sorry I have already made up my mind not to extend the time limit as there will be many hon. Members desiring to speak on this resolution."

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao :—" 'Swaraj is my birthright and I shall have it' were the words uttered long ago by one of the greatest sons of India, Lokamanya Tilak. These are the words that are uttered throughout the length and breadth of India to-day. India means to have Swaraj to-day. Therefore it is, we are here to demand of the Government here and in England that they concede the right of the people to determine their Government for themselves. This is nothing new in the history of the world. The Great War established the principle of self-determination for every small nation, the right to frame the constitution for itself. I have here in my hand a brochure containing the select constitutions of the world prepared by an official agency in Ireland and I could quote chapter and verse to prove that the Serbs, the Slavs, the Polanders, the Esthonians, the Czecho-Slovakians, all these and the rest were allowed after the war, though they were the tiniest nations in the world, the right of self-determination. In the history of the British Empire itself, you will find that the constitutions of the Irish Free State and Canada were determined by the people themselves and the British Parliament as the sovereign Parliament in the British Empire endorsed the constitutions prepared by these countries. Even the Australian constitution was one framed by the peoples themselves.

" Sir, certainly I have very great admiration for John Bull. He has established a reputation for a love of freedom and liberty and we find that he has no objection to extend that liberty and freedom to the tiniest nations in the world, because these nations tried to establish their rights by a bloody

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war. I do not know what the mentality of John Bull is when it affects his own interests. When it comes to the question of India, no doubt he is anxious to conciliate us. During the Great War we found a great deal of sympathy shown for us and great deal of love for us. But the extremists amongst us said that all this were due to the fact that our help was needed by him for the conduct of the war. When the Reforms were conceded to us, some of us were total and outright rejectionists. By the very thought of India, John Bull changes in his colour and becomes John Buffalo. The buffalo does not know the inventions of the 20th century and rushes in the streets thinking that its own instincts are the best. In the same way, when the whole world is revolutionised in its thought and has accepted the principle of self-determination, when the question of India arises, John Bull turns into John Buffalo. He has long enjoyed in the dirty mire of Imperialism. Even for one moment he is not prepared to believe that the world has changed in spite of the fact that he made great sacrifices in the War and made India also sacrifice similarly. Let us now take the case of the great Lord Birkenhead himself. What did the great Lord Birkenhead do in his connection with India? He disapproved of the diarchical principle. He stated it so clearly. I can bother you with quotations; but I do not attempt to do so; these are well-known facts. He was prepared to concede
3-30 p.m. that diarchy appeared to succeed only where it was killed. Then, under the leadership of our distinguished leader, Pandit Motilal Nehru, who was able to bring all parties together, the Assembly put forward a resolution. They said that a Round Table Conference should be convened representing all interests and that a constitution should be framed and adopted by the new Assembly and then passed by the House of Commons. His Lordship turned round and asked for a constitution and repeated the demand a second time. The Assembly enunciated the principles of the constitution in 1925. His Lordship did not ask the Assembly for a constitution. He did not authorize the Assembly to draw up a constitution; but he made a vague remark. In spite of the vagueness of the statement the Assembly under the leadership of Mr. Motilal Nehru defined the principles of the constitution. It was stated that a conference might be convened to work out the details. That has remained a dead letter. We have come to the year of Grace, 1928, and what is the spectacle we are asked to witness? We are asked to co-operate with a commission entirely composed of statesmen from the British Isles; we are asked to submit ourselves to the insult and to own that we are not fit for self-determination; we are asked to remain contented in this country of ours with the constitution that those seven in their benignity may recommend to the British Parliament. No country in this world has ever prospered under a constitution that was framed for it by others. The more forward countries have rejected constitutions made by others; they have revolted, have caused bloodshed, have dictated their own constitution to the powers that be and have got such constitutions accepted. I repeat that no nation in this world can prosper under a constitution framed by foreigners and by others. So it is, that we make this demand and say that we shall be conceded the right of self-determination. Until that right is conceded, until the constituted Assembly in India is able to dictate a constitution that is necessary for this country and is able to make the Parliament formally accept what the people of India decide is good for themselves, until that moment, my party, at any rate, is bound not to co-operate with this Commission.

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" Let us for one moment examine the imaginative capacity of this great statesman, Lord Birkenhead ; he represents in India John Buffalo of this year 1928 : he has appointed a Commission under the provisions of the Government of India Act. I shall read how the section runs. 'At the expiration of ten years, after the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament, shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a Commission for the purpose of this section'. The Secretary of State is not precluded from making arrangements to get the names of the persons in whatever manner he may choose best or the country may choose best. He could certainly ask the Legislative Assembly to elect its own men and then recommend those names to His Majesty for acceptance for the Royal Commission. He could do another service to us if only he had the imagination to do so He could concede to the request of the Assembly and call a Round Table Conference ; he could ask that conference to decide a constitution for India ; he could ask the constituted Assembly of India to pass that constitution and to name its own representatives whom he could recommend to His Majesty as the Commission to present the constitution to the British Parliament. That would have been in keeping with the dignity of this country, with the dignity of the British Empire and with the dignity of the real John Bull. But unfortunately Lord Birkenhead, the Imperialist, is forgetting that he is in the great mid-ocean of the world current of thought. I am certain, that within a very short time, measurable according to me, there is going to be a great change in the outlook of the world even towards India ; we have achieved it in a large measure ; I am sure we shall be able to achieve it in a very much larger measure. Then Lord Birkenhead, however imperialistic he may be, cannot do as he has done. Instead of thinking of measures that would satisfy the people of this country, what has Lord Birkenhead done ? He has gone about appointing this Commission over the head of the constituted Assembly of this country. He knew— I am perfectly certain—that we were capable of producing a constitution. If he doubted it, he would have easily asked the Assembly to frame a constitution. He knew that we were capable of framing a constitution and presenting it to Parliament. Therefore he gave up his argument of a constitution and resorted to another argument—the worst argument that a British statesman can use against India.

" He said that India was incapable of composing her differences and that, if he appointed any Indian on the Commission, it would not be possible to come to any agreement. He thought it reasonable to appoint Englishmen so that they could sit as Judges between the conflicting parties, between conflicting creeds, between conflicting ideas and deliver a judgment on the case. May I ask Lord Birkenhead and men of his type whether after all there has been one country in this world which has framed a constitution for itself without some tumult, without some discussion and without some controversy ? May I instance to him the very States which I mentioned before ? In some of these States there were the bitterest controversies upon issues concerned. If you come to the history of the making of the constitution for Australia, you will find that State after State was unwilling to come in ; they had commercial jealousies ; they had trade jealousies ; they had a great deal of difference of interests. They could not come in until a question of defence arose on which the whole country joined. Does Lord Birkenhead seriously

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tell us that even the British constitution that was framed by the divine population of Britain, according to the estimate of Lord Birkenhead, was arrived at without the people differing among themselves, shedding some blood, fighting among themselves, beheading Kings and belabouring themselves? Was that constitution arrived at without all this trouble? Does Lord Birkenhead desire to tell us that because there is likely to be some difference of opinion among ourselves his men shall sit and proportion what is required for us between the several sections? Does that argument stand to reason? Does he think that we shall cut each others' throats? That is the argument that is generally advanced by hard, sun-dried bureaucrats; they tell us that, if they leave us alone, we shall cut each others' throats. Granting, for the moment, that the British nation think that we would cut each others' throats, granting, for the present, that there was no trouble either in America or in the Irish Free State, granting that there was no trouble at all in the British Colonies between peoples living there, and granting that we are the worst nation on the face of the earth according to the estimate of Lord Birkenhead, may I ask His Lordship whether we would cut each others' throats in framing a paper constitution, before we had written a constitution and presented it to the British Parliament? Was it not incumbent upon his noble Lordship to come down from the heights of his imperialism and say 'I want to consult you, here is a path where I shall meet you; frame a constitution for yourselves and try it; do your best'. Then if India failed, if India could not succeed in framing a constitution, it would have been right for Lord Birkenhead to come forward and say 'you have differed; therefore we have to come in and we settle the matter for you'. Surely he cannot plead that in framing a constitution and in coming to an understanding on this small matter of presenting a constitution to the Government of Britain we would break our heads or cut ourselves; nothing of the kind.

"The country to a man is rightly against his proposals; the country to a man has forgotten small differences of points of view; the whole country feels insulted; it has risen to a man to demand that the self-respect of the nation shall be satisfied before any further step is taken. I belong to a subject race. I have to own it with a sense of shame; though I belong to a subject race and though the British Government has power to stifle me if it chooses I am prepared for it if it is prepared.

3-45 p.m. "I must warn the Britisher that he is doing an injustice to a great future world of power and peace. The Indian nation is a great nation composed of several creeds, several castes, several ideas and several ideals. If Lord Birkenhead, by any act of his stifles the self-determining capacity of this nation, he is stifling the self-determining capacity of a nation which typifies the world in essence and may yet wrest a future place in the world. His present action will help to make a future imperialist world when the world was on its way to be a Commonwealth of Nations. I do not want to detain you very much longer. I wish to make only one more observation and it is this. Let Lord Birkenhead understand that this country of ours is prepared to make sacrifices. Since the entry of Mahatma Gandhi into the political field, has there not been evidence in this country more than in any part of the world, more than at any time in the world, of a rapprochement between sections, classes and races? Have we not attempted to mould all the races, to bring all these races, creeds

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and clashing ideas and ideals together? If you read history aright, you will find that no other nation in any part of the world has done what we have done, with the will we have done, with the sacrifice we have done, with the determination that we have shown, to bring about unity between the sections of the people residing in the country. What are our divisions and differences and cleavages when compared with the divisions and differences and cleavages in other countries? Does it therefore lie in the mouth of Lord Birkenhead to come forward and say that we are divided and therefore he is not able to respect the self-respect of this great nation? Let him not be under this wrong impression. I am sure honest Englishmen will feel in their heart of hearts this great wrong done to us. But, alas! no Englishman, be he a Liberal, a Conservative or a Labourite, wants to do us justice when his interests are touched and therefore we have lost all faith in the imperialist British nation. But we stand forth because we believe that there is a divine spark in all of us and that that divine spark will assert itself at some time or other."

* Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur:—" Sir, I beg to second the resolution which has been moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Harisarvottama Rao. In seconding this resolution, Mr. President, I do not want to traverse the grounds which have already been traversed by my friend. But I wish to state that we Congressmen on this side of the House have determined once and for all to boycott the Statutory Commission. There are several points of view and it is open to us Indians in this country to boycott the Commission on any ground whatever we please. But to us Congressmen, the field is clear, and we have decided to boycott this Commission and to have nothing to do with it and declare that we have no confidence in this Commission. Our decision is based on two or three grounds. First of all, it strikes me—and it has been pointed out in other places—that the choice of the time for the appointment of the Statutory Commission is the greatest insult that can be offered to a nation that has some self-respect, and a sense of shame and honour. Mr. President, the appointment of the Commission might have been delayed or it might have been precipitated, but the peculiar juncture at which Lord Birkenhead in his wisdom chose to usher in this Statutory Commission is most revolting. When Hindus and Mussalmans were fighting with one another, when each section was thirsting for the life and blood of the other, when riots were breaking out in one part or other of the country, when Hindus and Mussalmans could not agree with the proposals of either community for settling questions relating to cow-killing and music before mosques, Lord Birkenhead and the Government of India thought it wise to send a Commission to take advantage of our differences. They are cowards; they do not like to face us when we are united; when we shall stand as one man to oppose this foreign yoke. They thought that if the Statutory Commission is sent out when Hindus and Mussalmans were fighting with one another, there will be some Government people, there will be some toadies, there will be some satellites who will come forward to give evidence before the Commission to the effect that we Indians are fighting with one another and that we are unfit for self-government. That will be the sort of evidence that would be coming forth from toadies and title-hunters and office-seekers. But thanks to the wisdom of this ancient country, we are to-day united as one man. (Hear, hear.) Thanks to the

Liberals, thanks to our Justice Party friends, thanks to every other community in this country, we are to-day united in our opposition to this Commission. Mr. President, there is no doubt that some people are making this question of boycott a personal question in one case, a question of communities in another and a question of individual gains in a third. I implore hon. Members of the House not to look at the Commission from the personal or the communal or the individual point of view. This Commission is going to affect the destinies of this country as a whole. Hindus, Muhammadans, Christians or any other community should have nothing to do with this Commission whether its report is going to be good or bad. Mr. President, in this country, Hindus may be in a majority and Mussalmans in a minority. Are they going to grant anything to the minority community, leaving alone the majority community? Is it the policy of the Government to wrest any rights from the majority and give them to the minority? Has that experiment ever been tried in the history of England? Has the British Government at any time neglected the majority and restored rights to minorities? No. Minorities have always joined with the majority to fight the third person, the interloper. Mr. President, I implore my Muslim friends and Hindu friends to realise that either of them cannot hope to gain anything from this Commission. Muslims cannot hope to get anything nor hope to achieve anything leaving the Hindus alone; neither can the Hindus get anything or hope to achieve anything leaving the Muslims outside their pale. Mr. President, we have no doubt had enough of the experience of difference between us, but there is no warrant for the statement that by co-operating with this Statutory Commission any community is going to gain and by non-co-operating with it they stand to lose. I would humbly tell them that their hope is not warranted. They are in a delusion. I humbly implore my Muslim friends not to be under the delusion. I wish to bring home to them that this Commission is not worth even looking at. There are a certain body of people who are coming out to co-operate with this Commission, but my friends will realize that they are none but ex-Government servants, title-holders, toadies and satellites. I can mention names, but I do not want to. I know that Government has set its agent to gain round in this very place, honest Muslims. But I assure my hon. Friends here that not a single honest Muslim will be ready to co-operate with this Commission. (Hear, hear.) The Government played the same game when Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford visited this country. That may be repeated, but nothing will alter the decision of the Mussalmans to boycott this Commission. Anjumans and Leagues may come into existence, but nothing would alter the destiny of this country, except we Hindus and Muslims of this country wish to. Mr. President, my Muslim friends have often told me that the Muslim community is going to lose a great deal by boycotting the Commission. Mr. Coatman told me also the same thing. Mr. President, the Muslim community has declared its intention to have nothing to do with this Commission. The Mussalmans have realized that they are going to lose nothing by non-co-operating with this Commission. I would remind hon. Members of this House of the Great Indian Mutiny in which Mussalmans suffered more than the Hindus. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan then thought that the Muslim community was going to ruin. He thought, and he thought wrongly, that the salvation of the Mussalmans lay in co-operating with the Government and in their loyalty to their rulers. It is with that idea

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that he started the Aligarh College which worked with that for some time, but thanks to the non-co-operation movement it changed the outlook. My hon. Friends will realize that the Muslim community by offering co-operation has lost its dignity, its self-respect and its honour and has had no material gain whatsoever. For long, the Muslim community stood outside the Congress which was started in 1885 and so long as it kept itself out of it, it remained in the back ground and did not advance politically. Through loyalty to the Government, members of the Muslim community got themselves filled in Government posts carrying salaries ranging from only 8 to 10 rupees. They were no doubt appointed as sepoys in the Army and as duffadars in the offices and recruited freely in the police ranks. These were the great results of co-operation with the bureaucracy. But when the Congress started its fight for self-government Congress Hindus who made bold to attack and defy the Government were respected by the bureaucracy and got the highest appointments in the country. But so long as Muslims kept out of the Congress, they were not cared for and they suffered seriously, both materially and economically. The few Mussalmans who joined the Congress at a later stage to work with the Hindus to gain self-government and rights for the people and also made bold to defy the Government, they were recognized and since then began good days for the Muslim community. Muslims began to assert themselves and express themselves; and the Government thereafter began to respect them. Sir Muhammad Shafi, who is to-day an arch-co-operator in the matter of the Statutory Commission, was himself raised to the highest post in the gift of the Government because he had the courage to denounce the Government in its unjust rule in India. Muslims prior to 1908, that is, before the establishment of the All-India Muslim League, did not realize their duties to the country and to the community. They must know at least now that the lessons of co-operation have been bitter and the fruits of loyalty have been sour."

(The gong was struck and the hon. Member resumed his seat.) 4 p.m.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has been moved and seconded—

'*This Council recommends to the Government that they do convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected by the elected members of all the legislatures of India.*'

" Now, I have received notices of five amendments to this resolution. The first amendment is by the Leader of the Congress Party, Mr Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. I believe the members of the House have got copies of the five amendments (Voices: No.) The amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti deals with the question of expressing dissatisfaction and want of confidence in the Commission and expressing the resolution of the House not to have anything to do with the Statutory Commission. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar of the Independent Party has given notice to add the words ' as it is at present constituted ' to the amendment of the Congress Party. I have received notice of an amendment from Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar, one of the leaders of the Justice Party, and it expresses disappointment regarding the appointment of the Commission. It has nothing to do with the personnel of the Commission but relates only to the status and

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functions of the committees of the legislatures and it deals with the expression of opinion as to co-operating under certain circumstances. I have received another amendment from Mr. P. Siva Rao of the New Congress Party." (Laughter.)

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" Independent Congress Party."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The Independent Congress Party. His amendment expresses dissatisfaction with the Statutory Commission and also declares that this House shall not have anything to do with it ; but it adds the words that it is going to co operate when the independent committees are given powers and functions equal to those of the functions of the Commission. Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar in his amendment deals with the same but he goes more into the details as to under what circumstances the committees ought to function.

" What I propose to do is to call upon Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti to move his amendment. I will then call upon Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to move his amendment as an amendment to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment by adding the words ' as at present constituted.' I shall put the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to the vote of the House. If the House accepts his amendment, then Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment stands amended and that amended amendment will be for the consideration of the House. At that stage I shall call upon Mr. Krishnan Nayar either to substitute his amendment for the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti or to add his amendment with suitable verbal modifications to that amendment. He will have to choose to move his amendment either as one in substitution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amended amendment or as an amendment to add words to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amended amendment. When Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment is under consideration I shall call upon Mr. Siva Rao and Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar if they think necessary to add proper words as amendments to Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment. That is the order in which I propose to deal with these. If members have got any objection to this procedure they may say so before I finally make up my mind and tell the House how I shall proceed with the amendments."

Rao Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" There are two amendments of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I take it that he has withdrawn his first amendment. This is the position of the amendments. In this connexion I may tell the House that since this is a very important question the objection of short notice will be waived."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" These amendments are not amendments to amendments. They are amendments to the original resolution. They are quite independent of the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" If once Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment is put to the House and if it is to be carried the other amendments will not be allowed to be moved. The members are at liberty to allow me to take that course, viz., to dispose of amendment after amendment. If once Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment is put to the House and is carried I do not think any of the other amendments can be put to the House and carried. Has the hon. the leader of the House anything to suggest ? "

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The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" I have nothing to say and do not object to the procedure you suggest."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I do not quite catch you, Sir."

* The hon. the President :—" You may move your amendment as amendment in substitution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment or as an addition to his amendment. I give you an option to choose between the two. You will have the option to move it either as a substitute or as an addition."

* Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" May I suggest this ? Will it not be better to discuss all the amendments, and finally take votes on each of them ? "

* The hon. the President :—"I am afraid it will lead to great confusion."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" I wish to know before you . . ."

The hon. the President :—" Are you speaking on behalf of the amendment of Mr. Siva Rao ? Do you belong to that party ? "

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha: —" No."

* The hon. the President :—" Then I do not propose to hear you. I am dealing now only with parties. "

Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" According to Mr. Krishnan Nayar's suggestion, all the amendments may be discussed and one by one may be put to vote."

* The hon. the President :—" I am afraid I cannot allow it. Since the Leader of the House has no objection to the procedure I suggest I announce to the House that I am going to pursue the procedure I have announced to the House."

* Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" Mr. President, Sir, if I intervene in this debate by means of an amendment to the resolution moved by my own party man, my hon. Friend Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, I do so with a desire, an ardent desire, to reconcile the conflicting views in regard to this Commission. To-day, Sir, I am not only speaking on behalf of my party but also I take pride, if I may say so, in the fact that I give expression to a very large extent the general feeling that is felt by every important section of this House, possibly with the exception of my hon. Friends belonging to the European community and also of my hon. Friends who feel that they belong to the depressed community. Sir, it has been a feature in Indian political history that the unity of all parties and of all political schools of thought is unexpectedly brought about by the most unwise acts of the Government and their representatives. It was given to Lord Curzon to have given an impetus to the national spirit in this country though he did not intend it. And it was given again to the bungling that the Government have gone into in the Amritsar and Jallianwala Bagh incidents to rouse the national consciousness of this country. To-day it is to some extent due to Lord Birkenhead's high-toned speech in the House of Lords proposing the Statutory Commission that is responsible for a common thinking of all the parties in this country. He sought to take advantage of the existence of political differences. But Lord Birkenhead has removed to a very large extent these differences and brought us about together to an agreed condemnation of the Statutory Commission and it has a very welcome effect. I desire all those who are interested in the progress of this country

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to realize the truth and the force of this unity of all parties. It may be that in matters of very minor details there are just a few differences amongst us. But in regard to the condemnation of the Commission and in deciding not to have anything to do with the Commission there seems to be absolutely no difference of opinion. From the various amendments of which notices have been given it is evident that each party is vieing with the other not to have anything to do with the Statutory Commission. The fears that might be entertained by some individuals that their interests will not be properly safeguarded and adequately represented in the future making of the Government of India Act--those fears seem to me to be very illusory.

4-15 p.m. "I have known no instances in which the interests of any Indian have been safeguarded and protected by other than Indians themselves. I do not believe that the Statutory Commission which is going to come here saturated with the Government point of view will be an exception to this rule. The terms in which Lord Birkenhead has made the proposal of the appointment of the Commission are very significant. There does not seem to be any inclination on the part of the British Government to gauge the real feelings of the country and to reconcile themselves to the new situation and try to satisfy our legitimate demands. On the other hand, there is every indication that they would say 'if you do not behave properly we are going to deal with you harshly' It is a common supposition with them that India is a conquered country and they were responsible for putting down the internecine quarrels and communal tensions. That shows clearly in what direction the minds of the British Government are working. It seems to me like a charge to the jury, to an English jury, as to in what way they should express their verdict.

"Sir, some of us seem to be living in false hopes of this Statutory Commission. That an impartiality of ignorance prevails in the Statutory Commission is an argument in our favour that the Statutory Commission will by no stretch of imagination be conducive to the national progress of this country. If on the terms of the provision of the Government of India Act they wanted material, they could have easily got it even while sitting in their homes. I do not think there is any necessity for them to come down here to collect materials and information regarding the points raised by the Government of India Act authorizing the appointment of the Commission.

"We who belong to the Congress Party question the right of any other country or any other nation to determine our constitution or to determine the method and pace in which we should progress. That is a matter which should be left entirely to ourselves. It may be that there are differences amongst ourselves. I wonder whether there is any country in the world which is without differences. I think it is a fallacy to compare England and India in this matter. Granting that in England there are no such vital differences as are alleged to exist in India, the institution of comparison between England and India is itself a fallacy. What is England in extent, population and name, and what is India? No one would argue that because in a pool of water there are no waves, so also in the ocean there should be no waves. It is a fallacious argument. India is a vast country, and judging from the differences and divisions which do exist in England, it seems to me that India is far more progressive than England in that it has only a few differences. Very much has been made of these differences. In some instances these differences and disputes are a reflection on the Government. It is their duty, and for that they exist, to prevent troubles and

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quarrels between parties and communities. I do not believe that religion ought to stand in the way of progress. It has not stood in the way of political progress all these centuries. It is only during the regime of the British Government that we find religion playing a great part. I have not come across any incident in which religion has assumed a shape of obstruction to political progress. To-day we see the great Indian leaders joining hands with one another irrespective of their differences in religion and political thought, in condemning the Statutory Commission. Sir Abdur Rahim, than whom perhaps there is not a more zealous Muslim, has shaken hands with Hindu leaders in boycotting the Statutory Commission. Therefore I venture to think that this difference in religion and other social matters is made too much of to perpetuate the reign of foreigners in this country. I shall conclude by making an appeal to those gentlemen, if my appeal can have any effect, who seem to think that they would gain much by standing aloof from the boycott of this Commission. I appeal to the European members also, for even without the Commission they can get what they want. But with regard to the members who belong to the depressed classes let me tell them that it is wrong to suppose that you can get anything from an alien what you cannot get from your own brethren. When we ask for our constitution to be determined by our own countrymen, it means that the members of the depressed classes will have a large share in the matter. Is it not safer for them to partake in the very constitution of the country than to beg and bend their knees before certain gentlemen and ask for this favour and that? What have you got all these years when you were under the Europeans? Have they advanced your education or your social or economic condition any more than they advanced others' interests? They have been impartial in the treatment afforded to you and to me. It is only a false illusion to suppose that you can get anything from them. (Hear, hear.) So long as you continue to object to our methods and do not follow us, you will be patted on the back, but the moment you are no longer their good boys, they will turn their cudgels against you. (Hear, hear.)

"Now let me instance the case of the Justice Party itself. How were they treated by the Government and how are they now treated—they who were in power for six years, and who have co-operated with the Government in all possible manner? To-day they have shaken hands with us in boycotting this Commission. What other instance do you want to illustrate the policy of the Government? I should like to say that you, gentlemen, belonging to the depressed classes who seem to think that you will make your demand more effective by the mere fact of dissenting from us, will be deceiving yourselves in the end. You were friends with the Government during the time when the Montford Reforms were under discussion. May I know what you have got from them? And what is it you are going to get from them to-morrow? I request those gentlemen who feel that by trying to co-operate with the Government in this matter they stand to gain, I request them to study the methods of Government in the past and profit by them. If their idea is to live with us in amity, sharing our joys and sorrows, they can think of no other course than falling in line with us and working with us in getting swaraj. It is only then that the condition of any community can be ameliorated, not by begging from an alien Government or an alien Commission for any benefits. I dare say you will have an importance, those gentlemen who are willing to volunteer

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evidence before the Commission will be given an importance, not because of their interest or intelligence, but because a large number of political parties have stood aloof and are not going to co-operate with the Commission.

"Mr. President, Sir, as I said at the beginning, I moved this amendment only with a view to make an effective appeal to all parties in this House. I lower the Congress flag to the extent that is affected by this amendment. I owe an apology to the Congress and to the members of my party for doing this, and I do it only to gain the support of all parties. I hope, Sir, that the effect of this amendment, the effect of this resolution and the effect of the feeling which we all have against the Simon Commission will not be mitigated by amendments of no consequence. After all, from the tenor of the speech of the Secretary of State, I am not at all hopeful that even the slight changes which are asked for in the shape of these amendments are going to be granted. It is only your solicitude to please an alien Government that is making you responsible for the amendments. I am sure they will be received with scant courtesy. Let us not allow insult after insult to be heaped on our heads. I would feel it as an insult to myself if an insult is offered to those gentlemen who are moving these amendments. Let us be spared from these insults and let us have nothing to do with the Commission. With these words I appeal most humbly that the effect of this motion should not be sought to be mitigated by amendments of little consequence."

4-30 p.m. * Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—"I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment. Sir, I simply want to say a few words, so that if there are any members who have not yet made up their minds to support this motion, they may reconsider and vote in favour of it. My distinguished leader seems to have thought that, so far as the European members are concerned, he has not got much hope. I am one of those who believe that we have splendid hopes so far as they are concerned. I know a number of them and I am moving with them and I can safely say that we can hope for their support. After all, they know, as we know, that we have to live together in this country as friends, not as enemies, and they all know that, if swaraj is granted, either to-day or to-morrow—it may be even the day after to-morrow—and we are going to have swaraj one day or other—in that swaraj constitution we are all expecting to live as friends and work together and to co-operate in all matters. We are talking of co-operation on some matters and they are co-operating on other matters. After all, Sir, are we not trying to safeguard the fair name of Britain? It is said—I hope not without any contradiction—that after all, in the continent of Europe and in America, the Englishman has got very few friends. Rightly or wrongly the American says that the Englishman's words cannot be believed and his reputation is being a little shaken to that extent. We are anxious to prove now at least that the Englishman is going to keep his words uttered by the Prime Minister a few years ago that India will have the right of self-determination. We want the Prime Minister's promise to be kept up, and I appeal to my European friends to say whether the American is right in saying that the Englishman's word should not be trusted or whether they are going to support me in saying that the Englishman may after all be trusted. I know some of these friends, and whatever they may say in favour of the Commission, they cannot say a word against the right of India for self-determination.

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" As for our Adi-Dravida friends, I am not one of those who want to labour the point that some are Adi-Dravidas and some are not. We have to live together night and day, in times of danger and of safety and there is no reason why we should allow others to come between us. In the Swaraj constitution that would be coming up one day or other—it must come one day or the other—our Adi-Dravida friends will have certainly a large voice, and by simply saying something to the Simon Commission, I don't think our Adi-Dravida friends or others are going to gain anything. They have till now got nothing. I know, they have here and there and everywhere clamoured for electing their own representatives. But they have not got it. In certain cases they have to please *X* or *Y* or *A* or *B* to get a nomination and we know that deserving people are sometimes nominated, not because they deserve, but because they have pleased some higher authorities. Therefore I appeal to them also to realize that after all we all belong to this country and it does not serve anybody to remember past evils. I therefore appeal to all caste men as well as to our Adi-Dravida friends that as we have to live together for ever we should help each other now and at all times.

" As far as the other Members of the Council are concerned, let me appeal to the House as a whole, not to emphasize in any way, not to strengthen in any way, the suspicion that Madras continues to be benighted. It is curious that out of the whole Indian continent, the Government of India should have chosen Madras and the Punjab for the first visit of the Commission. What does it mean ? It means that the people of these two provinces to some extent can be cajoled by the bureaucracy to help the Simon Commission. That they should come to the south-east end and then go to north-west end covering by special trains probably thousands of miles shows that they do not expect any good welcome in other places, but that they expect probably some welcome in these two provinces. Let us show that we are with our brethren throughout this country, that we would cast away our petty and small personal differences in the matter and that we would echo the word 'boycott'. After all, as it has been said, there is one thing that we see and that is that practically every section of this House is for boycotting this Simon Commission and all the amendments so far tabled show that as at present constituted, under the present Terms of Reference both by His Majesty and by the Secretary of State, this Commission is not wanted by us. There is some hope cherished by some friends that the committees appointed by the legislatures may be improved. How can that be done ? A Labour deputation waited on the Secretary of State to get equal powers to the committees. The Secretary of State refused and the Labour deputation returned disappointed. The leader of the Labour party made a speech in the House of Commons that so far as these committees are concerned, they should be given the same powers as the Commission but the Prime Minister made a statement that since the decision had been made there could be no change. I suppose that is all that we can expect. I appeal therefore to those gentlemen and those parties to agree to this motion. After all, this motion does not commit anybody to anything for ever. The constitution of this Commission as at present directed or ordered is the subject matter of the whole country's discussion. What they will do to-morrow, or whether the Reference will be altered dayafter to-morrow, does not concern us. We must unitedly, in one strong voice, condemn the Commission as it has been constituted. The Congress Party does not say that this resolution

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is binding for ever: supposing this Commission is overthrown, or the constitution and Reference radically changed and supposing for instance some of our Adi-Dravida members are taken as members of the Commission, it will be time enough to reconsider, but all that is too premature to go into at present. I therefore beg all those friends who have given notices of amendments which are after all secondary, explanatory and dilatory, to withdraw these amendments and pass this resolution which as far as I know is as non-committal as possible and that is the reason why, to get an agreed vote, the leader of my party has moved this mild and non-committal amendment. I therefore appeal to all my friends to withdraw the various amendments put in by them on behalf of their various parties and to show a united front by passing this mild resolution and say that the Commission as constituted does not command our confidence and that therefore we refuse to co-operate with them. Let this Commission go back. Let us have another Commission composed fully of Indians: let them have wider powers: then we will consider. But at present let us not give any loophole. Probably the Commission think they can get some welcome in Southern India. I appeal to all my friends to maintain the dignity of this House and say that we are prepared to co-operate with other provinces and pass this amendment unanimously."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to amend the resolution of Mr. Harisarvottama Rao as follows :—

' *In lines 1 to 7 for the words " do convey . . . legislatures of India" substitute the words " be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government that this Council has no confidence in and will have nothing to do with the Statutory Commission".'*

" The amendment is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Prsident, I move that, at the end of the amendment proposed by the Leader of the Opposition, the words 'as it is at present constituted' be added. My object is so to alter the wording as to be acceptable to all the various sections who are agreed upon this single point, viz., not to co-operate with the Commission, though for different reasons. It would therefore be appropriate that in an amendment which is so baldly worded as the one moved and seconded, to add the words ' as it is at present constituted '. Various reasons are adduced, one of which is that unless the committee of the legislature that would be appointed is given equal powers and equal opportunities and the power to recommend and send up a report, to be considered by the Parliament along with the report of the Commission, there shall not be co-operation with the Commission. There are also other reasons. Therefore it would be very desirable to add the words contained in my amendment. This will not in any way affect the amendment in its fundamentals, but it will make it acceptable to all sections of the House. Therefore I appeal to the House to accept the amendment which I have moved."

Mr. T. M. NARAYANASWAMI PILLAI :—"I second the amendment proposed by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. I do not think it necessary to waste words. There is no denying the fact that all sections disapprove of this Statutory Commission. We say that the Commission as it is at present

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constituted does not command the confidence of this House and in the present circumstances we cannot offer our co-operation. I have great pleasure in seconding this amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to add the words 'as it is at present constituted' at the end of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti's amendment. The amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU :—" Sir, I rise to say a few words on the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. I do no not oppose his amendment, but I would make an appeal to him not to press this amendment on account of certain considerations. My point is this. There is a large section which opposes this Statutory Commission on the basic principle that it does not want the Statutory Commission. They want that the constitution of India should be settled by a Round Table Conference. There is another section which says that they are opposed to the Commission on the ground of the personnel of the Commission: and yet there is another section which opposes this Commission on some other grounds. Now, with a view to give free scope to the exercise of the franchise of all persons of the House, the resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti is worded in a general manner. The resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti does not in any way run counter to the views of that section of the people who are prepared to accept the Commission if modifications are made with reference to the powers given to the select committees of the legislatures.

" So, the motion that is most in favour with the largest number of the people, and that does not run counter to the wishes of any particular section or particular classes of people is that of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar will notice that the basic principle on which the Congress members oppose it is that it is not by a Royal Commission that the constitution of India is to be determined but by a Round Table Conference. The resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti covers all the various objections that are in the mind of the other sections of the people also. So, I would request, taking all these circumstances into consideration, the hon. Member Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to withdraw his amendment. Further, this amendment appears to me to be entirely unnecessary. We are going to oppose the Royal Commission as it is constituted to-day. It is no use anticipating anything and there seems to be very little prospect of a change coming over the Royal Commission. As it is at present constituted, we are really objecting to it but some of us are going to object to it on the principle that no Royal Commission ought to be instituted at all with a view to determine the constitution of India. Therefore, the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti is all-comprehensive and satisfies the needs and desires of all sections of the House. I would, therefore, request Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar not to press his amendment. Just to illustrate the principle on which I put it, I wish to tell the Members of the House that on the day that the institution and personnel of the Royal Commission were announced by the British Government, that very day brought into being a force for the unification of all the different kinds of political parties in the country and let us for once give a practical shape to it by accepting unanimously the proposition made by my Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.

4-45 p.m.

[Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu] [24th January 1928

" Secondly, Sir, the other proposition covers all the grounds that can possibly be advanced by any section of the House. I therefore earnestly appeal to my friend not to press his amendment."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I rise to support the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. In doing so, I should like to answer the proposition put bfore us by the hon. Member from Cocanada. Sir, he has admitted that as the Commission is constituted at present, he himself is not prepared to agree and that if it is constituted in some other way, he might consider. So, this amendment ' as it is at present constituted ' ought to be acceptable to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. In supporting this amendment, I wish to make a few observations. I make them not as a politician but as a businessman, and all the same as an Indian.

" The time and the manner in which the Statutory Commission was appointed has resulted in a wild storm of protest in India and the movement for the boycott of the Simon Commission has received the support of every political party worth the name. I do not believe there is any section in this House which will ignore or deny it. I believe every section of this House is prepared except the non-official Europeans and the so-called depressed classes, to boycott the Simon Commission on one ground or another and with some modification or other. As has been explained by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, our object in putting up this amendment is to make it acceptable to all sections of the House.

" Sir, we are asked by the Government to believe that the Statutory Commission is the best commission that India can expect. I would like to state honestly and candidly that we have not the slightest confidence in the Simon Commission. (Mr. S. Satyamurti : ' Hear, hear.') We do not believe that they possess any knowledge of India or Indian conditions or have any sympathy for Indian aspirations. Sir John Simon may be the greatest constitutional lawyer and an able advocate. But, in my opinion, to have too clever a lawyer is always a dangerous thing. (Laughter.)

" Mr. President, as I said once, and I repeat it once again, in this House, there are only two sections, one the non-official and the other the so-called depressed classes who are against the boycott of the Commission. As a businessman, Sir, I must say that the non-official Europeans are the best and the most honest business people. They are most straightforward and in business, I should prefer Europeans to Indians. But, I say, what I feel in my heart of hearts, rightly or wrongly, whether my views carry weight with others or not I only say what I feel. Now, Sir, may I ask them one simple question ? Have they ever stood up on the side of the Indian people against the British Government ?

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Hear, hear. That is their honesty."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" I was only referring to their business honesty."

Mr. S SATYAMURTI :—" Parliamentary honesty."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA :—" I cannot recall one single instance, Sir, in which they have supported us in our quarrels with the Government except in one or two commercial matters in which it touched their pockets. (Laughter and Swarajists : ' Hear, hear '.) In 1919 when Mr. Montagu arrived in India, what did the non-official Europeans do ? Did they not get into a panic and

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protest against further reforms for India? Did the European community in Calcutta extend a hearty welcome to Mr. Montagu? I remember they made appeals in the Anglo-Indian papers to boycott Mr. Montagu. The European Association would not give even a social welcome to Mr. Montagu. They said they were prepared to welcome Lord Chelmsford but not Mr. Montagu. And now, how can the Europeans refuse to boycott the Simon Commission when they themselves were for the boycott of the Montagu Commission? I refuse to believe that our European friends who stand for welcoming it are really disinterested. It is to their interest to see that Indians do not get the control of the Government. Therefore nothing is surprising in the attitude taken by the non-official Europeans in India. I for one do not care what they say or do, because we can very well afford to ignore them. (Swarajists: 'Hear, hear.')

"Mr. President, the non-official Europeans, as I said, were opposed to the grant of reforms in 1919 on the ground that Indians were not fit for them. Sir, what has been the experience of the past eight years? We have proved that it is not we that are unfit for the reforms, but the reforms given are unfit for us. Mr. President, they were not reforms which were worth the name. Yet, it was shown that Indians can work successfully even an unworkable reforms. Then, why did the non-official Europeans question our fitness, except for their own selfish ends? Sir, I think I have to say only one thing more on the attitude of the representatives of the depressed classes, and I will say it on the final amendment which will be before the House."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"In that case, the hon. Member will simply have to confine himself to the addition of the words 'as it is at present constituted'."

* Mr. RAMANATH GOENKA:—"Sir, I do so."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The House will now adjourn and re-assemble to-morrow at 11 a.m."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

[24th January 1928

Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1346 asked by Mr. L. K. Tulasiram at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 136 supra.]

Board's Standing Orders, Volume II, page 694, Appendix IX to Standing Order No. 204, paragraph 3—*Substitute* the following *for* the existing statement.

Statement showing the scale of fees for stamping weights and measures.

Districts.	Rates of fees. RS.	A.	P.	Districts.	Rates of fees. RS	A.	P.
Ganjam *	...			Arcot, South	0	0	6
Vizagapatam *	...			Chittoor	0	1	6
Godavari, East	0	1	0	Arcot, North	0	1	0
Godavari, West	0	1	0	Salem	0	1	6
Kistna	0	1	0	Coimbatore	0	1	0
Guntur	0	1	0	Trichinopoly	0	1	0
Kurnool	0	1	0	Tanjore	0	0	6
Bellary	0	1	6	Madura	0	1	0
Anantapur	0	1	0	Ramnad	0	1	0
Cuddapah	0	1	0	Tinnevelly	0	1	0
Nellore	0	1	0	Malabar *	...		
Madras	0	1	0	South Kanara	0	1	6
Chingleput	0	0	6	The Nilgiris *	...		

NOTE.—(1) Pies will be rounded off to the next higher anna in the case of each demand.

(2) These rates will be in force for a period of two years with effect from 1st April 1928.

* No stamping party is at work in the district.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1351 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 138 supra.]

Notification No. 63, *dated 7th December* 1927.

Under the provisions of section 78 of the Indian Registration Act XVI of 1908, as amended by subsequent Acts, the Government are pleased to make, with effect from the 1st January 1928, the undermentioned alterations

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in the table of registration fees, published on pages 316—319 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 30th March 1909, as amended by subsequent notifications:—

For the existing article **1** (*a*) *substitute* 1 (*a*).—Registration of documents in Books 1 and 4—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) When the value does not exceed Rs. 10	0	4	0
(2) When the value exceeds Rs. 10 but does not exceed Rs. 25	0	6	0
(3) When the value exceeds Rs. 25 but does not exceed Rs. 50	0	8	0
(4) When the value exceeds Rs. 50 but does not exceed Rs. 75	0	12	0
(5) When the value exceeds Rs. 75 but does not exceed Rs. 100	1	0	0
(6) When the value exceeds Rs. 100 but does not exceed Rs. 250	1	8	0
(7) When the value exceeds Rs. 250 but does not exceed Rs. 500	2	0	0
(8) When the value exceeds Rs. 500 but does not exceed Rs. 1,000	3	0	0
(9) When the value exceeds Rs. 1,000 but does not exceed Rs. 5,000— For the first Rs. 1,000, as under sub-clause (8) and for every Rs. 500 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 1,000	1	0	0
(10) When the value exceeds Rs. 5,000 but does not exceed Rs. 50,000— For the first Rs. 5,000, as under sub-clause (9) and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 5,000	1	0	0
(11) When the value exceeds Rs. 50,000— For the first Rs. 50,000, as under sub-clause (10) and for every Rs. 1,000 or part thereof in excess of Rs. 50,000	0	8	0
(12) For the registration of powers of attorney	2	8	0

For the existing article 1 (*g*) *substitute* 1 (*g*).—In the case of all other documents in which neither the consideration for the transaction nor the value of the property affected is expressed, or in which it is only partially expressed, the value shall be the maximum amount which the stamp borne by the document shall suffice to cover if the document is one which is liable to stamp duty at *ad valorem* rates. If the value cannot be determined from the stamp, as for instance, when the deed is not liable to stamp duty, or is liable to duty at a fixed amount irrespective of the value of the transaction, or when the transaction is not susceptible of money valuation, the fee leviable shall be Rs. 5, provided that in cases where the value of only a portion of the property or consideration is given and that value exceeds Rs. 2,000, the fee shall be levied on the value so expressed.

Note.—In the case of documents evidencing petty transactions incapable of valuation, the Inspector-General may, if he considers that the levy of a fee of Rs. 5 would be productive of hardship, authorizes registering officers to levy a lower fee, which, however, shall be less than four annas.

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For the existing article 1 (*h*) *substitute* 1 (*h*).—The registration fee leviable upon a document purporting to give a collateral or auxiliary of additional or substituted security or security by way of further assurance, where the principal or primary mortgage is proved to the satisfaction or the registering officer to have been duly registered, shall be the same as for the principal or primary mortgage, if the same does not exceed Rs. 2; otherwise it shall be Rs. 2.

For the existing article 1 (*i*) *substitute* 1 (*i*).—The registration fee leviable upon a document acknowledging receipt or payment of consideration on account of any previously registered document and upon any receipt acknowledging payment of a debt or rent due under a previously registered document shall be *ad valorem* as prescribed in article 1 (*a*) subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.

For the existing article 5 *substitute* 5.—Registration of wills and authorities to adopt (Book 3)—

	RS.
1. Opening a sealed cover and entering the contents in the register.	2 *plus* copying fee at the prescribed rate.
2. Will or authority to adopt, presented open ...	4

Provided that in the case of wills in which the value of the property dealt with is mentioned and that value does not exceed Rs. 1,000, the registration fee shall be as per *ad valorem* scale in article 1 (*a*).

Appendix III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1359 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 141 supra.]

I

Statement showing the elementary schools opened by the taluk boards in the Malabar district or taken over by them during the last three years.

Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
ERNAD TALUK BOARD.		
1924–25.		
1. Koduvayur Hindu	....	
2. Melmuri do.	....	
3. Narukara do.	....	
4. Pookottur do.	....	
5. Pulpatta do.	....	
6. Wandur do.	....	
7. Oorakam-Melmuri Hindu	....	
8. Kalikavu do.	....	

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Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
ERNAD TALUK BOARD—*cont.*		
1924–25—*cont.*		
9. Karuvarukundu Hindu	....	
10 Pandalur do.	....	
11. Amarampalam Mappilla	....	
12. Cheruvayur do.	The Taluk Board has no information.	
13. Elankur do.	....	
14. Kannamangalam do.	....	
15. Karakunnu do.	....	
16. Karippur do.	....	
17. Kizhuparamba do.	....	
18. Ozhukur do.	....	
19. Narukara do.	....	
20. Olavattur do.	....	
21. Peruvallur-Keranallur Mappilla.	....	
22. Puliyakode Mappilla ..	....	
23. Cherukunnu do.	....	
24. Puthur do.	....	
25. Venniyur do.	....	
26. Oorangattiri do.	....	
27. Vallikunnu do.	....	
28. Vaniambulam do.	....	
29. Periyangad do.	....	
30. Vilayil do.	....	
1925–26.		
1. Pathapiriyam Hindu	....	
2. Karikkad do.	....	
3. Kozhakkottur do.	....	
4. Azhinhilam do.	....	
5. Karad do.	....	
6. Puthukode do.	....	
7. Melakkom do.	....	
8. Arukizhayi do.	....	
9. Kuzhimanna Mappilla	....	
10. Pathapiriyam do.	....	
11. Parappur-Vilayil do.	....	
12. Palakkad do.	The Taluk Board has no information.	
13. Cherumuk do.	....	
14. Kuniyil do.	....	
15. Chevayur do.	....	
16. Thavanur do.	....	
17. Appala do.	...	
18. Peruvallur-Puthur Mappilla ..	....	
19. Ugrapuram do. ..	....	
20. Muthuvallur do. ..	....	
21. Maprom do. ..	....	
22. Peruvallur do. ..	....	
23. Mundakulam do. ..	....	
24. Puthur Pallikkal do. ..	....	
25. Kizhisseri Hindu	....	
26. Thenhipalam do.	....	
27. Nannambra do.	....	
28. Chekode Mappilla	....	
29. Payyanad do.	....	
30. Irimpuzhi do.	....	
31. Melmuri do.	....	
1926–27.		
Nil.	....	

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Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
Palghat Taluk Board.		
1923–24.		
1. Palpulli	....	
2. Manhapra	....	
3. Mundur	....	
4. Mannur (Girls)	....	
5. Elapulli Higher Elementary (Girls).	....	
1924–25.		
1. Kuzhalmannam	....	
2. Muhappaloor	....	
3. Kannanorepattola	....	
4. Tholanur	....	
5. Kotuvayur	Within a mile from a private school and it has since been resolved to shift it from the place.	
6. Pallavur		
7. Kollangade		
8. Palathulli		
9. Chenganujeri		
10. Tenare	....	
11. Cheraya	....	
12. Poothanur	....	
13. Vengodi	....	
1925–26.		
1. Peringotkurissi	...	
2. Kannadi (Girls)	....	
3. Pallavur (Girls)	....	
Ponnani Taluk Board.		
1. Vadakkumprom Hindu	Two miles.	
2. Guruvayur Hindu	One mile.	
3. Palayur Night School	No recognized night school within a radius of five miles.	
4. Chamakalayi Mappilla Elementary School.	Four miles.	
Calicut Taluk Board.		
Opened by the Board.		
1. Ullieri Board Mappilla School ..	* These two schools lie within a distance of half a mile from aided Mappilla schools. They were opened or taken over at the request of the inhabitants. The other schools do not lie within a distance of one mile from aided schools.	
2. Thalakulathur Board Mappilla School. *		
3. Kolathur Hindu		
4. Poovattparamba Hindu		
5. Ramallur do. . ..		
6. Polur do.		
7. Iruvallur do.		
8. Peringolam do.		
9. Tiruvangoor Board Girls' School.		
10. Vattoli do.		
11. Kunnamangalam do.		
12. Panangad do.		
Taken over by the Board.		
1. Azhiyur Board Hindu School ..	....	
2. Cherapuram Board Hindu School.*	....	
3. Velur do.	....	
4. Tikoty do.	....	
5. Kothamangalam do.	....	
6. Kuttiprom do.	....	

2lth January 1928]

Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
CHIRAKKAL TALUK BOARD.		
1924–25.		
1. Vayakkara Board Hindu School.	No private recognized school within a mile.	
2. Panappuzha do.		
3. Pariyaram do.		
4. Timiri do.		
5. Puttiam do.	This was opened when the aided school in that place was closed in 1924.	
Opened in 1925–26.		
1. Payam Board Hindu School in Kottayam taluk.	No private recognized school within a mile.	
2. Pala Board Hindu School in Kottayam taluk.		
3. Vilakod Board Hindu School ..	No recognized school within one mile.	
4. Thillukeri do. ..	Within one mile ..	In different villages.
5. Puzhiyod do. ..	Do. half a mile ..	
6. Vikkalam do. ..	No recognized schools within one mile.	
7. Mattanoor do. ..		
8. Thodikkalam do. .		
9. Sivapuram Board Mappilla School.		
10. Sreekandapuram Board Hindu ..	Within half a mile ..	The private school was started after the Board school was opened.
11. Perumachin Board Mappilla School	Do. ..	Do.
12. Nankod do.	Do. ..	Do.
13. Chapparapatavu do.	No recognized school in the locality.	
14. Madakara do.	Within half a mile ..	Private school was opened after the Board school was started.
15. Sreekandapuram do. ..	No private Mappilla schools in the localities.	
16 Ettikulam do. ..		
17. Thikkumpad do. ..		
18. Palakod do. ..		
19. Cherukunnur do. ..		
20. Kuppam Board Hindu School ..	Within one mile but in a different village.	
21. Kottila do. ..	No recognized schools in these villages.	
22. Iringal do. ..		
23. Mukkunnu do. ..		
24. Kuzhattur do. ..	Within one mile from aided schools but in different villages.	
25. Koovot do. ..		
26. Edayannur do. ..		
27. Vendattayi do. ..		
28. Sankaranellur do. ..	No recognized school within one mile.	
29. Pollakara do. ..	No recognized schools in these villages.	
30. Pulliyod do. ..		
31. Pattuvam Board Mappilla School.		
32. Kunhimangalam do.		
33. Kuttikakam do.		
34. Manujoor do. ..	Within one mile from aided school which was started after the Board school was opened.	
Opened in 1926–27.		
1. Kattampalli Board Mappilla Boys' School.	No recognized schools within one mile.	
2. Kadiroor Board Mappilla Girls' School.		
3. Pallikuni Board Hindu School.		

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Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
WALLUVANAD TALUK BOARD.		
1924–25.		
1. Kalladicode Hindu		
2. Viyyakurussi do.		
3. Perinthalmanna do.		
4. Edapetta do.		
5. Kodur do.		
6. Moorkanad do.		
7. Arakkuparamba do.		
8. Akalur do.		
9. Koonathara do.		
10. Mundakottukurussi Hindu ..		
11. Karalmanna Sanskrit		
12 Marumanamkurussi Hindu ..		
13. Munnurkode Adi-Dravida ..		
14. Chundampetta Hindu	All the schools are more than a mile distant from private recognized schools.	
15. Thachampara do.		
16. Pazhamallur Mappilla		
17. Kuruva do.		
18. Elamkulam do.		
19. Kadannamanna do.		
20. Thachampara do.		
21. Nenmini do.		
22. Ariyur do.		
23. Veeramangalam do.		
24. Payyanadam do.		
25. Perimpatari Mappilla School ..		
26. Kolathur do. ..		
1925–26.		
1. Vellinazhi Hindu	....	
2. Puthur Mappilla	....	
3. Pulapetta Hindu	Near an aided school ..	The population justifies the need for two schools.
4. Mannarghat Hindu	Do. ..	Opened on account of compulsory education.
1926–27.		
1. Vadanamkurussi Mappilla ..	....	
2. Changaleri do. ..	....	
3. Ongallur do. ..	More than a mile distant from private recognized schools.	
4. Kadungapuram do. ..		
5. Aliparamba do. ..		
6. Attapadi Hindu	....	
7. Kumaramputhur Hindu	....	
MALABAR DISTRICT BOARD.		
Nil.		

II

Statement showing the elementary schools opened by the taluk boards in the South Kanara district or taken over by them during the last five years.

Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
Udipi Taluk Board.		
1922–23.		
1. Board Elementary school, Kaipunjal.	Two miles.	
2. Board Elementary school, Shiriyar.	....	There were no other aided schools in these villages at the time of taking over these schools under the Board's management.
3. Board Elementary school, Kudrukere.		
4. Board Elementary school, Cherkadi.		

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Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
Udipi Taluk Board—cont.		
1922-23—*cont.*		
5. Board Elementary school, Udipi North. 6. Board Elementary school, Udipi South.	....	These are the branches of the Board Elementary school, Udipi Main, opened to serve the needs of the Udipi town and also for want of accommodation in the main school.
7. Board Hindustani school, Chitpadi. 8. Board Hindustani school at Shirwa.	....	There are no aided Hindustani schools in these villages.
9. Board Elementary Girls' school, at Kallianpoor.	....	This is a Government girls' school taken over by the taluk board.
10. Board Elementary Girls' school at Yermal. 11 Board Elementary Girls' school at Brahmawar.	....	There are no aided girls' schools in these villages.
1923-24.		
1. Board Elementary school at Mattu.	....	There was no aided school in the village at the time of opening this school. An aided school has been subsequently opened in the village, the distance between the two being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles.
2. Board Hindustani school at Katapadi.	....	There is no aided Hindustani school in the village.
1924-25—Nil.		
1925-26.		
1. Board Hindustani school at Hangarkatta.	....	There is no aided Hindustani school in the village.
1926-27—Nil.		
Uppinangadi Taluk Board.		
1922-23.		
1. Board Elementary school, Mundaje.	....	This was a schoolless village and there was no aided private school in the surrounding villages.
2. Kamblabettu Elementary school, Vittal-padnur. 3. Kanathadka Elementary school, Alike.	....	The managers of these aided schools urged the taluk board to take over their management as they were unable to continue to run the schools.
4. Banthalapu Elementary school, Volamogaru.	....	This was a schoolless village and the opening of the same did not affect any aided school.
5. Kuppetti (Mappilla) Elementary school, Uruvalu.	....	This school was opened for the sake of Mappilla children who were without any education. It did not affect any private school.
6. Kanjarpane Elementary school (for Adi-Dravidas), Amaramudnur.	....	This was opened exclusively for Adi-Dravida children.

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Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
Uppinangadi Taluk Board—cont.		
1923-24.		
1. Komtady Board Elementary school, Charvaka. 2. Kandrapady Board Elementary school, Kandrapady.	....	These aided schools were taken over by the Board as earnestly implored by their managers who expressed their inability to continue the schools.
3. Mankude Board Elementary school, Kolnad. 4. Sarve Board Elementary school, Sarve.	....	This was a populous village without a school.
1924-25.		
1. Haleneranki Board Elementary school.	....	This school was opened at the earnest desire of the villagers, there being no school in the village.
2. Ajjavar Board Elementary school, Ajjavar.	....	This was a populous village without any school.
3. Yenmur Board Elementary school.	....	The management of this aided school was taken over by the Board as desired by its manager.
4. Maji Board Elementary school, Veerakamba.	....	Two aided schools in the village were amalgamated into one and transferred to the management of the taluk board by the District Educational Council.
5. Kadmata Board Elementary school, Kolnad.	....	As the existing school at Mankude did not serve the needs of the whole village a branch of that school was opened at Kadmata.
1925-26.		
1. Panaje Board Elementary school. 2. Devachalla Board Elementary school.	...	The management of these aided schools was taken over by the Board at the earnest request of the managers who expressed their inability to continue the schools.
3. Sampe Board Elementary school, Aryapu.	....	The existing school in the village at Hantiar was found to be inadequate to admit of the growing number of admissions, hence a branch of it was opened at Sampe.
4. Kadaba Board Elementary Girls' school. 5. Punjalcatta Board Elementary Girls' school, Kukkala.	....	These schools were opened for girls as the necessity for opening new schools was pointed out by the Sub-Assistant Inspectress of schools.
1926-27—Nil.		

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Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
Karkal Taluk Board.		
1922-23.		
1. Board Elementary School, Nire ..	....	All the schools were opened in schoolless villages. These schools, except the Nandalike school are at least three miles from the nearest recognized school. The Nandalike school is just over a mile from a recognized school in another village. The Nandalike school was taken by the Board at the request of the villagers.
2. Bailur Hindustani Elementary school.		
3. Kuchur Belanje Elementary school.		
4. Iruvail ,,		
5. Irvattur-Kolke ,,		
6. Nalkur Balanja ,,		
7. Nandalike Higher ,,		
8. Do. Lower ,,		
9. Kashipatna ,,		
10. Panapila Aliyur ,,		
11. Nellikar ,,		
12. Kallamundkur boys' ,,		
1923-24—Nil.		
1924-25.		
1. Durga Elementary school ..	....	All the schools are at least three miles from the nearest recognized school.
2. Mijar ,, ..		
3. Chara ,, ..		
4. Nadpal ,, ..		
5. Valpadi ,, ..		
6. Padumarnad ,, ..		
7. Marodi ,, ..		
8. Malavalya ,, ..		
9 Malachowki ,, ..		
1925-26.		
1. Pillya Elementary school ..	....	All the schools are at least three miles from the nearest recognized school.
2. Thenkakarandur ,, ..		
3. Mudumarnad ,, ..		
4. Arambodi ,, ..		
5. Padukudur ,, ..		
6. Kukkuje ,, ..		
7. Kutloor ,, ..		
8. Hermunde ,, ..		
9. Shirlal-Arva ,, ..		
10. Mudukonaje ,, ..		
11. Andinje ,, ..		
12. Daregudde ,, ..		
13. Nitte ,, ..		
1926-27—Nil.		
Kasaragod Taluk Board.		
1. Balla Board school	....	There is no aided school near it.
2. Charvattur Board Hindu school ..	One and half miles from the newly opened Kekekermel aided school.	
3. Hosdrug Board Mukavar school ..	Three miles west of K.E.M. aided school.	
4. Nullipadi Board school	More than two miles south of a newly started Mepuguri aided school of a separate adjacent village.	
5. Udma Board school	One mile from the Udma Mappilla aided school.	
6. Kalnad Board Mappilla school ..	....	No aided school near it.
7. Patla ,, ..		
8. Valvakkad ,, ..		

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Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
Kasaragod Taluk Board—cont.		
9. Hosdrug Board Higher Elementary school.	One and a half furlongs from the K.E.M. aided school which has standards only up to V standard.	The Board Higher Elementary school, Hosdrug, provides instruction from VI to VIII standards only.
10. Kumbla Board Higher Elementary school.	....	No aided school near it.
11. Bangramanjeeshwar Board Girls' school.	About three furlongs from the K.E.M. aided Boys' school.	As the girls' school is a sectional one, its opening may be justified.
12. Charvattur Board Panchama school.	Half a mile from the newly opened Kekekermel aided school.	The opening of Charvattur Board Panchama school preceded the opening of the aided school by more than five years.
Mangalore Taluk Board.		
1922-23.		
1. Chitrap Board Elementary school.	Two miles from Karnad Mission school.	
2. Navar Board Elementary school..	Three miles from Agrahar Church school.	
1923-24.		
1. Muchur Board Elementary school.	Two miles from Machar school.	
1924-25—Nil.		
1925-26—Nil.		
1926-27.		
1. Kuttetoor Mappilla Elementary school. 2. Mukka Hindustani Elementary school. 3. Manjanady Mappilla Elementary school. 4. Kannoor Mappilla Elementary school. 5. Baikampady Mappilla Elementary school.	As these schools are intended for special classes the restriction was not considered although Mukka Hindustani school is within a radius of one mile from a general aided school. There are no aided schools within a radius of one mile in the case of the remaining schools.	
6. Bijai Girls' Elementary school .. 7. Gurpur Girls' Elementary schools.	There are no aided girls' schools within short distances.	
Coondapur Taluk Board.		
1. Board Elementary school, Bada ..	....	There is no school within a radius of one mile. On account of a stream, children cannot attend the nearest Taggarcha Board school which lies at a distance of about a mile.

Schools.	Distance from other recognized schools.	Remarks.
Coondapur Taluk Board—cont.		
2. Board Elementary school, Tarapathi.	....	This village is on the seashore. The nearest school is within a radius of a mile and a half.
3. Board Elementary school, Koderi.	....	This is also on the seashore and there is no school within a radius of a mile and a half.
4. Board Girls' school, Basrur ..	....	As there is no girls' school in the village one was opened but it has since been closed for want of strength.
5. Board Elementary school, Koteshwar.	....	There was an aided school under the management of the Basel Mission. It was not satisfying the wants of the people. The inhabitants of the village opened a school and handed it over to the Taluk Board with a building free of rent. The mission school has been closed.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1363 asked by Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 144 supra.]

G.O. No. 4014, L. & M., dated 18th October 1927.

In partial modification of paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2998, L. & M., dated 8th August 1927, presidents of local boards are informed that special casual leave not counting against ordinary casual leave may be granted to a local board servant to cover the total period of absence necessary when he is summoned to give evidence before a court in British India or Foreign Territory as a witness in civil and criminal cases in which his private interests are not in issue. The district board should frame a regulation to this effect under section 71 (1) (*c*) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920, before the concession is availed of.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

C. B. COTTERELL,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards with spare copies for communication to Presidents of Taluk and Union Boards.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Revenue Department.
,, the Judicial Department.
,, the Law (General) Department.
,, the Finance Department.

[24th January 1928

APPENDIX V.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 1367 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 145 supra.]

Copy of Chief Conservator's Report, dated Chepauk, the 18*th November* 1927, *No. L. Dis.* 7892/27.

[Legislative Council question No. 930—Forest concessions—South Kanara—*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 2714-1/27-1, dated 20th September 1927.]

The information called for in the Government Memorandum is furnished below :—

(*a*) Yes, the concession has been taken full advantage of except in places where the produce can be obtained more easily elsewhere than from reserved forests.

(*b*) Publicity was given through the District Gazette in English and its village sheets in Kanarese, as well as through Forest and Revenue officers.

(*d*) No case of a villager hesitating to take advantage of the concession because he was afraid of the Forest subordinates, is known.

APPENDIX VI.

[*Vide* answer to question No. 1373 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 148 supra.]

G.O. No. 1100, Public, dated 12th November 1925.

In partial modification of G.O. No. 76, Public, dated 6th February 1924, the Government are pleased to direct that candidates for clerical appointments should forward with their applications to the Staff Selection Board, a certificate of physical fitness in the appended form signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Civil Medical Officer of rank not lower than that of Civil Surgeon or District Medical Officer and that no further medical examination of candidates accepted by the Board should ordinarily be required before employment or before confirmation. It will, however, be open to the head of a department or office who intends to give a permanent appointment to any selected candidate to send him before a Medical Board for re-examination if he has reason to believe that the candidate's physical fitness has seriously deteriorated since the issue of the certificate produced before the Staff Selection Board. If the head of the department or office does not consider it necessary to insist on the production of a further medical certificate the certificate produced before the Staff Selection Board should be attached to the first pay bill.

24th January 1928]

2. The Government further direct that the fee to be levied from a candidate for a medical certificate to be attached to an application to be submitted to the Staff Selection Board for any appointment should not exceed Rs. 7-8-0.

3. The action of the Board referred to in paragraph 6 of its letter No. 427-S.S.B., dated 9th September 1925, is approved.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

A. Y. G. CAMPBELL,
Chief Secretary.

APPENDIX.

Certificate of Physical Fitness.

(*The form is to be used by every candidate who appears before the Staff Selection Board and must be attached to the application for appointment; it must be signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Civil Medical Officer of rank not lower than that of Civil Surgeon or a District Medical Officer.*)

Name and rank of Officer granting the certificate :—

I do hereby certify that I have examined (*full name*)__________________

____

a candidate for employment under the Government of Madras as__________

____

and cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection or bodily infirmity except __________________________________

____

____

____

I do not consider this a disqualification for the employment he seeks.

His age is according to his own statement years and by appearance about years.

I further certify that he has marks of $\frac{\text{smallpox}}{\text{vaccination}}$.

Chest measurement in inches {
(1) on full inspiration :—
(2) on full expiration :—
Difference (expansion).

Height :— ft. in.

His vision is normal, Hypermetropic ( ) Myopic ( ). Astigmatic (simple or mixed).

His hearing is normal, defective (much or slight).

Personal marks (at least two should be mentioned).

Signature.

Rank.

Designation.

STATION,

Dated 192 .

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1379 asked by Mr. L. K. Tulasiram at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 151 supra.]

Muhammadans	3
Indian Christians	2
Brahmans	52
Non-Brahman Hindus	5
Anglo-Indians	Nil
Total ...	62

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1385 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 153 supra.]

From the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated 8th December 1927, *No.* 2377/27-*C.E.P.*

[*Reference.*—Government Memorandum No. 16618-D/27-2, dated 27th October 1927.]

[Legislative Council question No. 1137—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu —Closure of canals in Godavari Eastern delta.]

The Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, reports that as four weeks' closure for the Godavari Eastern delta was found insufficient to do the necessary work, it is proposed to have a five weeks' closure in future. In order to do the arrears of work, there was a six weeks' closure in 1927. But as the repairs were not completely carried out, the proposed closure in 1928 will also be for six weeks. As the period of closure depends upon the works to be carried out in each year, the Superintending Engineer states that the question of reducing the period of closure in subsequent years will be considered, if the repairs are completely carried out during the next closure.

2. As most of the silt clearance is at the head of the canals, it is not possible to close only one canal.

24th January 1928]

Appendix IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1391 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th January 1928, page 155 supra.]

Answers to clauses (a) to (e) of question No. 1226 *referred to in question No.* 1498.

1226 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many applications were received last month for the posts of Inspector of Police notified by the Inspector-General of Police in the *Fort St. George Gazette*;

(*b*) how many of the applicants were asked to come to Madras for a personal interview and how many came accordingly;

(*c*) what sort of examination they were subjected to, for how long and by whom;

(*d*) how many persons were selected and how many of them were Telugus; and

(*e*) what was the necessity to call such a large number of persons to Madras and subject them to so much expense, inconvenience and disappointment when the number of appointments to be made were so few and when preference was to be given to Telugu candidates?

1226—

A.—(*a*) 1,107.

(*b*) All were asked to appear but only 727 came.

(*c*) They were asked to appear in batches, each batch before the Inspector-General of Police, a Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or the Assistant Inspector-General of Police. These officers compared the candidates, examined their records, talked to them and picked out the most suitable. These latter were then examined by the three officers sitting together. It is not possible to state definitely how long each candidate was examined. Some obviously unsuitable were dismissed almost at once; those who appeared suitable were examined for some minutes.

(*d*) Five: three of these were Telugus. The sixth man referred to in the answer previously given was a temporary Inspector of the Criminal Investigation Department appointed as Probationary Inspector in April 1927.

(*e*) All were asked to appear as otherwise any not called would consider they had a grievance.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, the 25th January 1928.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Ramaswami Ayyar, K.C.I.E., The hon. Sir C. P.
Marjoribanks, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Norman.
Usman Sahib Bahadur, The hon. Khan Bahadur Muhammad.
Moir, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. T. E.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. A.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.
Adinarayana Chettiyar, Mr. T.
Anjaneyulu, Mr. P.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu, Mr. P.
Bhanoji Rao, Mr. A. V.
Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.
Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. G. T.
Chambers, Mr. G. W.
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Evans, C.S.I., I.C.S., Mr. F. B.
Foulkes, Mr. R.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Mr. P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindaraja Mudaliyar, Mr. C. S.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur, Abdul.
Hampayya, Rai Sahib M.
Harisarvottama Rao, Mr. G.
Heason, Mr. H. F. P.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kaleswara Rao, Mr. A.
Karant, Mr. K. R.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Koti Reddi, Mr. K.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnan Nayar, Diwan Bahadur M.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Kuppuswami, Mr. J.
Madhavan Nayar, Mr. K.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Marudavanam Pillai, Mr. C.
Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.
Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, T. M.
Muniswami Nayudu, Rao Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Mr. V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara, Mr.
Muttayya Mudaliyar, Mr. S.
Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.).
Muthuranga Mudaliyar, Mr. C. N.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narayana Raju, Mr. D.
Narayana Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Narayanan Chettiyar, Mr. Al. Ar.
Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.
Narayanaswami Pillai, Mr. T. M.
Obi Reddi, Mr. C.
Parasurama Rao Pantulu, Mr. A.
Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Mr. C. R.
Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Panagal, K.C.I.E.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramachandra Reddi, Mr. B.
Ramalinga Reddi, Mr C.
Ramnath Goenka, Mr.
Ramasomayajulu, Mr. C.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr U.
Ratnasabapathi Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.
Sahajanandam, Swami A. S.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Sarabha Reddi, Mr K.
Satyamurthi, Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, Mr. M. R.
Shetty Mr A. B
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, Mr. K. S.
Slater, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. S. H.
Smith, Mr. J. Mackenzie.

PRESENT—*cont.*

Soundara Pandia Nadar, Mr. W. P. A.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. R.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Pillai, Mr. Chavadi K.
Swami, Mr. K. V. R.
Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur, Nattam Dubash Kadir Sahib.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Syed.
Tampoe, I.C.S., Mr. A.M.C.
Tulasiram, Mr. L. K.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Gounder, Mr. S. V.
Venkatapati Raju, Mr. P. C.
Venkatarama Sastri, C.I.E., Mr. T. R.
Venkataramana Ayyangar, Mr. C. V.
Venkatarangam Nayudu, Mr. C.
Venkataratnam, Mr. B.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Gollapalli.
Zamindar of Mirzapuram.
Zamindar of Seithur.

I

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

[*Order made by the President of the Madras Legislative Council under Standing Order No.* 15.

1. Starred questions to be put at a meeting of the Council with their answers shall be printed and placed on the Council table an hour before the President takes his seat.

The President will call out the name of each interpellator in the order in which the names are printed, specify the serial number of his question and make a sufficient pause to give him or any other member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place and putting a supplementary question. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.

2. Questions, not starred, will not be called in Council, but they will be printed with their answers and placed on the table of the House along with the list of starred questions. Oral supplementary questions will not be allowed in regard to unstarred questions.]

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Alleged complaints against the Sub-Judge of Vellore.

*1392 Q.—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Subordinate Judge of Vellore in O.S. No. 27 of 1927 on the file of the Sub-Court advised a client who appeared before him to file a suit for damages against a vakil alleging that the vakil had neglected to discharge his duty by not attending the Court, in spite of the client's statement in the Court that he was ready to go on with the case, and arrangements having been made by his vakil for the conduct of the case by another vakil;

(*b*) whether it is also a fact that that Sub-Judge quoted to the client and vakils then present in the Court, a decision of his in a suit for damages by a client against his vakil whilst he, the Sub-Judge, was at Trichinopoly as munsif;

(*c*) whether the said Subordinate Judge resides in the house of a pleader of the place, having engaged it for a cheap rent;

(*d*) whether the said Subordinate Judge has, since his transfer to Vellore, taken up for trial old and long contested cases—suits of 1923 and 1924; and if so, how many of them are pending; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to make an enquiry into these matters?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have read an article on the subject which appeared in "Justice" of the 18th October 1927.

(*c*) & (*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) The Government have called for a report.

Abolition of the Pleadership Examination.

* 1393 *Q.*—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government contemplate the abolition of the Pleadership Examination; and

(*b*) if so, whether any decision has been come to, and whether the Government propose to abolish the said examination from 1928?

A.—The High Court has decided to abolish the Pleadership Examination with effect from July 1928.

Irrigation

Investigation of the Thoppiar project.

* 1394 *Q.*—Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Thoppiar project in the Salem district has been investigated by the Executive Engineer of Salem;

(*b*) if so, what is the result of the investigation;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to lay the report of the Executive Engineer on the Council Table; and

(*d*) when the execution is likely to begin and whether the Government propose to execute the scheme early?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Executive Engineer and have not yet reached the Chief Engineer.

(*c*) This will be considered after the Chief Engineer's report is received.

(*d*) It cannot be said now.

Diversion of the left flood bank of the Tambraparni river.

* 1395 *Q.*—Mr. D. Thomas: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have under consideration any scheme for the diversion of the left flood bank (northern side) of the Tambraparni river down the Srivaikuntam anicut (Tinnevelly district);

(*b*) whether any memorials have been received from the residents of Kilpidagai, Appankoil, Savaramangalam and other villagers protesting against any diversion of the existing left flood bank;

(*c*) whether the opinions of the local authorities have been obtained on these memorials and if so, whether the hon. Member will be pleased to lay the correspondence on the table of this House;

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(d) whether a portion of any existing flood bank near the village of Appankoil has been strengthened at great cost so as to protect the said village; and

(e) whether any difficulty exists in carrying out the remaining portion of this work which, if carried out, will completely protect the adjoining villages?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes. The Government do not think it necessary to place the correspondence on the table. They have decided to maintain the existing flood bank round Appankoil.

(d) & (e) An estimate amounting to Rs. 45,900 for "ordinary repairs" (closing breaches of 1925) to the left flood bank of the Tambraparni river at mile 4/4 below Srivaikuntam anicut in Appankoil limits was sanctioned in 1925–26. All items of work included in the sanctioned estimate have been carried out.

Supply of water to Keelaviranam tank in Arkonam taluk.

*1396 *Q.*—Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the irrigation canal from Kaveripakkam tank to Keelviranam village in Arkonam taluk, North Arcot district, has become blocked up in certain places;

(b) whether the ryots of Panniyur make breaches on the canal bund and take water to Panniyur lake;

(c) whether there is a rocky portion of the canal beyond Panniyur lake for a distance of about $1\frac{1}{4}$ furlongs and whether it is a serious impediment for the free flow of water;

(d) whether the district officers concerned recommended the removal of the rocky barrier and estimates were sanctioned in 1920 and 1924, and whether during the last jamabandi, the Executive Engineer and the Sub-divisional Officer, Ranipet, visited the place and assured the ryots that steps would be taken to ensure regular supply of water to Keelviranam;

(e) whether till now no efforts have been made to ensure regular supply of water to Keelviranam and as a consequence whether the lands lie fallow and the poor ryots have begun to emigrate; and

(f) whether the Government are prepared to remedy the evil at least now and, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The irrigation channel from Kaveripauk tank to Kilveeranam village has not become blocked up in any place.

(b) The ryots of Panniyur claim the surface drainage to the west of the Kilveeranam channel which intercepts the drainage from falling into their tank, and they cut open the bund of the channel in three places during the rainy season in order to take the drainage water.

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(c) The bed of the channel is rocky for some distance. The channel in that portion is well defined and it is not a serious impediment to the free flow of water.

(d) In an estimate framed in 1921 provision was made for removing 16 units of rock, but the work was not carried out owing to the objection of the Panniyur ryots.

(e) There are three irrigation sources in Kilveeranam, viz., Peria eri, Surakolam and Settithangal. The last-mentioned tank alone is fed by the Kilveeranam channel. Statistics of cultivation and waste under the tank for the five faslis ending with 1336 are given in the margin. The waste was due to want of sufficient supply, owing to inadequate rainfall and non-receipt of floods in the Palar river and the consequent deficiency of supply in the Kaveripauk tank. The channel feeding the Kilveeranam tank is in good condition and requires no improvement. As regards migration it has been ascertained that sixteen families of which fourteen are pattadars have gone elsewhere in quest of livelihood. Two have gone to Penang and six to Kolar, Bangalore and Hyderabad. The other six have been carrying on more lucrative business at Arcot, Valavanur, Tanjore and Madras, for some time past. The season has been continuously adverse for the past five or six years and temporary migration is not uncommon in this district at such times.

Fasli.	Ayacut.	Culti-vation.	Waste.	Second crop.
	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
1332	81·30	77·27	4·03	37·94
1333	81·30	54·14	27·16	9·38
1334	81·30	60·52	20·78	11·41
1335	81 30	70·80	5·50	15 69
1336	90·53	79 81	10·72	10·54

(f) The channel is in good condition and does not stand in need of improvement. The Collector is considering the question of preventing the ryots of Panniyur from cutting open the bund.

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—"May I know why the estimates referred to in the answer to clause (c) of this question recommended by the local authorities are still pending?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"Because of the objection of the Panniyur ryots."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—"Am I to understand that the villagers of any particular village can successfully object to the carrying out of a scheme beneficial to others?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"No. But if the scheme interfered with their rights, they must be compensated."

Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar :—"May I know if the Government have received any definite proposal from the Collector of the district stating that what the Panniyur ryots are doing is illegal and that the syphon should be put there and water taken away?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"I cannot answer that question, Sir."

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Repairs to the irrigation channels and tanks in South Kanara.

*1397 Q.—MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amount spent in the last three years on irrigation works in each of the districts of this Presidency;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that some of the irrigation channels and tanks in South Kanara have fallen into disrepair and disuse and whether the Badoor-Angadimoghar channel of the Sheria river in Kasaragod taluk is one of such channels; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that Government were giving allowances for the maintenance of irrigation works in South Kanara and that they have stopped the same after the last settlement?

A.—(*a*) As regards works in charge of the Public Works Department, figures by districts are not available. The figures are compiled for irrigation systems separately or, for minor Public Works Department works, by Public Works Department divisions, and will be found in the annual administration reports. As regards Revenue minor irrigation works, the available information is published in the annual reports of the Board of Revenue on minor irrigation expenditure.

(*b*) The Government have no information regarding this matter.

(*c*) There are no Government irrigation works in South Kanara. Before the last settlement small remissions of assessment locally known as "Kattuttar" remissions were allowed in some wurgs to compensate for the cost of temporary dams that had to be put up to secure direct irrigation from the streams. These were discontinued at the settlement.

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*c*), may I know whether the Government will kindly make enquiries and give the help which they were giving before the last settlement?"

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR:—"If they are public works, 'yes'."

Improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar.

*1398 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: With reference to the reply given by the hon. the Law Member at Tanjore on 7th July 1927 on the petition presented by the mirasidars under the Pandavayar-Cauvery delta system, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the estimate for the improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar has been sanctioned;

(*b*) when the work will be started; and

(*c*) whether provision has been made therefor in the budget for 1928–1929?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The estimate has not been sanctioned yet. The Government await a report from the Board of Revenue on the revenue aspects of the proposal.

(*c*) No.

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Financial aspects of the scheme for the improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar.

*1399 Q.—Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have called on the Chief Engineer to report on the financial aspects of the scheme for the improvements of the third reach of the Pandavayar in consultation with the Collector of Tanjore through the Board of Revenue; and

(b) if so, what the Government regard as the financial aspects of this particular scheme?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The cost compared with the return whether in the shape of increased revenue savings of remissions, or indirect benefits which will accrue if the scheme is executed.

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar:—"With reference to the answer to clause (b) may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether the Government considers that in the case of the improvement of the existing wet lands the revenue aspect of the matter is the only thing to be taken into consideration?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"It is one of the things taken into consideration."

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar:—"May I ask the hon. the Law Member whether it is not a fact that where irrigation is defective the Government do not improve it without looking into the revenue aspect of it?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"It will either come in under savings of remission or indirect benefits."

Maintenance of irrigation works in Tanjore, Godavari and Kistna.

*1400 Q.—Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what is the average amount per acre spent for the maintenance of irrigation works in Tanjore; and

(b) what is the rate for the same in the Godavari and Kistna deltas?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to column 12 of Statement E II in Appendix I to the annual irrigation administration reports.

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar:—"With reference to the same matter, may I ask whether, if the money spent annually on the irrigation works in the Tanjore district is less than that spent in the other districts, the Government would look into the matter?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"In the improvement of irrigation works, the revenue aspect is not the predominant or primary consideration. The Government cannot pledge themselves to allocate the amounts received in each district to that district. If that were done, many of the poorer districts of the presidency would be hard hit."

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Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" It being the duty of the Government to maintain irrigation channels in proper order, in making up for past neglect, ought they not to take into consideration the revenue aspect of the matter ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" If the propositions involved in the question are correct, the answer would be in the negative."

Mr S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know whether it is not stated in the settlement report that the Government have made a default in regard to the irrigation works in the Tanjore district ? "

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Estimates for improving the drainage of the Tiruturaipundi taluk.

*1401 *Q.*—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received estimates for the improvements of the drainage of the Tiruturaipundi taluk and the upland drainage of the Vennar ;

(*b*) whether the financial aspect of the schemes has been discussed in the Cauvery Committee report and considered to be satisfactory ; and

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to order all these estimates to be sanctioned without further delay ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have not yet received estimates for improvement to the drainage in Tiruturaipundi taluk. As regards the upland drainage of the Vennar the third of the works referred to at the end of paragraph 105 of the Committee's report is in progress. Other estimates have not yet come to Government.

(*b*) The Committee dealt in general terms with the financial aspects of their proposals in paragraphs 199 and 200 of their report : but the Government have to consider the several proposals on their particular merits as they are sent up for approval by the Chief Engineer.

(*c*) Estimates are dealt with as they are received : as the hon. Member is aware a new circle has been formed for the purpose primarily of ensuring adequate progress in these improvements.

Outlay on irrigation works in the Presidency.

*1402 *Q.*—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the rate of maintenance charges per acre of irrigation works in the non-deltaic parts of the Presidency ;

(*b*) what is the return on the outlay on such irrigation works ;

(*c*) whether capital or revenue accounts are kept for such works ;

(*d*) what is the total amount spent on such irrigation works in each of the non-deltaic districts ; and

(*e*) what is the capital outlay on irrigation works in the deltaic tracts of Tanjore, Trichinopoly, Godavari and Kistna districts ?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the statements appended to the annual irrigation administration reports

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Improvements to the Raghavayyan and Malattur channels.

* 1403 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar : With reference to the answer given to clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*d*) and (*e*) of question No. 1159 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th November 1927 regarding improvements to Raghavayyan and Malattur channels, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—A report has been called for.

Proposed construction of a dam across the Pennar river.

* 1404 *Q.*—Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar : With reference to the answer to clause (*b*) of question No. 1160 answered on 4th November 1927 regarding the proposed construction of a dam across the Pennar river, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to call for the information ?

A.—A report has been called for.

Supply of water to the irrigation channels.

* 1405 *Q.*—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that whenever for any reason the F.S.L. in the canals has to be reduced, orders are also issued for a corresponding reduction in the supply to irrigation channels ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the supply to the irrigation channels need not necessarily be reduced to secure a reduction in the F.S.L. in the canals ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the reduction in supply to the irrigation channels often results in injury to the cultivating ryots ; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to direct that the supply to irrigation channels be not reduced unless the same also is absolutely necessary ?

A.—A copy of the Superintending Engineer's report, [a] dated 6th January 1928, is placed on the table.

Widening of the Yeleru bridge at Cocanada.

* 1406 *Q.*—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : With reference to the answer to question No. 229 answered on 26th August 1927 regarding the widening of the Yeleru bridge at Cocanada, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have called for a report as stated in the answer to clause (*c*) of the above question ; and

(*b*) what action the Government have decided to take to avoid the submersion ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Superintending Engineer's report, a copy of which is appended [b], shows that it would be useless to reconstruct the bridge, or widen the existing waterway under it.

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[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 334 infra. [b] Printed as Appendix II on pages 334–335 infra.

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Proposals regarding the Coringa Island project.

*1407 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to postpone the Coringa Island project;

(b) if so, the grounds for their decision; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the proposals that have been made in that connexion and the orders passed thereon?

A.—(a) Yes

(b) & (c) A copy of G.O. No. 2713 I., dated 16th November 1927, will be placed [a] on the table. The report of the Board of Revenue printed in that Government Order gives the reasons for which the Government have decided on postponement. Briefly they are that the project is unlikely to be productive and that it is desirable to see first how the Polavaram project works out.

Remodelling of the Thossipudi in East Godavari.

*1408 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Thossipudi channel in East Godavari has been remodelled without raising the banks so as to maintain the F.S.L. at 5·5 feet;

(b) what is the level that can now be maintained with the present height of the banks; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the supply of water has been curtailed on that account and that the fields do not get sufficient supply of water?

A.—The Government have called for a report.

Second crop cultivation under the Thossipudi northern channel.

*1409 Q.—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent hitherto for remodelling the Thossipudi northern channel in the Godavari Eastern delta;

(b) the area of second crop under that channel before remodelling was taken up and that after the remodelling during the last three years;

(c) whether it is a fact that there was a decrease in revenue under second crop demand after remodelling;

(d) whether it is a fact that a large extent of land irrigable by the Thossipudi channel is being irrigated by the Kaikavole channel and other sources, thereby depriving the lands under the latter of their legitimate supply; and

(e) whether the said course is sought to be legitimised by changing the ayacuts of the said channels?

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[a] Printed separately.

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A.—(*a*) The amount spent up to the end of 1926–27 was Rs. 50,315. Later figures are not available with the Government.

(*b*) & (*c*) Information is not available.

(*d*) It is proposed to transfer 917 acres hitherto irrigated by the Kaikavole channel to the Pagdi branch of the Thossipudi channel when that has been remodelled.

(*e*) The question is not understood.

Extension of the Kistna delta by forming a high-flood channel.

* 1410 *Q.*—The ZAMINDAR OF GOLLAPALLI: With reference to the answer to my question No. 907 answered on 23rd October 1927, regarding the extension of Kistna delta by forming a high-flood channel, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the local Public Works Department officers have inspected the site and taken levels or whether the opinions received from them are based on theoretical assumption;

(*b*) whether he will place on the table the reports received from the abovesaid officers;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that a Tank Restoration Scheme is formed to investigate the scheme of utilizing the water in the Budameru during floods?

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to consider the desirability of constituting a committee consisting of the local Council members and of the District Public Works Department officers to investigate thoroughly into the schemes and report the fact to the Government?

A.—(*a*) No inspection has been made recently; but the opinions given are based on known facts.

(*b*) A copy of the Superintending Engineer's note is laid on the table.[a]

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The Government do not propose to appoint such a committee.

Police

Appointment of Mr. Ryan as Municipal Engineer, Trichinopoly.

* 1411 *Q.*—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the letter sent to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, by the Town Circle Inspector, Trichinopoly, on the 11th September 1927, and circulated by the latter to all the members of the municipal council for their guidance and necessary action, protesting against the appointment as acting Municipal Engineer of Mr. J. D. Ryan, was written by him under orders from the Inspector-General of Police or Deputy Inspector-General of Police, or the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly;

(*b*) whether the charges mentioned in the above letter have been proved in a court of law;

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a Printed as Appendix III on pages 335–336 infra.

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(c) under what rules, and on what authority was the letter referred to in clause (a) written by the Town Circle Inspector, Trichinopoly, to the Chairman, Municipal Council, and what right have the Police to interfere with such appointments which are vested in the municipal council;

(d) whether, if, as is alleged in that letter, the testimonials in possession of Mr. Ryan were forged and not genuine, any steps were taken by the Police to establish their bogus character and when;

(e) whether Mr. Ryan was ever warned by the Police not to make use of them; and

(f) whether these facts were brought by the Police to the notice of the Government and any steps taken to prosecute Mr. Ryan?

A.—(a) The letter was written under the orders of the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, and was marked 'Confidential'.

(b) He was charged by the Delhi Police under section 406, Indian Penal Code, but the case ended in acquittal.

(c) The Police did not interfere with any appointment. The municipality being a public body, the District Superintendent of Police, Trichinopoly, considered it advisable to suggest to the Chairman that proper enquiries might be made about the antecedents of the man.

(d) The use of forged testimonials is not an offence of which the Police can take cognizance without a complaint from some party affected.

(e) No information is now available.

(f) No.

Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—" Referring to the answer to clause (c), may I ask the hon. the Law Member whether it is proper that confidential Criminal Investigation Department records should be communicated to and discussed in Council to the detriment of the character of the person concerned."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" What the Chairman did is a different matter. A letter was written marked 'Confidential' and the Chairman placed it before the public body. The fault if any was of the Chairman."

Service records of Mr. J. D. Ryan.

* 1412 Q.—Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the records in possession of the Police which have led the Town Circle Inspector, Trichinopoly, to write a letter of warning to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, were in existence at the time Mr. Ryan was appointed Principal of the Chengalvarayan Technical Institute, Madras;

(b) whether any attempt was made by the Police officers in Madras to warn the Department of Industries to make enquiries regarding his antecedents and the certificates he held;

(c) what is the criminal breach of trust to which reference is made by the Police Inspector, Trichinopoly, and when and where was Mr. Ryan tried for it; and

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(*d*) what are the dealings of Mr. Ryan in other places which the Inspector characterizes as being not above suspicion?

A.—(*a*) The Police had no knowledge of his antecedents at the time of his appointment as 'Superintendent' of the Chengalavarayan Institute, Vepery, in January 1922.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*b*) of question No. 1411.

(*d*) The Government are not prepared to publish these details.

Alleged communication by the Police Inspector to the Agent, South Indian Railway, regarding Mr. Ryan.

* 1413 *Q.*—Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Police Town Inspector, Trichinopoly, was in office when Mr. J. D. Ryan was temporarily employed as Assistant Engineer in charge in South Indian Railway; and

(*b*) whether he sent any communication to the Agent, South Indian Railway, putting the latter in possession of the alleged police records unfavourable to Mr. Ryan?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) No; Mr. Ryan was not then living or working within the jurisdiction of the Trichinopoly Town Police Inspector.

Collections for the police sports at Mangalore.

* 1414 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the amounts collected for the police sports in Mangalore in each of the past six years (inclusive of 1927) and also the amounts spent in each of the said years;

(*b*) the balance that was left after the sports of 1926;

(*c*) the amount now in hand; and

(*d*) how the amounts were expended in 1926 and 1927 respectively?

A.—(*a*)—

Year.	Amount collected from the public.			Amount spent.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1926	3,224	4	0	2,516	4	8
1927	6,666	0	0	4,695	14	1

Figures for 1922 to 1925 have been called for.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(*d*)—

Details of expenditure.	1926.			1927.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Prizes to competitors ...	547	6	0	481	0	0
Refreshments	1,067	5	9	1,500	0	0
Decorations on sports grounds.	260	5	8	870	9	1
Band charges	261	14	3	225	0	0
Fireworks	250	0	0	1,391	5	0
Stationery, printing, etc. ...	68	10	0	128	0	0
Establishment charges ...	30	0	0	50	0	0
Miscellaneous	30	11	0	50	0	0
Total ...	2,516	4	8	4,695	14	1

Alleged irregularities in collecting money for the police sports at Mangalore in 1927.

*1415 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that even constables and head constables have made money collections in the villages for the police sports held at Mangalore in 1927;

(*b*) whether in almost all cases money was received first and the receipts were granted subsequently;

(*c*) whether money orders were received from various mufassal stations and receipts in respect of these were passed subsequently;

(*d*) whether this method of collection has ever been approved by the Government; and

(*e*) whether the Government propose to take any and if so what steps to stop such and similar irregularities in future?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(*d*) The methods alleged by the hon. Member to have been followed have not been authorized by Government.

(*e*) The Government can make no pronouncement till the information called for is received.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi:—"With reference to clause (*e*) may I know when the Government called for the information?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar:—"Certain memorials and complaints were received from the districts and, as soon as they were received, information was called for."

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Enquiry into the extent and manner of collections for the police sports at Mangalore in 1927.

*1416 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: With reference to the answer to my question No. 1143 answered on 4th November 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what objections the Government have to hold a public enquiry into the extent and manner of the collections for the police sports held in Mangalore in 1927;

(b) whether any departmental enquiry has been held into the matter; if so, by whom, and what is the nature and result of the said enquiry; and

(c) whether any notice of the enquiry was given to the public, if not, why not?

A.—(a) The Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by holding such an enquiry.

(b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 1276.

(c) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

Collections for the police sports at Mangalore.

*1417 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answers to questions Nos. 1228 and 1229 answered on 5th November 1927, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether in collecting and spending money for police sports held on the occasion of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Mangalore in October 1927 the rules laid down by Government were conformed to, and if rules were departed from, in what way and by whom;

(b) (1) whether inspectors and sub-inspectors of police and head constables and constables were employed in going round for collecting subscriptions for the police sports and that too over the whole district;

(2) whether any of them were permitted by Government or authority duly empowered to take part in the collection of the money as required by Government Servants Conduct Rules No. 6—Local Ruling;

(c) what the amount collected was from the town of Mangalore and from each of the several taluks of the district;

(d) for what several items the money collected was spent, and for what items (if any) expenditure was disallowed;

(e) whether counterfoil receipt forms were printed with consecutive numbers and what were the total number of such receipt forms;

(f) (1) whether subscriptions were fixed at the minimum figure of Rs. 5 each and if so under what rule;

(2) whether any subscriptions below that figure were collected; and

(g) whether invitations were issued to subscribers for the sports; if so, in what form and whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

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A.—(*a*) No rules have been laid down by Government as to the manner in which collections for Police Sports should be *spent*. The irregularities committed by the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, in connexion with the Police Sports held in October 1927 at Mangalore were in the issue of notices and the collection of subscriptions which did not follow strictly the rules laid down by Government :—

(1) the notice was not published in the District Gazette ;
(2) copies of the notice were not sent to public offices and institutions ;
(3) it was not directed that the subscriptions were to be sent only to the District or Deputy Superintendent of Police ; and
(4) a paragraph was included in the notice about His Excellency's attendance at the sports.

(*b*) (1) Collections were made by inspectors and sub-inspectors : not by head constables and constables.
(2) No.

(*c*) The Government have no information ; they have called for it.

(*d*) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (*d*) of question No. 1414. The Government have called for details of any items disallowed.

(*e*) The Government have no information ; they have called for it.

(*f*) (1) No.
(2) Yes.

(*g*) The Government have no information ; they have called for it. If invitations were sent, a copy of the form will be laid on the table.

Land Revenue

Land revenue assessment on pakka buildings in the Madura Municipality.

*1418 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total amount of assessment of land revenue in the *Madura Municipality* for the last three faslis ;

(*b*) the total number of persons liable to pay land revenue assessment for lands situated in the Madura Municipality ;

(*c*) the total number of persons in the Madura Municipality who pay land revenue of less than one rupee for lands occupied by them within the limits of the Madura Municipality ;

(*d*) the total number of land revenue bills of the value of less than eight annas collected in the Madura Municipality for lands situated therein ; and

(*e*) the total extent of land in the municipality which is now occupied by pakka buildings on which land revenue is collected and the amount of land revenue assessed on such lands ?

A.—(*a*), (*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) The information has been called for.

(*e*) The village accounts do not differentiate between land occupied by pakka buildings and other land. The Government regret that they cannot supply the information asked for.

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Loans

Loans under the Land Improvements Loans Act.

* 1419 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether loans for coffee plantations can be obtained under the Land Improvements Loans Act;

(*b*) whether coconut plantations also come under the same Act or whether they come under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and what are the reasons for the distinction, if any;

(*c*) whether the Government will call for information regarding the circumstances under which a loan application for a coconut plantation at Udipi was rejected last year by the then Collector and a renewed application made according to his directions was rejected by his successor this year;

(*d*) whether the Revenue authorities can reject a loan recommended by the Director of Agriculture, when they are satisfied that adequate security has been given, and if so, on what grounds; and

(*e*) whether, in view of the fact that the applicant referred to above is a university man, who has taken to farming, the Government will consider the desirability of looking into the connected papers and granting the loan to him?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Loans for both coffee and coconut plantations come under the Agriculturists' Loans Act—not the Land Improvements Loans Act.

(*d*) The authorities competent to sanction a loan are set out in Rule II of the Revised Loans Rules and the conditions under which loans can be granted are in Rules I, III, V and XI to XXIII of the Rules. Compliance with any application is not obligatory. These rules are contained in the Madras Takkavi Manual, a publication available to the public.

(*c*) & (*e*) As it is open to anybody whose application for a loan has been rejected by the district authorities to appeal to the Board of Revenue and if need be to the Government and as the applicant referred to in these questions has apparently not made any such representation, the Government regret they cannot undertake to start an enquiry on the basis of the information these questions are apparently intended to convey.

Village Establishments

Levy of fine on the village munsif of Lalgudi.

* 1420 *Q.*—Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the village munsif of Lalgudi was fined for not visiting and paying his respects to the Revenue Divisional Officer when he was camping in the village?

A.—The Government are not aware whether or no the fact is as suggested. No appeal or representation on the subject has reached Government.

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Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Will the hon. the Revenue Member be pleased to call for the information ? "

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" If I receive a copy of the order referred to, I shall be glad to consider the matter."

Yeomiahs

Appointment of the Khateeb to the Wallajah Mosque in Georgetown.

* 1421 Q.—SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) who was the Khateeb leading congregational prayers in the Wallajah Mosque otherwise known as the Kusjid-e-Mamoor, in Angappa Nayak street, Georgetown, Madras, up to the end of the year 1922, when this incumbent died, and of what;

(b) whether after the demise of the late Khateeb, Khazi Hafiz Abdul Aziz Sahib, his nephew one Muhammad Yusuf Sahib was officiating as Khateeb for a period of over six months;

(c) whether it is a fact that he applied to Government for being confirmed in the appointment of Khateeb to which he had already been nominated by the Muslim congregation and whether he was recommended by the then head of the department;

(d) whether the Government appointed another person to the office and sanctioned the registry of the yeomiah allowance in his name instead of confirming the then officiating Khateeb in the office;

(e) what are the special qualifications of the present incumbent to the said office and what reasons led the Government to appoint a stranger in the place overlooking the hereditary rights of the officiating Khateeb;

(f) whether it is a fact that the person appointed by the Government had even before the appointment openly confessed before the congregation his physical and mental incapacity to discharge the duties of the Khateeb when called upon by them to assume that office;

(g) whether it is a fact that ever since the date of his public condemnation by the Muslim congregation the Khateeb appointed by the Government never ascended the pulpit and never led a single congregational prayer;

(h) whether it is a fact that one Hanza of Mecca and others used to discharge his duties in his absence;

(i) who is at present drawing the yeomiah allowance and in whose name it is continued;

(j) what is the nature, extent and value of the yeomiah allowance, and what conditions, if any, are attached to its grant;

(k) whether it is a fact that the High Court of Judicature has decreed in O.S. No. 286 of 1912 that the present incumbent had no right or claim to the place of Khazi or Khateeb and that he was not fit for the same; and

(l) whether the Government will consider the desirability of appointing the said Muhammad Yusuf, the nephew of the late Khateeb?

A.—(a) Hafiz Abdul Azeez Sahib. He died on 6th December 1922. The Government do not know the cause of his death.

(b) Yes.

(c) He applied to the Government and was recommended by the Accountant-General under whom he was employed as an Auditor. The Government do not know whether he was nominated by the Muslim congregation.

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(*d*) The Government made no appointment. They sanctioned the registration of the yeomiah allowance in the name of Hajee Khazi Muhammad Fasi-ud-din Sahib, who was recommended by the Collector on the representation of the Muslim community and on the report of the Muthialpet Muslim Anjuman.

(*e*), (*f*) & (*g*) The Government made no appointment.

(*h*) The Government understand that one Hanza came from Mecca about a year ago and he also used to read the prayers.

(*i*) Khazi Haji Muhammad Fasi-ud-din Sahib.

(*j*) The value of the yeomiah allowance is Rs. 7 per mensem. The allowance is for the performance of service in the Jumma Masjid otherwise known as Mamoor Mosque in Angappa Nayak Street, Georgetown. The payment of the allowance is subject to the condition that the service should be rendered properly.

(*k*) A copy of the Judgment[a] in O.S. No. 286 of 1912 on the file of the High Court is attached.

(*l*) The Government make no appointment.

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur :—"If the man is not performing the service, why is the yeomiah still in his name?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not understand wherefrom the hon. Member gets the information that the man is not performing the service. May I know to which clause of the question he is referring?"

SYED IBRAHIM SAHIB Bahadur :—"Clause (*j*), Sir. It is said that Haji Fasi-ud-din is at present drawing the yeomiah. If he is not performing the service, why should he be paid the yeomiah?"

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—"I do not find any statement in the answer that he is not performing the service."

Cinchona

Reduction of the price of quinine.

*1422 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any action has been taken or is being taken for reducing the present price of quinine sold through Post Offices; and

(*b*) if not, why there is so much delay?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The question of reducing the price of the ten-grain quinine packets is still under consideration. Orders will be passed as soon as possible.

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[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 337-341 infra.

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Forests

Concessions in the reserved forests of South Kanara.

*1423 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report called for in the answers to clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*d*) of question No. 930, answered on 31st October 1927, regarding the concessions in the reserved forests in South Kanara?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 1367.

Ravages by wild beasts in the forests of South Kanara.

*1424 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table the report obtained from the Collector of South Kanara with regard to clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*f*) and (*h*) of my question No. 929 regarding ravages by wild beasts in the reserved forests of South Kanara answered on the 31st October 1927?

A.—The report [a] received from the Collector of South Kanara is placed on the Council Table.

Ravages by wild beasts near the reserved forests of South Kanara.

*1425 Q.—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to lay on the table of the House the report called for in the answer to clause (ii) of question No. 929, dated 31st October 1927, regarding the ravages by wild beasts near the reserved forests of South Kanara?

A.—The hon. Member is referred to the answer to Legislative Council Question No. 1424.

Payment of grazing fees in the reserves in Mangalore.

*1426 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the total amount of fees recovered from ryots for the grazing of cattle in the reserves in the North and South Mangalore divisions respectively;

(*b*) how many persons have been prosecuted during each of the last three years for allowing their cattle to graze without licence;

(*c*) whether any representations have been made to Government for allowing free grazing or for reducing the grazing fees; and

(*d*) whether the Government propose to exempt the cattle at least of poor cultivating tenants from the payment of grazing fees?

A.—(*a*) The information is contained in the Annual Form No. 34 appended to the Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department which is placed on the Editors' Table.

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[a] Printed as Appendix V on pages 341–343 infra.

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(*b*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the 'Register of breaches of Forest Rules' appended to the Annual Administration Report of the Forest Department for the years referred to.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) No.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"With regard to clause (*d*) of this question, in view of the representations made to Government to reduce the grazing fees, may I know whether the Government will reconsider the question of exempting the cattle of poor tenants from the payment of grazing fees in full or at least a part of it?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"I am afraid it is not possible for the Government to do so."

Labour

Housing comforts of labourers in plantations.

*1427 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answers to my question No. 167 answered on 26th August 1927 and Mr. A. B. Shetty's question No. 1194 answered on 5th November 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have verified after demanding explanation from the overseers or managers of the estates in which defects as to the housing comforts of labourers were noticed whether the alleged defects really existed and if so, to what extent;

(*b*) whether the defects in question have been remedied or whether any steps have been taken to remedy them;

(*c*) whether the Government will be pleased to place the explanations, if any, of the owners or managers of plantations before the House;

(*d*) whether they will be pleased to state what other estates have been inspected by the District Magistrate or his subordinates, and with what result;

(*e*) whether they have passed any rules or orders regarding the accommodation and amenities of life required for labourers in plantations as required by the Madras Planters Labour Act; and

(*f*) in view of the repeal of that Act with effect from a certain date in 1929, what legislation Government propose to take to secure to labourers the necessary amenities of life in plantations?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A statement[a] received from the Commissioner of Labour in December showing how far the defects noticed in various estates have been remedied is laid on the table.

(*d*) The Government have no information.

(*e*) No rules or general orders have been passed.

(*f*) The question will be duly considered.

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 344–346 infra.

Corporation of Madras

Enquiry into the timber defalcations in the Corporation of Madras.

* 1428 Q.—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that there were serious defalcations in the timber tax accounts of the Corporation of Madras recently ;

(b) what the total amount involved was ;

(c) who the officers responsible for this loss to the Corporation are ;

(d) whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the whole affair ; and

(e) if not whether they will be pleased to make an enquiry and take immediate steps to recover the amount from the persons responsible for the loss ?

A.—(a) The Government are aware that defalcations were suspected.

(b), (c) & (d) The Government have made no enquiry and cannot say either what amount was involved or who was responsible.

(e) No ; the matter is one for the Corporation.

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" In answer to clause (a) of this question the Government say that they are aware that defalcations were suspected. May I know from the hon. the Chief Minister why he has not made any enquiry into it ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I believe an enquiry was conducted by the Corporation of Madras and the report is before them."

Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR :—" May I know who the Commissioner was that was responsible ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN : —" I want notice of the question."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Are any of the Government officials lent by the Government responsible for the defalcation ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will have to look into the records."

Mr. M. A. MANIKKAVELU NAYAKAR :—" Is he shielding the officers ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Certainly not."

Education

Educational facilities for Muslim girls.

* 1429 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) (1) the number of elementary and secondary schools specially intended for Muslim girls including training schools in the Presidency of Madras ; (2) the areas in which these are located; and (3) the average strength of pupils in each of them for the past five years ;

(b) how many of these schools are maintained by the Government and how many of them are run by local and private agencies ;

(c) the expenditure incurred by the Government on these schools specially intended for Muslim girls in each year during the last five years ;

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(*d*) (1) the number of elementary and secondary schools in the Presidency which are specially intended for non-Muslim girls who observe gosha; and (2) the annual expenditure incurred therein by the Government for the past five years;

(*e*) (1) the number of cases in which the Muslim public of the locality, or Muslim associations applied to the Government for providing facilities for the conveying of Muslim girls observing gosha to the schools in the course of the past three years including the current year; (2) the number of cases in which non-Muslim public or non-Muslim associations applied to the Government for providing conveyances to schools attended by non-Muslim girls observing gosha;

(*f*) how these applications were disposed of, what action has been taken thereon, and the reasons for the particular manner in which these applications have been disposed of;

(*g*) what steps have been taken by the Government during the past five years to promote elementary, secondary and collegiate education among the female sex of the Muslim population in the Presidency; and

(*h*) whether the Government will be pleased to establish a girls' school in every area where the population of the Muslim community is 250 and more?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) A statement is laid on the table [a]. Information in regard to elementary schools is available only for the last two years.

(*d*) There are no elementary or secondary schools in the Madras Presidency specially intended for non-Muslim girls who observe gosha.

(*e*) & (*f*) The Muhammadan public of Trichinopoly petitioned that conveyances might be provided at Government expense for the gosha pupils of the Government Training School for Muhammadan women, Trichinopoly. The Government were not convinced of the necessity for the provision of such conveyances and the petition was rejected. Another case in which an increase of the provision for conveyances in the Hobart Secondary and Training School, Royapetta, has been urged, is under the consideration of Government. There are no cases in which the non-Muslim public applied to Government for the provision of conveyances for girls.

(*g*) The hon. Member is referred to the report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for the quinquennium 1922–23 to 1926–27.

(*h*) The question of opening elementary schools for Muhammadan girls is under investigation. It is not, however, possible to provide a girls' school for every centre with a population of 250 or so, as the number of girls of school-going age in such centres will be small.

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[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 347–349 infra.

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Appointment of the Principal and the Vice-Principal of the Madras Law College.

* 1430 *Q.*—Mr. P. BHAKTAVATSULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Law College Council recommended any person or persons for the Principalship of the Law College consequent on the impending retirement of the present incumbent ;

(*b*) whether the Law College Council recommended any person or persons for the Vice-Principalship of the college ;

(*c*) whether there is any office of Vice-Principal of the Law College at present ;

(*d*) whether the same Law College Council did not approve of the creation of the office of Vice-Principalship recommended by the Law College Reorganization Committee and suggested by the Government ;

(*e*) who were the members of the committee then, and who are the members of the committee now ;

(*f*) what are the reasons for the proposed creation of the office of the Vice-Principalship of the Law College now ;

(*g*) whether the Law College Council before recommending the persons for the Principalship and Vice-Principalship invited applications by open advertisements ; if so, in what manner ;

(*h*) whether the Government received any resolutions of the Law College Council regarding the recommendation of a Principal and a Vice-Principal ; if so, when the Government received the resolutions and when the Law College Council passed the resolutions referred to above ;

(*i*) whether the Government will insist upon inviting applications for the Principalship before the appointment is made ;

(*j*) what is the pay proposed by the Law College Council for the Principalship, what is the present grade of pay ; and

(*k*) whether the proposed nominee of the Law College Council for the Principalship is to be a whole-time officer or whether he will have the liberty to practise also, and if so, why ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have not received any recommendation. The post itself has not yet been sanctioned.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Law College Reorganization Committee did not suggest the creation of a post of Vice-Principal. It however emphasized the importance of library work in the college. In its resolutions dated 17th December 1924 and 2nd February 1925, the Law College Council recommended the creation of a full-time post of Vice-Principal who would assist the Principal in the administrative work of the college, supervise the library work of the students and the assistant lecturers and also act for the Principal during the latter's absence on leave. The Government considered that, to begin with, it would be sufficient to sanction the creation of a part-time post of personal assistant and librarian who would assist the Principal in organizing the library work of the students and do such other duties as might be assigned to him by the Principal. Sanction to the creation

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of a part-time post of personal assistant on a salary of Rs. 400 a month for a period of one year was accorded in September 1925. Subsequently, Government intimated that they would have no objection to the designation of personal assistant being changed to Vice-Principal, the pay remaining at Rs. 400 a month. In its resolution dated 6th November 1925, the College Council again reiterated its recommendations for the creation of a full-time post of Vice-Principal and in its resolutions dated 31st March 1926, 23rd July 1926 and 6th September 1926, the College Council expressed the view that the creation of a part-time post of personal assistant or Vice-Principal would be of little or no value to the College.

(*e*) The hon. Member apparently requires particulars as to the names of the members of the Law College Council. A statement giving the requisite particulars is laid on the table.[a]

(*f*) It has been urged on the Government that, in view of the very large number of students in the College (nearly 1,000), there should be on the staff another full-time officer designated Vice-Principal who would have equality of status with the Principal, assist him in the administrative work of the College and act for him in temporary vacancies.

(*g*) The Government have no information.

(*h*) The Director of Public Instruction addressed the Government on the subject. Copies of the resolutions passed by the Law College Council were not forwarded to Government.

(*i*) The Government have appointed Mr. M. Ratnaswami to officiate as Principal of the College.

(*j*) The pay proposed by the Law College Council for the Principal is Rs. 1,500 plus an allowance of Rs. 150 per mensem. The present sanctioned pay of the post is Rs. 400—50—600, 600—50—1,000, 1,000—50—1,500.

(*k*) Under the existing rules, the Principal is a full-time officer and is debarred from pursuing his profession except in consulting or chamber practice.

Agriculture

Export of indigenous manures.

* 1431 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the price of indigenous natural manures has gone up of late years;

(*b*) whether the quantity exported from this Presidency to Ceylon and other foreign places has been increasing from year to year;

(*c*) whether figures showing the quantity exported and the cost of bone-meal, fish-guano, oil-cakes and other indigenous fertilisers during the last 12 years can be placed on the table;

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[a] Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 349-351 infra.

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(*d*) whether in their evidence given before the Royal Commission on Agriculture several eminent witnesses in Madras including the Director of Agriculture and past and present Ministers of Development have said that the enormous and growing export of indigenous manures from this Presidency must be checked in the interests of Agriculture ;

(*e*) whether the Government have at any time considered this question ; and

(*f*) whether they propose to impose export duties or take any other steps for the purpose of checking exports ?

A.—(*a*) The Government have no information.

(*b*) & (*c*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the annual statement of the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of the Madras Presidency.

(*d*) Yes.

(*e*) & (*f*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 724 on 31st March 1927.

Industries

Report of Miss Tweddle on embroidery industry.

*1432 *Q.*—Mr. C. GOPALA MENON: Will the hon, the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what orders have been passed on the report of Miss Tweddle on the lace embroidery industry ; and

(*b*) whether the proposal for teaching lace and embroidery to women is being considered in connexion with the proposed Industrial School at Calicut ?

A.—(*a*) The report is under the consideration of the Government.

(*b*) No.

Advances to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, under the State Aid to Industries Act.

*1433 *Q.*—Mr. C. RAMASOMAYAJULU: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) what is the amount that has been advanced by the Government to the Carnatic Paper Mills, Limited, Rajahmundry, under the State Aid to Industries Act and what is the amount due up to date thereunder ;

(*b*) whether the Company is indebted to any private persons and banks and, if so, in what sum ;

(*c*) whether the attention of the Government had been drawn to the disputes among the Directors and between the Managing Directors resulting in litigation in Civil and Criminal Courts ;

(*d*) what steps the Government have taken after the advancement of the loan to secure the interests of the Government and the shareholders ;

(*e*) whether the Government are aware that a sum of fifteen lakhs of rupees of shareholders' money is locked up in buildings, machinery, etc., and is running to waste for want of a proper and efficient directorate ;

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(*f*) whether the Government propose to take up the management of the Mills into their own hands and work the same or whether they intend handing over the management to any European or Indian concern; and

(*g*) if the latter be the case, whether the Government will be pleased to place any correspondence that has taken place in that connexion on the table?

A.—(*a*) The Member's attention is invited to the answer to clause (*a*) of question No. 442 given on 27th August 1927. A further loan of Rs. 7,000 has since been advanced. The Company's total dues to Government till the end of June 1927 amounted to Rs. 1,25,600.

(*b*) According to the Audit Report for 1926–27 this amounted to Rs. 1,22,081–11–6.

(*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) to (*g*) The Member's attention is drawn to the answer to clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of the question referred to in clause (*a*) above.

Establishment of a coconut farm in the Central Delta, East Godavari.

* 1434 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether representations were made to the Government requesting that a coconut farm be established in the Central Delta, East Godavari;

(*b*) whether the Government replied that one would be established when funds are available;

(*c*) whether the Government have subsequently considered the question of establishing a farm;

(*d*) whether experiments in coir-making are being carried on at Ambajeepeta; and

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to call for and publish the report of the working of the experiments at Ambajeepeta with the results and conclusions thereon?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government did not promise a farm for this particular locality. But the Government understand that the Director of Agriculture has replied in 1926 to the East Godavari District Association that their request for a station would be borne in mind and that the requisite staff and funds were not then available.

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) & (*e*) The experiments related to coir-retting. They have been concluded but have not yielded satisfactory results. The report [a] of the Director of Industries is placed on the table.

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on pages 351–353 infra.

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Amendment of the State Aid to Industries Act.

* 1435 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 1082 answered on 2nd November 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether Government are taking steps to amend the present State Aid to Industries Act so that aid may be given to cottage industry workers acting in partnership with non-working capitalists who are prepared to co-operate with them with their share capital ?

A.—No.

Aid to nascent and old industries.

* 1436 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state whether Government have under consideration the amendment of the State Aid to Industries Act so as to aid old as well as nascent industries and, if not, why not ?

A.—The Act already provides for grant of State Aid to nascent industries.

The Government have not yet examined the need for aid to old and established industries and no amendment to the Act is therefore under consideration.

Public Works

Contributions for the construction of the Women and Children's Hospital, Mangalore.

* 1437 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have examined the rules regarding the centage contribution to the Public Works Department in connexion with the Women and Children's Hospital extension work in Mangalore ;

(*b*) whether the rules require that private and municipal bodies contributing for the extension and improvement of a Government institution like the Women and Children's Hospital in Mangalore should bear centage charges ;

(*c*) if so, whether the Government propose to suitably alter the present rules so that private donations for such purposes may not be discouraged in future ; and

(*d*) whether the Government have passed any order or have come to any decision regarding the request of the Mangalore Hospital Extension Committee not to make any percentage reduction ?

A.—The Government have since re-examined the question whether centage charges are leviable in the case of Government works towards which private gentlemen or local bodies contribute a portion of the cost and have decided that they are not. This decision applies to the case of the Women and Children's Hospital at Mangalore.

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Excise

Alleged petitions from toddy renters in Nellore district for remission of rentals.

* 1438 Q.—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any petitions from the toddy renters of the cyclone-affected area in Nellore district have been received representing their grievances and requesting the Government to remit their toddy rentals;

(b) whether it is a fact that many coconut palms and palmyra trees have fallen down in that district, that toddy is not obtainable in required quantities locally and that toddy renters are put to the necessity of importing toddy from other taluks and other districts;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the toddy renters have been asked to run their shops even when toddy was not available locally, that they were given the impression that their shops would be reauctioned, that any loss resulting from the fresh auction would be recovered from them, and that they were thus compelled to pay their monthly contributions; and

(d) whether, in the light of the peculiar circumstances that the cyclone has created, the Government contemplate any remedy or relief?

A.—(a) The Government have received a petition applying for the remission of toddy rentals on the ground of loss caused by the cyclone.

(b) & (c) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested by the hon. Member.

(d) The question will be examined.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi:—"May I know whether any report has been called for from the district authorities?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogysawami Mudaliyar:—"For what, Sir?"

Exclusion of toddy shops from the licensing control of Municipal Licensing Boards.

* 1439 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state why toddy shops are excluded from the licensing control of Municipal Licensing Boards?

A.—The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraphs 23 and 31 of the Excise Advisory Committee's report and to paragraph 17 of G.O. No. 1576, Revenue, dated 17th September 1926, which have been published.

Medical

Acquisition of lands for the headquarters hospital at Calicut.

* 1440 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether Government have come to any, and if so what, conclusion regarding the acquisition of lands and buildings in Calicut for the extension of the local Government headquarters hospital?

A.—The Government have not come to a final decision in the matter.

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Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Having regard to the fact that the matter has been under the consideration of the Government for more than a year, will my hon. Friend be pleased to tell me when the Government are likely to come to a final decision ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" I do not expect that it will take very long."

Public Health

Free distribution of quinine.

* 1441 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : With reference to the answer to my question No. 881 answered on 22nd October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether orders have been passed on the question of free distribution of quinine and, if not, the cause of the delay ?

A.—The question is being considered as a scheme of new expenditure in connexion with the Civil Budget Estimate for the year 1928–29.

[For further starred questions see page 259 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Irrigation

Grievances of ryots holding lands in Gurrampad and Nazarbegpalli villages.

1442 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Government have received any petition detailing the difficulties felt by the ryots holding lands in Gurrâmpad and Nazarbegpalli villages of Cuddapah district regarding the distribution of water in the branch channels of Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ;

(*b*) whether they asked for a greater and more effective supervision in the matter of letting and distribution of water in the said channels ;

(*c*) whether the petitioners complained that in various ways the ryots higher up are taking away water to the detriment of the lands owned by them and such taking is made possible for want of sufficient staff for guarding the channel ;

(*d*) whether the owners of lands under the Kurnool-Cuddapah channel complained about the silting up of the channel and other irregularities in the matter of irrigation ; if so, how often and when ;

(*e*) whether any action was taken regarding their complaints and with what results ;

(*f*) whether the above petitioners stated that nothing has been done and asked for urgent action to be taken ;

(*g*) whether any extent of lands under the channel lay fallow during the last fasli, and if so, whether it was due to want of water ;

(*h*) whether any remissions were granted, and if so, how much under the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal ; and

(*i*) whether remissions were being granted in previous years ; if so, when ?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*f*) The answers are in the negative.

(*g*) *to* (*i*) The Government have not the information asked for.

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Police

Strength and cost of the armed force.

1443 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. Swami: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the sanctioned strength of the armed force;

(b) the places where they are located and the strength at each such stations;

(c) the total cost incurred in 1926-27; and

(d) the number and nature of occasions when they were used in 1926-27?

A.—(a) The hon. Member presumably means by "the Armed Force" the District Armed Police Reserves. The total strength of these reserves is—

Twenty-seven Inspectors,
Sixty-eight Sergeants,
One Jamadar,
Twenty-seven Havildar-Majors,
Two hundred and ninety-three head constables, and
Three thousand three hundred and five constables.

(b) A statement [a] is appended.

(c) In Madras City, Rs. 1,87,464-0-0 (this is exclusive of Railway warrants); in the mufassal, Rs. 12,33,803-0-0.

(d) In addition to their normal duties such as providing guards, escorts and orderlies the armed reserves were called out on the following occasions:—

	Number of occasions.	Nature of occasions.
In the Madras City.	5	Muharram bandobast, General elections, and certain labour troubles.
In the mufassal ...	129	Festival bandobast.
	28	Prevention of breach of peace.
	18	Special duty in connexion with the visit of high personages.

Water-rate

Issue of tickets for taking water from Cuddapah-Kurnool canal.

1444-A Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots who take water of the Cuddapah-Kurnool canal have to obtain tickets beforehand;

(b) if so, who is the officer who is authorized to issue such tickets;

(c) whether such tickets are sold; if so, who sells them; and

(d) whether any penalty is prescribed if no tickets are obtained beforehand and under what rule?

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[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 353 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Yes in the case of dry lands.
(*b*) The Tahsildar.
(*c*) The tickets are not sold but water-rate is charged on the irrigation.
(*d*) Yes. The hon. Member's attention is invited to Appendix L on page 28 of Board's Standing Order, Volume II.

Boilers

Appointment of the Chief Inspector of Boilers.

1445 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to Mr. C. Gopala Menon's question No. 793 answered on 21st October 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) what qualifications have been laid down for the appointment of the Chief Inspector of Boilers and of the officers under him; and

(*b*) whether any Indian with the required university qualifications and training has been appointed to any of the places and, if not, why not?

A.—(*a*) The qualifications are prescribed in rules 5 and 11 of the Madras Boiler Rules, 1924, as follows:—

The Chief Inspector shall be a qualified Mechanical Engineer with practical experience of boilers, prime-movers and machinery.

An Inspector shall be a Mechanical Engineer with practical experience of boilers, prime-movers and machinery, the possession of a first class Board of Trade certificate or equivalent qualification being desirable though not absolutely essential.

(*b*) No; presumably because suitable applicants were not forthcoming.

Excise

Illicit manufacture of toddy in Cuddapah district.

1446 *Q.*—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the tapping of sweet juice from date trees is permitted in the Cuddapah district;

(*b*) whether such tapping was for some time prohibited in the district;

(*c*) if so, why such a prohibition has been now removed;

(*d*) whether such a tapping is permitted in the locality where trees are marked for tapping toddy;

(*e*) whether there are extensive areas in some of the taluks of the Cuddapah district where date trees stand and where, under the cover of tapping sweet juice, illicit toddy is being manufactured;

(*f*) if the hon. Minister is not aware of such a thing going on, whether he will institute necessary enquiry to find out in what close proximity of each other sweet juice and toddy are being tapped;

(*g*) what are the precautions that exist to prevent such illicit manufacture of toddy;

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(*h*) whether the hon. Minister will consider the desirability of completely closing areas for the tapping of toddy if within a radius of twenty miles sweet juice is permitted; and

(*i*) the number of trees tapped for during the last five years in Cuddapah district and the amount of rentals collected during that period?

A.—(*a*) & (*d*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) The drawing of sweet toddy was not prohibited at any time in the Cuddapah district.

(*e*) & (*f*) The Government are not aware that the facts are as suggested. Enquiries will be made if specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government.

(*g*) The Preventive staff of the Madras Excise Department.

(*h*) The Government know of no reason why such drastic action should be taken.

(*i*)—

1922-23	... ...	31,752 trees.
1923-24	... ...	35,261 „
1924-25	... ...	35,503 „
1925-26	... ...	35,156 „
1926-27	... ...	36,489 „

Particulars of the revenue under toddy in each district are contained in the Annual Excise Administration reports which are available to the public.

Fisheries

Issue of salt for fish-curing purposes in fish-curing yards.

1447 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 875 answered on 22nd October 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have come to any decision regarding the proposal to reduce the rate at which salt is issued for fish-curing purposes in fish-curing yards and, if so, what it is?

A.—The question is still under consideration.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Appointment of Oriyas in the Civil Courts of Ganjam district.

*1448 *Q.*—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the total strength of (1) the regular establishment, including copyists and (2) the number of amins separately, in each of the Civil Courts of Ganjam district;

(*b*) the number of Oriyas in each of the two sections separately in each Court;

(*c*) the number of clerks who can read and write Oriya documents;

(*d*) the number of Oriya clerks who are in the superior subordinate service, i.e., from Rs. 60 and Rs. 80 upwards respectively;

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(e) the number of posts both temporary and permanent that fell vacant in each of the two sections separately in the years 1925, 1926 and 1927;

(f) the number of persons promoted to each of the two sections in the arrangements made in the above three years;

(g) the number of Oriyas promoted in the two sections in the above three years;

(h) the number of Oriyas who applied for appointments and the number of Oriyas appointed in the two sections in the above three years; and

(i) the steps taken to carry out the instructions of the High Court contained in R.O.C No. 3252, dated 25th November 1920?

A.—The Government have no information but have called for it.

Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur :—"When they receive the information, will they be pleased to place it on the table of the House?"

The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar :—"Yes"

Irrigation

Investigation of the Tungabhadra scheme.

*1449 *Q.*—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether any and what action was taken in the matter of the investigation of the Tungabhadra irrigation scheme;

(b) whether any officer was deputed to investigate, if so, who is the officer so deputed;

(c) whether he has made any and what progress in his work and how much amount has been spent till now on the investigation;

(d) whether the officer has been submitting any reports regarding the investigation, if so, whether such reports will be placed on the table of the House;

(e) if nothing has been done, who is responsible for not doing so; and

(f) when it can be expected that the work of investigation will be commenced or whether any investigation will be undertaken at all?

A.—(a) A copy [a] of Official Memorandum No. 16082-D/26-13, dated 6th January 1928, which explains the present position is placed on the table.

(b) So far the special staff appointed consists only of supervisors and subordinates—the proposal now, as explained in the Official Memorandum, is to put an Executive Engineer on special duty with a suitable staff.

(c) No particular progress has yet been reported.

(d) No.

(e) It was reported in November that the staff already sanctioned had done little because of plague.

(f) Further orders will be issued on receipt of the reply from the Chief Engineer to the Official Memorandum.

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[a] Printed as Appendix XI on pages 354–355 infra.

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Marine

Extension of the limits of the Cochin port.

*1450 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is proposed to extend the limits of the Cochin port under the control of the Port Conservancy Board, if so, what the extent of the area proposed to be extended is;

(b) whether the consent of the Darbar of the State in which this area is situated has been obtained;

(c) whether Conservancy Board has been empowered to extend the port limits in an Indian State without the consent of the Darbar of the State;

(d) whether any of the representatives of the Cochin State has protested against such extension; and

(e) whether the Conservancy Board has been empowered to extend the port limits in British territory?

A.—(a) There is no such proposal.

(b) & (d) Do not arise.

(c) & (e) No.

Ball-joints for the pipe-line of the dredger "Lord Willingdon".

*1451 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to refer to my question No. 1026 answered on 1st November 1927 and state—

(a) whether the design of the original ball-joints for the pipe-line of the dredger "Lord Willingdon", was prepared according to the specification of the requirements;

(b) whether the specification of the requirement was properly prepared; and

(c) whether the responsibility for the loss sustained by the extra cost of 1·93 lakhs has been fixed on anybody; if so, on whom; and if not why not?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The contractors, Messrs. Simons & Co., Limited, repudiate legal responsibility for the defects in the old joints. They have, however, agreed by way of compromise and settlement to make a contribution of £4,000 towards the cost of the new joints. Government have not yet passed final orders on the question of liability.

Action taken on the adjournment motion regarding the harbour works at Tuticorin.

*1452 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken on the adjournment motion carried by the House in regard to the harbour works at Tuticorin;

(b) whether the works have been stopped and if so to what extent;

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(c) whether the report of the Committee appointed to examine the harbour scheme has been received;

(d) what action has been taken on it; and

(e) whether the Government will be pleased to place the report and the Government Orders thereon, before the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) All work on capital dredging has been stopped.

(*c*) & (*d*) The report was received on 18th January 1928 and is under the consideration of Government.

(*e*) As stated on 1st November 1927 in answer to a supplemental question to question No. 1027, the report will, in due course, be made public and there will be full opportunity afforded for discussion of the same.

Motor Vehicles Act

Buses running in the City of Madras.

* 1453 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to lay on the table the information the Government have called for with regard to my question No. 1140 regarding buses running in the City of Madras answered on the 4th November 1927?

A.—The information [a] is furnished.

Police

Alleged obstruction to traffic during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to South Kanara.

* 1454 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. KARANT: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any departmental or other enquiry was held by Government into the alleged obstructions to traffic during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to the district of South Kanara;

(*b*) if so, by whom was the enquiry held, and whether any notice was given to the public of the enquiry, if not, why not;

(*c*) what is the nature and result of the enquiry; and

(*d*) what steps the Government propose to take to avoid similar occurrences in future?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) No enquiry was held.

(*d*) The Government have perused a report from the District Superintendent of Police, South Kanara, on the alleged obstruction to traffic and the arrangements made during the visit of His Excellency the Governor to South Kanara. They find that there was very little obstruction to traffic and that the rules for the regulation of traffic were framed so as to give the minimum inconvenience to the public. They do not consider any further steps necessary.

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[a] Printed as Appendix XII on pages 356-357 infra.

Investigation of offences by Superintendents of Police.

* 1455 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendents of Police of the several districts do personally investigate into the offences reported, if so, which of the Superintendents have done so, in how many cases and the nature of such cases;

(b) whether such investigations were made independently or with the aid of Circle or Sub Inspectors of Police;

(c) whether such investigations were made long after the completion of investigation by subordinate officers;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Superintendents of Police direct their subordinate officers to bring the witnesses to the place of their camping for examining them;

(e) whether there are any instances in which the Superintendents of Police secured any substantial evidence which had not been secured by their subordinate officers; and

(f) whether there is any return prescribed to show in how many cases such investigation was made by the Superintendents of Police, and if so, whether such return will be placed on the table?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information; they have called for it.

(f) No such return has been prescribed.

Village Courts Act

Amendment of the Village Courts Act.

* 1456 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to question No. 944 answered on 31st October 1927 put by Mr. A. B. Shetty, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have considered and decided upon the desirability of amending the Village Courts Act in order to enable holders of village panchayat court decrees to have them executed in the same manner as those passed by District Munsifs and other civil courts; and

(b) whether Government have under consideration any other amendments?

A.—(a) The matter is under consideration.

(b) No.

Indian Civil Service

Vernacular knowledge of Indian Civil Service officers.

* 1457 Q.—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether every European officer belonging to the Indian Civil Service or other cadre is bound to learn one or more vernaculars of the Presidency;

(b) whether he is paid an additional allowance for learning the vernacular language;

(c) whether such allowance is enhanced according to the number of vernacular languages he learns;

(*d*) whether such allowance is paid for the acquisition of fair knowledge in those languages or for merely passing certain tests prescribed in those vernaculars;

(*e*) whether such knowledge is intended to be used in the discharge of his duties such as passing orders in vernacular, etc.;

(*f*) if so, how far this is being practised;

(*g*) if it is not so, what is the object of Government in prescribing the vernacular tests for the officers, by holding out additional inducement such as payment of allowances; and

(*h*) whether there are any officers who have passed such tests and are able to write and converse freely in the vernaculars?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) *to* (*h*) The answer to (*b*) is in the negative.

Land Assignment

Assignment of certain lands to Mr. Narasappa of Ujjini.

*1458 *Q.*—Mr. R. Nagan Gowda: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) for how many years a portion of S. No. 345 has been in the occupation and enjoyment of Karnam Narasappa of Ujjini, Kudligi taluk, Bellary district;

(*b*) whether on his application for patta, the portion in his enjoyment was subdivided in or about 1918 with a view to its transfer to assessment and assignment on patta;

(*c*) whether Narasappa did apply for patta even in 1926;

(*d*) whether the portion applied for by Narasappa has however been since reserved for assignment to depressed classes;

(*e*) whether the members of the depressed classes themselves are not anxious for its assignment to them and have in fact sent representations to that effect; and

(*f*) whether Narasappa has petitioned to the Government for assignment of the extent hitherto in his occupation and, if so, with what result?

A.—The only information the Government have on the subject is that a petition was received from Karnam Narasappa about the assignment of some land in Ujjini village and was transferred to the Collector of Bellary for disposal on 4th October 1927 as the petitioner did not enclose copies of the orders of the subordinate authorities or indicate that they had even been approached in the matter.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"May I know what the orders of the Collector are on the petition that was transferred to him by the Government?"

The hon. Sir Norman Marjoribanks:—"I shall ascertain, Sir."

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Public Service

Exemptions to unpassed clerks.

*1459 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answers to clauses (*a*) and (*b*) of question No. 785 dated 31st March 1927—

(*a*) why retrospective effect was not given to exemptions granted to unpassed clerks who were in service prior to 1st March 1921, and why the matter was left to be determined on consideration of individual cases;

(*b*) what is the number of unpassed clerks in permanent service prior to 1st March 1921, and what is the length of the service of each of them up to 1921; and

(*c*) whether there are any specific grounds for differentiating the claims of such men from those of the unqualified Secondary School-Leaving Certificate men and if so, what they are?

A.—(*a*) Because the Government were aware of no reason for any general order.

(*b*) These particulars have not been compiled and the Government do not propose to call for them.

(*c*) By the term 'unqualified Secondary School-Leaving Certificate men' the hon. Member presumably refers to men whose Secondary School-Leaving Certificates show that they had not obtained at the public examination the minimum number of marks prescribed in G.O. No. 965, Public, dated 16th November 1926, and who were confirmed before 16th November 1926. They had the requisite qualifications at the time they entered service and were confirmed. The 'unpassed' men never had such qualifications.

Survey and Settlement

Hearing of objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village.

*1460 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of applications posted for hearing on 17th December 1927 at Panemangalore (South Kanara district) for hearing objections to rough pattas of Narikombu village (old Kasaragod taluk) by the Special Deputy Tahsildar of Settlement;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that sufficient time was not given between the date of service of the pattas to the concerned ryots and the date of hearing;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the patta was received by one Mr. Sudekar Timmappaya only on 17th December 1927 when the hearing was for the same date;

(*d*) whether in almost all cases rough pattas were not served on the ryots concerned;

(*e*) what is the date on which rough pattas should have been served on the ryots of the villages and the date or dates on which they were actually served;

(*f*) whether there is any record to show when the pattas were actually served personally or in their absence through a member of the house or otherwise;

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(g) whether it is a fact that some of the ryots have filed objections stating that they cannot state their full objections without obtaining certified copies of the resurvey plans;

(h) whether it is a fact that no adjournment was given;

(i) whether it is a fact that this practice is being followed not merely with reference to the village aforesaid, but with reference to all villages in which settlement operations are now going on;

(j) what steps the Government propose to take to redress the grievances of the ryots in the matter; and

(k) what objections have the Government to see that rough pattas are properly served on the ryots and that sufficient time is granted to them to obtain copies of plans and then file objections?

A.—The Government have not any information about the particular case referred to, but, as it is their policy and desire that proper notice should be given of rough pattas and full opportunity afforded to those interested to file objections and that such objections should be properly heard and determined, the question has been referred to the Board of Revenue for enquiry and report.

Alleged irregularities in issuing pattas in South Kanara.

*1461 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to Mr. Schamnad's question No. 700 answered on 19th October 1927 regarding alleged irregularities in issuing pattas in South Kanara, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Settlement Officer has received complaints from pattadars on the subject, what the nature of the various complaints is, what action has been taken thereon; and

(b) what action has been taken on the suggestion that in the case of absentee landlords Government should send them pattas by registered post at the cost of such landlords?

A.—(a) The Government have not the information. The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question 1460.

(b) The suggestion was examined but was not adopted as no practicable method could be devised of recovering the cost of sending rough pattas by registered post from the addressees.

Forests

Timber depot in the Ghumsur division (Ganjam district).

*1462 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of depots the Government had in the Ghumsur division (Ganjam district) for sale of timber in each of the years from 1917–18 to 1920-21;

(b) the number of depots now kept in the division;

(c) the price of good timber (logs) per cubic foot sold in these depots in each of these years;

(d) the price at which good timber as stated in (c) is sold to the Saw Mill at Russellkonda in each of the years from 1923 to 1927 per cubic foot;

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(e) the cartage that the Forest Department had and have to pay per cubic foot in each of these years for the timber brought to the Saw Mills; and

(f) the rate per cubic foot the rejected logs are sold in public auction?

A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) There are at present no sale depots except those maintained at Russellkonda and Berhampur in connexion with the Saw Mill.

(c) A statement containing the information is attached.

(d) From 1923 until 30th September 1926, it was 4 annas a cubic foot. Since 30th September 1926 the rates have been—

	RS.	A.	P.	
Logs of under 10′ in length ...	0	4	0	per c. ft.
Do. 10′ and under 16′ in length.	0	5	0	do.
Do. 16′ and over 16′ in length...	0	8	0	do.
Single sized sleepers yielding 2 c. ft.	0	4	6	do.
Extra for squared timber ...	0	0	6	do.

		RS.	A.	P.	
(e)	1923–1924 ...	0	3	3·75	per c. ft.
	1924–1925 ...	0	3	11·9	do.
	1925–1926 ...	0	2	11·7	do.
	1926–1927 ...	0	3	3	do.

(f) A statement[a] is attached.

Labour

Recruitment of labour for plantations from the Jeypore Agency.

* 1463 Q.—Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received resolutions from the public of Jeypore, protesting against the recruitment of labour from the Jeypore Agency for plantations to Assam, etc., passed at a public meeting held on 12th December 1927 at Jeypore (Vizagapatam district);

(b) the number of persons recruited from the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Ganjam agencies separately for each of the years of 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926 and 1927;

(c) the number of persons referred to in (b) that have returned to their original homes since 1923;

(d) the wages these coolies get in the plantations;

(e) the sanitary and medical arrangements made for these coolies in those plantations;

(f) whether representations were also made to His Excellency regarding these grievances in private interviews in his recent tour to Jeypore; and

(g) whether Government propose to take any action to stop recruitment?

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[a] Printed as Appendix XIII on page 358 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*)

	Vizagapatam.	Ganjam.
1923	1,625	202
1924	1,883	Figures not available.
1925	2,029	1,536
1926	2,232	2,993
1927	2,760	5,055

(*c*) Information is not available.

(*d*) Wages vary—an adult male can earn 8 annas a day of 8 hours on the average; during the plucking season both men and women can earn a rupee a day and more.

(*e*) Each estate has its own hospital under an Indian doctor—groups of estates are supervised by qualified European Medical officer. As regards sanitation every effort is made to get the coolies to adopt improved methods.

(*f*) The Government have no information.

(*g*) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer given to question No. 1278.

Pensions

Enhancement of pensions to retired public servants.

* 1464 *Q.*—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Member for Finance be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Local Government have received any proposals to enhance the pensions payable to retired public servants; if so, what they are;

(*b*) if so, to what classes of public servants they are applicable;

(*c*) from what date they will take effect; and

(*d*) what will be the extra cost to the Government per annum?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*), (*c*) & (*d*) Questions do not arise.

Municipal Councils

Suspension of the Municipality of Cochin.

* 1465 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to refer to the answer to my question No. 1019 answered on 1st November 1927 and to state—

(*a*) whether the period of suspension of the Municipality of Cochin has been extended and, if so, for what period and for what reasons;

(*b*) whether the municipal area has been reconstituted into new wards, and, if so, from how many into what number and for what reasons;

(*c*) whether this proposed change has been made with a view to give a majority to the partisans of the European merchants at Cochin;

(*d*) whether the local authority (the Revenue Subdivisional Officer) has submitted a list of citizens of Cochin for being nominated as members of the new Municipal Council, not on the basis of representation of minorities or communities not likely to get into the Council by election, but on the basis of their partisanship with certain class interests; and

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(*e*) whether the same officer attended a meeting of the Cochin Chamber of Commerce or its committee or a meeting of certain European merchants in which the future election campaign in their interests was discussed?

A.—(*a*) The period of supersession of the Cochin Municipal Council was extended from the 15th November 1927 to 10th January 1928, as it was not found possible to complete the elections to the reconstituted council before that date.

(*b*) The wards were revised. There is however no information of the reasons for or the result of the revision. The power of the Government in this regard has been delegated to Collectors.

(*c*) The Government have no reason to think so.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The Government have no information on the point.

Industries

Application of Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Co. for State aid.

*1466 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether an application was received from Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Company for State aid under the State Aid to Industries Act;

(*b*) if so, whether the State aid was granted to the applicants; and

(*c*) if not, what are the grounds on which State aid was refused to the firm?

A.—From a recent communication received from the Director of Industries the Government note that an application for the guarantee of an overdraft with the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of Rs. 6 lakhs was received by him from the Company and that at the meeting of the Board of Industries held on 9th December 1927, it was resolved by a majority to adjourn the consideration of the application until certain further information had been received.

Correspondence relating to the grant of State aid to Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Co.

*1467 Q.—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to lay all the correspondence relating to the grant of State aid to Messrs. Abbas Magnesite Co. on the table of this House?

A.—The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 1466. The Government are not in possession of any other correspondence on the subject.

Registration

The new scheme of registration of holdings.

*1468 Q.—Mr. K. R. Karant: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased—

(*a*) to place on the table of this House

(1) a description of the new scheme of registration of holdings referred to in the answer to question No. 962 answered on 31st October 1927;

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(2) the report referred to in the answers to clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*) of the said question ; and

(*b*) to state whether it is proposed to introduce the same in any and if so in what additional districts ?

A.—(*a*) (1) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to pages 420–421 of the Proceedings of the Legislative Council dated 20th March 1925.

(2) The report referred to in answers to question No. 962, clauses (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*g*) and (*h*), is appended.[a]

(*b*) Yes. It is proposed to introduce the scheme in the districts of Vizagapatam and Kurnool.

Recruitment of probationary Sub-Registrars and clerks.

*1469 *Q.*—Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many probationary Sub-Registrars and clerks of the registration offices have been appointed from January 1927 till now, how many of them are Telugus and how many are Tamilians ;

(*b*) out of those that have been so appointed, how many Telugus, and how many Tamilians have been confirmed ; and

(*c*) whether any instructions have been given since January 1927 by the Government to the Inspector-General of Registration not to recruit Telugus in that department for some time ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information but have called for it.

(*c*) No.

Veterinary

Examination for veterinary subordinates at the end of their post-graduate course.

*1470 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the veterinary subordinates are usually called up for post-graduate training only when they are past 40 years ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that in scarcely any other institution men who undergo the post-graduate course are required to undergo an examination except when a degree or diploma has to be given ; and

(*c*) if the above facts be true, whether the Government will see it fit to abolish the examination to which aged veterinary subordinates are subjected at the end of their post-graduate course in the Veterinary College ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) There is no post-graduate course in similar Government institutions. Sanitary inspectors however are required to undergo a special course of training every five years and to pass an examination at the end of the course.

(*c*) No. The veterinary subordinates are not compelled to undergo the post-graduate course.

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[a] Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 358-359 infra.

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Are not all persons who are called for the post-graduate course usually past 40 years."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I don't think that all of them are past 40 years."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" I want an answer to my question whether the Government cannot abolish the examination to which Veterinary Subordinates are subjected to."

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" The answer is there, Sir."

Excise

Location of liquor shops in Esplanade.

* 1471 *Q.*—Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that there is a toddy shop, a beer shop and an English liquor shop in Nyniappa Naicken street in the Esplanade division of the city of Madras ;

(*b*) what is the distance between these shops on the one hand and the Annadana Samajam, the Ettiyappanaicken Primary School, the Willingdon Reading Room, the Memorial Hall, the Sambada Pillayarkoil, Kandaswami-koil and Vasanthamantapam and temple, respectively, on the other ;

(*c*) whether they made any enquiries as to whether the location of these shops in the midst of public institutions is not objectionable ;

(*d*) whether the residents of the locality are addicted to liquor ; and

(*e*) whether the Government have any objection to remove these shops to a less objectionable locality ?

A.—(*a*) There are a foreign liquor tavern and a toddy shop at the southern end of the street.

(*b*) The distances between these shops and the places specified in the question are given below :—

	YARDS.
Annadana Samaj	40
Ettiyappa Naicker's Primary school	20
The Willingdon Reading Room	33
Memorial Hall (Proper)	120
Sembada Pillayarkoil	108
Kandaswami temple	250
Vasantha Mantapam	180

(*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The shops cater for the needs of some of the residents of the locality.

(*e*) The Excise Licensing Board for the City of Madras recently decided to make no change in the location of the foreign liquor tavern. The Collector of Madras has been asked to investigate, in consultation with the Excise Licencing Board one of whose duties is to advise on such matters, the question whether the toddy shop should be removed from its present site.

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Prohibition of the sale of intoxicants in Cuddapah.

*1472 Q.—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials have been submitted to Government by the people of some of the villages of Cuddapah district requesting them that the prohibition of the sale of intoxicants may be started in Cuddapah district as an experiment to give effect to the resolution passed by this House accepting the goal of complete prohibition to be reached within twenty years;

(b) how many such memorials have been received;

(c) what action has been taken on them and if no action has been taken till now, whether the hon. the Minister will be pleased to inform the House as to when, how and where he proposes to start the prohibition campaign;

(d) whether he has any and what objection to start the prohibition in the two districts of Cuddapah and Nellore as suggested in the memorials above referred to; and

(e) if the hon. the Minister decides to start the prohibition in the two districts, whether he proposes to take into confidence the members of this House who represent those districts and decide as to the *modus operandi* to be followed in the matter?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Nine.

(c) *to* (e) No action has been taken on the memorials. The question of introducing total prohibition is still being examined by the Government.

Licences to European liquor shops.

*1473 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: With reference to the answer to my question No. 996 answered on 1st November 1927, will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of European liquor shops licensed in the five taluks in this Presidency in which the production and sale of, and traffic in, arrack have been prohibited together with the names of the licence-holders and the period for which they have been holding the licences;

(b) whether consumption of European liquors has increased in those taluks; and

(c) the grounds on which the import and sale of European liquors are permitted?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to clause (a) of question No. 198 answered at the meeting held on 3rd March 1927. The Government are not in possession of later information concerning the number of foreign liquor shops in the five taluks or of any information on the other points specified in the question.

(b) The attention of the hon. Member is drawn to the Commissioner's report on the working of the experiment, which was placed on the table of the House on 3rd March 1927 as an appendix to the answer to question No. 198.

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(c) It has not been possible as yet to draw any definite conclusions from the experiment which is being made. The Government desire to await the result of this experiment. To prohibit the sale of foreign liquor in these taluks would so modify the conditions under which the experiment is being made as to make it a different experiment.

Medical

Visits of municipal councillors and local board members to hospitals.

*1474 Q.—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons which led the Government to pass G.O. No. 740 restricting the visits and visiting hours of municipal councillors and members of local boards to hospitals and in-patient wards to hospital and that, too, in the company of the medical officer in charge or with his knowledge and permission ; and

(b) the reasons which originally led the Government to make provision for those visits ?

A.—(a) The order was issued in order to prevent grave inconvenience to patients in the hospital wards.

(b) The provision was made with a view to define the relationship which should subsist between the civil surgeon and local bodies.

Introduction of the Village Aid Scheme in this Presidency.

*1475 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government have arrived at any decision regarding the introduction of the Village Aid Scheme in this Presidency ?

A.—No.

Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" May I know whether the Government are considering the question of the introduction of the Village Aid Scheme in this Presidency ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar :—" We have received a report and we are examining it but we cannot say whether we will or will not accept it."

Alleged distribution of Christian religious pamphlets among non-Christian patients in Government hospitals.

*1476 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the distribution of Christian religious pamphlets among non-Christian patients in Government hospitals ;

(b) if so, by whom such distribution is done ; and

(c) whether such distribution has been objected to by any non-Christian patients or their relations or friends ?

A.—The Government have not received any complaints of the kind referred to.

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Government management of taluk headquarters hospitals.

* 1477 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken over the management of taluk headquarters hospitals for which purpose a supplementary demand for four lakhs of rupees has been passed in October last ;

(b) if not, why not ; and

(c) if so, when and how many ?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The supplementary demand referred to was not moved in the Legislative Council in October 1927. The points raised by the hon. Member in the question do not therefore arise.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" May I know when the Minister for Public Health proposes to take charge of Taluk Headquarters Hospitals ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. AROGYASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" We are making budget provisions and intend taking over 95 institutions."

[For further starred questions see page 275 infra.]

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Legislative

Reservation of a seat in the Legislative Council for a Railway official.

1478 Q.—M. ABDUL WAHAB SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state why a seat in the Council is not reserved as in Pre-Reform days for a Railway official on behalf of the two biggest railways running in Southern India ?

A.—There is no provision in the Madras Electoral Rules reserving a seat for a Railway official.

Police

Alleged obstruction of traffic in South Kanara during His Excellency the Governor's visit.

1479 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was obstruction of traffic by the police along certain public roads in South Kanara by which His Excellency the Governor was to pass or was expected to pass during his tour in South Kanara from 10th to 15th October 1927 for more than an hour and even for hours before His Excellency was expected to pass along those roads ;

(b) under what authority such obstruction was carried out ;

(c) the number of police employed for keeping order for a distance of about 65 miles along which His Excellency passed on the 10th October 1927 in the town of Mangalore and for about 30 miles from Mangalore to Karkal respectively ; and what the extra cost involved thereby was ; and

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(*d*) whether the obstruction was removed at the instance of His Excellency on the protest of some persons on the 12th October and whether any inconvenience was caused to His Excellency driving along the roads on that date and the next two days?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The answer to (*a*) is in the negative.

(*c*) The distance traversed by His Excellency on the 10th October was about 72 miles. To keep order for this distance the following staff was employed :—

	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Head Constables.	Constables.
Beyond Mangalore Town ...	5	12	28	176
In Mangalore Town ...	1	4	7	37

On the remaining days 6 inspectors, 21 sub-inspectors, 23 head constables and 152 constables were employed to keep order in the town and elsewhere. The extra cost was Rs. 1,465-5-0.

(*d*) No such protest was received from any one. The arrangements were similar throughout the period of His Excellency's visit.

Industries

Possibilities of jaggery manufacture in Cuddapah.

1480 *Q.*—Mr. A. Parasurama Rao : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether he is aware that in certain areas in Cuddapah there are a large number of palmyra trees ; and

(*b*) if so, whether he will consider the desirability of consulting experts as to the possibility of starting any small industry for the manufacture of jaggery which is considered very valuable for cattle, etc.?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it necessary to consult experts as jaggery manufacture is fairly well known and needs no expert assistance where conditions are favourable.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Land Assignment

Grazing grounds in Periyar tracts.

* 1481 *Q.*—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are grazing grounds for cattle in the villages of Irumbadi, Karuppatti and Sholavandan in the Nilakkottai taluk of the Madura district irrigated by the Periyar channel ;

(*b*) what is the extent of the grazing grounds in each of the above villages with the survey numbers of the fields and their extent ;

(*c*) what is the extent of the poramboke lands in each of the three villages and whether they are fit for grazing ; and

(*d*) whether the Government will be pleased to allot grazing grounds for cattle in villages which have not sufficient pasture lands in the Periyar tracts?

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A.—(a) & (b) There are no lands specially reserved as grazing grounds in these villages.

(c) The extent of poramboke land is about 163 acres in Irumbadi, 169 acres in Karuppati and 1,041 acres in Sholavandan. The Government have no information as to the extent to which the poramboke and waste lands afford grazing. It probably varies greatly with the season.

(d) The hon Member's attention is invited to the statement of policy contained in G.O. No. 3034, Revenue, dated 24th August 1918, a copy of which has been placed on the table of the House in reply to question No. 141 answered on the 26th August 1927.

Education

Amending Bill to the Madras University Act.

*1482 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government had placed their present Bill to amend the Madras University Act before the Senate of the Madras University before introducing the Bill in the Legislative Council; and

(b) if not, why not?

A.—(a) No.

(b) As explained by the hon. the Minister for Education at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd November 1927, the Government expected the Syndicate to place the question of amendments to the Act before the Senate.

Conference to discuss matters concerning the Andhra University.

*1483 Q.—Mr. K. V. R. SWAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Conference was held in the current year at which His Excellency the Governor, the Chief Minister, the Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University were present when the consideration of the number of centres, location of a centre and headquarters at the same place and other matters concerning the Andhra University were discussed;

(b) what the conclusions that were arrived at are;

(c) whether a meeting of the Senate of the Andhra University was held on 30th September and 1st October 1927 to consider the above matters;

(d) what the conclusions that were arrived at by the Senate are; and

(e) whether the Government have accepted or propose to accept these conclusions?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A summary[a] of the conclusions agreed to at the Conference held on the 7th April 1927, is placed on the table.

(c) Yes.

(d) A copy[b] of the resolutions adopted by the Senate is placed on the table.

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[a] & [b] Printed as Appendix XV on pages 359–361 infra.

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(e) The subject matter of the resolutions Nos. (1) and (5) adopted by the Senate is under the consideration of the Legislative Council. The Government have not yet passed final orders on the other resolutions of the Senate.

Income and expenditure in the Law College.

* 1484 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to furnish information regarding the number of students in the F.L and B.L. classes in the Madras Law College, the annual income derived from fees and the annual (recurring) expenditure on the College for each of the last six years?

A.—The particulars required are given in the subjoined statement:—

Year.	Number of students.		Income from fees.	Expenditure.
	F.L. Class.	B.L. Class.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1921–22 ..	312	252	1,08,986 9 0	62,395 11 8
1922–23 ..	354	225	1,13,408 9 6	64,748 13 6
1923–24 ..	425	380	1,60,243 0 0	66,297 13 0
1924–25 ..	402	331	1,46,132 4 6	57,135 11 2
1925–26 ..	419	318	1,42,613 11 6	80,341 5 9
1926–27 ..	492	324	1,59,287 13 0	81,665 10 5

Local Boards

Construction of a roadway on the Pennar anicut at Nellore.

* 1485 Q.—The Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some amount of money has been provided for in the budget for 1927–28 to put up a roadway on the Pennar anicut at Nellore;

(b) if so, whether the work has been begun; if not, at what stage it is at present;

(c) whether the Government propose to complete the work by the end of the budget year; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b), (c) & (d) The original estimate for the work is under revision by the Public Works Department. It is not therefore likely that the work will be completed in the current year.

Mr. B. Ramachandra Reddi:—"May I know whether the estimates made under the question will be included in the coming budget?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"I cannot say."

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Reconstruction of the Coleroon bridge at Anaikaranchatram.

*1486 Q.—Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) when the Coleroon bridge at Anaikaranchatram was washed away by the floods;

(b) why it has not been rebuilt;

(c) what was the extent of the traffic across the bridge for five years before its collapse;

(d) whether the Government and the District Boards of South Arcot and Tanjore have considered the question of rebuilding it; and

(e) what will be the estimated cost of such reconstruction?

A.—(a) to (e) The Government have no information. They have called for it.

Repairs to the Bantwal-Charmady road.

* 1487 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answers to questions No. 308 answered on 27th August 1927, No. 1072 answered on 2nd November 1927 and No. 1116 answered on 4th November 1927, will the hon the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have finally decided to treat the Bantwal-Charmady road in South Kanara as a trunk road;

(b) whether they are prepared to accede to the request of the District Board for a special grant for overhauling the ghat section of that road; and

(c) whether by the term 'is being taken over as a trunk road', it is intended by Government to take it over for overhauling and for annual repairs by the Public Works Department?

A.—(a) The decision lies with the Legislative Council.

(b) The South Kanara District Board has not made any request to Government for a grant for special repairs to the road.

(c) No. If the road is classified as a trunk road, the District Board will be eligible for an annual grant up to a maximum of Rs. 500 per mile towards the efficient maintenance of the road.

Extra expenditure on improvements to the road from Sampaji to Mangalore.

*1488 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) what extra amount was spent on the improvement and repairs of the roads from Sampaji to Mangalore and from Mangalore to Karkal as a result of His Excellency the Governor's recent visit to South Kanara;

(b) how the extra expenditure was met by the district and local boards; and

(c) whether any special grant was sanctioned by Government, or whether the repairs and improvements of other roads were postponed in order to meet the extra cost on the repairs and improvements on the above-mentioned roads?

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A.—(a) to (c) No special grant was sanctioned for the repair of the roads. The Government have no information on the other points referred to in the question. They have called for it.

Proposed Rural Development Fund.

* 1489 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether district boards have so far replied to the letter of the Government asking for their opinion about the proposed Rural Development Fund;

(b) what is the general tenor of the replies so far received; and

(c) whether the Government have come to any decision about the matter?

A.—(a) Replies have been received from the following districts:—

(1) Anantapur.
(2) South Arcot.
(3) Chingleput.
(4) Chittoor.
(5) Coimbatore
(6) Cuddapah.
(7) West Godavari.
(8) Guntur.
(9) Kurnool.
(10) Malabar.
(11) Nellore.
(12) Nilgiris, the.
(13) Ramnad.
(14) Salem.
(15) Tinnevelly.
(16) Vizagapatam.

(b) The local boards from whom replies have been received are generally in favour of the scheme, but many of them are opposed to the levy of the additional taxation which forms an integral part of it.

(c) No.

Municipal Councils

Appointment of Mr. J. D. Ryan as acting Municipal Engineer of Trichinopoly Municipality.

* 1490 Q.—Mr. C. D. APPAVU CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Mr. J. D. Ryan was appointed as acting Municipal Engineer of Trichinopoly Municipality by the Municipal Council on 5th September 1927;

(b) how many applications were received for the post;

(c) how many of such applicants were fully qualified;

(d) whether Mr. J. D. Ryan was fully qualified for the post;

(e) if not qualified, what made the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, appoint him as the Municipal Engineer, Trichinopoly, in preference to others better qualified;

(f) whether it is a fact that Mr. Ryan had applied for the A.M.I.C.E. and A.M.I.M.E., etc., examinations as stated in one of his printed cards; if so, whether he sat for the examinations and with what result;

(g) whether he was ever employed in Madras and if so, what are the reasons for his leaving the job;

(h) whether there were complaints of criminal breach of trust against him; and

(i) whether the Government have any intention of approving the appointment of such a candidate?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) About forty.

(*c*) No information.

(*d*) No.

(*e*) The Government have no knowledge of the reasons which actuated the Council.

(*f*), (*g*) & (*h*) The Government have no information.

(*i*) The matter is under consideration.

Reconsideration of the Government Order regarding the appointment of Mr. J. D. Ryan.

* 1491 *Q.*—Mr. C. D. Appavu Chettiyar : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government propose to reconsider their previous order, G.O. No. 4012, L. & M., dated 18th October 1927, vetoing the appointment of Mr. J. D. Ryan as Engineer, Municipal Council, Trichinopoly ; and

(*b*) what are the special reasons which made the Municipal Council, Trichinopoly, request the Government to reconsider the order disapproving his appointment ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The matter is under the consideration of Government.

Nomination of Sourashtras to the Palamcottah and Conjeeveram Municipal Councils.

* 1492 *Q.*—Mr. L. K. Tulasiram : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there is at present any member of the Sourashtra community in the Municipal Councils of Palamcottah, Periyakulam and Conjeeveram either elected or nominated ;

(*b*) whether there has been any member of this community in any one of these municipal councils since 1920 ; if so, in what council and for what period ;

(*c*) what is the proportion of the Indian Christian community to the total population of the Palamcottah Municipality ;

(*d*) how many Indian Christian members now on the Palamcottah Municipal Council are elected and how many are nominated ;

(*e*) what is the total number of elected members of the Palamcottah Municipal Council ;

(*f*) what is the proportion of the Sourashtra community in Palamcottah to the total population of that town ; and

(*g*) whether the Government will consider the desirability of nominating a member of the Sourashtra community on the Palamcottah and Conjeeveram Municipal Councils at least in the next vacancies ?

A.—(*a*) There is no nominated councillor of the Sourashtra community at present on any of the three municipal councils mentioned. The Government have no information as to whether there is any elected councillor of that community on those councils.

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(*b*) The information available is furnished below :—

Periyakulam Municipal Council.

One member (nominated) from 10th May 1921 to 10th May 1924 and from 1st July 1924 to 24th October 1926.

Palamcottah Municipal Council.

One member (nominated) from 6th May 1921 to 6th May 1924 and from 8th July 1924 to 8th July 1927.

Conjeeveram Municipal Council.

One member (elected) from 1st November 1924 to 1st November 1927.

(*c*) 6·8 per cent of the total population of the municipality.
(*d*) Three elected and two nominated.
(*e*) Twenty-one.
(*f*) The information is not available.
(*g*) The question will be considered.

Agriculture

Fertilization of soils with indigenous manures.

*1493 *Q.*—Mr. C. Gopala Menon : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether fertilization of soils with indigenous and artificial manures is being followed in the demonstration farms conducted by the Agricultural Department ;

(*b*) if the answer to (*a*) is in the affirmative, whether he will be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the comparative figures of yield for the past one or two years ;

(*c*) what efforts are being made to popularize the use of chemical manures ;

(*d*) whether bottomless cisterns of reinforced concrete are used for experiments on paddy cultivation to find out the general manurial requirements of paddy, especially paddy grown on a heavy clay soil, and what the results obtained are for the past one or two years ; and

(*e*) whether he is aware that such cisterns are being used in the State of Mysore for these experiments ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The department has obtained the following results :—

Paddy responds very well to nitrogenous and phosphatic manures, but response to potash on a majority of our soils may be considered nil. Amongst organic manures, green manures are found to be the most efficient and cheapest. Amongst artificials, sulphate of ammonia and calcium cyanamide have been found useful as sources of nitrogen. Amongst phosphatic manures, bone-meal has given very good results especially in combination with green manures. Trichy phosphates in combination with organic manures or with soluble mineral nitrogenous manures have been found to be useful in a few instances. Super phosphates have been found useful in some soils.

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(c) It has not yet been conclusively proved that chemical manures are beneficial in all cases. With this limitation, the Agricultural Department are giving supplying firms every facility to sell their manures and to demonstrate their value while insisting upon their use in conjunction with organic manures. Ryots are advised how to use these manures and when depots have been opened by supplying firms in many localities and they are working in close conjunction with the Agricultural Department. Literature has been published and more is in preparation explaining to ryots just how these manures can be used and their limitation.

(d) Bottomless cisterns made of Cuddapah slabs formed by sinking them into the soil are used for preliminary investigation, but field experiments form the more important feature of experimental work to find out the manurial requirements of any crop.

(e) Yes.

Industries

Lease of lands to the East India China Clay Company.

* 1494 Q.—Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the East India China Clay Company is to the knowledge of the Government the only Indian firm started with a view to manufacture refined china clay;

(b) whether it is a fact that the company has till now sunk some capital in the enterprise and that a factory is in the course of construction at Kodalnagar village near Tiruvattipuram, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said company has applied for lease of lands in Pappanthangal village, Cheyyar taluk, North Arcot district, and Tiruvendipuram village, South Arcot district, for the development of china clay industry;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the Collectors of the respective districts have refused the lease; if so, on what grounds;

(e) whether it is also a fact that the said company has stated in a review petition to the Collector of North Arcot and an appeal to the Board of Revenue against the orders of the Collectors of North and South Arcot districts that it will be satisfied if half of the area in Papanthangal village is leased to it; and

(f) whether, in view of the fact that the firm is an Indian firm, the Government propose to help it in this new enterprise?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government are informed that the facts are as stated.

(c), (d) & (e) The Government have received representations from the company and they have called for a report.

(f) The question of rendering assistance to the company will be considered on a definite application made by it under the State Aid to Industries Act.

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Religious and Charitable Endowments

Amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 1495 Q.—Mr. P. ANJANEYULU : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorials or other representations were received from the Guntur Mandala Archaka Mahajana Sangham, Tenali, or from any representative thereof requesting the Government to issue orders to the effect that all schemes touching their interests be stopped pending consideration of the proposed amending Bill to the Hindu Religious Endowments Act;

(b) if so, what orders have been passed thereon; and

(c) when the Government will introduce the amending Bill?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government have declined to comply with the requests contained in the memorials.

(c) The draft Bill submitted by the Hindu Religious Endowments Board is under scrutiny. The Bill will be introduced as soon as the scrutiny is finished.

Rao Bahadur K. SITARAMA REDDI :—" May we know the probable date when the scrutiny will be over?"

The hon. Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I cannot say, Sir."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Proposed increase in the number of Permanent High Court Judges.

1496 Q.—BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sent a proposal to the Secretary of State to increase the number of permanent Judges in the High Court of Judicature at Madras by two;

(b) if so, whether the Secretary of State has sanctioned the proposal; and if not, at what state the proposal now stands and when the Government expect orders from the Secretary of State;

(c) whether it is a fact that pending the receipt of orders from the Secretary of State, the Government propose to continue the present arrangement of temporary Judges in the High Court; and

(d) whether the Government have examined the necessity for increasing the number of permanent Judges in the High Court of Madras, and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to lay on the table the facts and figures on the basis of which the Government have arrived at this decision?

A.—(a) The Government requested the Governor-General in Council to move the Secretary of State to make permanent the two temporary additional judgeships of the Madras High Court.

(b) & (c) Pending consideration of and without prejudice to the question of permanent strength of the High Court the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council the continuance of the two temporary additional judges for two years from the 22nd December 1927.

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(*d*) Yes. The hon. Member is referred to the "Statistics of Civil Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1926" and the "Statistics of Criminal Courts in the Madras Presidency for the year 1926" which have been placed on the Editors' Table.

Collectorates

Proposed location of the Collectorate offices in the Cantonment building in Poonamallee.

1497 *Q.*—Mr. A. PARASURAMA RAO: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there was any proposal to locate the Collectorate offices, etc., of Chingleput district in the Cantonment building in Poonamallee town;

(*b*) whether the Military authorities were consulted in the matter; if so, with what result;

(*c*) what is the cost of the Military Cantonment buildings situated in the Poonamallee town;

(*d*) how long they have been vacant;

(*e*) how long the buildings were occupied after they were constructed;

(*f*) what is the cost of the establishment for its present upkeep; and

(*g*) whether the idea of locating the Collectorate offices in these buildings has been given up; if so, why?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Yes. The Government of India (Army Department) were prepared to consider the question.

(*c*), (*d*), (*e*) & (*f*) This Government is not in a position to answer these questions. The information would be with the Army Department of the Government of India.

(*g*) Yes; as the proposal would involve

(i) the removal of the District Superintendent of Police and the armed reserve to Poonamallee and the location of the headquarters of the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police six miles away from the nearest Railway station;

(ii) extensive alterations to the barracks and the construction of quarters for the Collector, the District Superintendent of Police and their staff.

Land Revenue

Alleged auction of R.S. No. 29 of Nagarapadi village.

1498 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that R.S. No. 29 of Nagarapadi village, Chidambaram taluk, has been auctioned on 17th June 1924; and

(*b*) if so, what is the necessity for issuing notice that the same land is to be auctioned again in the near future?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have no information about the case. No representation has been received on the subject.

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Forests

Coimbatore sandalwood theft case.

1499 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answer to my question No. 1031 answered on 1st November 1927, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the accused official who was acquitted in the sandalwood theft case has been re-instated and given his pay during the period of his suspension; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to ensure a more careful enquiry and ascertainment of facts before launching prosecutions like the one in question?

A.—(a) The person referred to has been dismissed from service for neglect of duty.

(b) There is no reason to suppose that the enquiry was not carefully made.

Local Boards

Construction of a road connecting South Kanara with Malabar.

1500 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: With reference to the answers to my question No. 127 answered on 1st March 1927 and Mr. Schamnad's question No. 669 answered on 19th October 1927 regarding the construction of a road connecting South Kanara with Malabar, will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) in what stage the construction of the road connecting the South Kanara and Malabar districts is;

(b) whether it is to be constructed by Government or by the District Board and at what cost; and

(c) whether it is to be treated as a trunk road to be maintained and repaired by Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The South Kanara District Board has not yet submitted the detailed plans and estimates called for.

(c) The question will be considered after the road is formed.

Municipal Councils

Levy of property taxes in Madura municipality.

1501 Q.—Mr. L. K. TULASIRAM: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to lay on the Council Table a statement of demand of the total half-year property taxes for each ward of the Madura municipality as per assessment books—

(a) for the second half-year of 1924–25;

(b) for the first half-year of 1925–26 as revised by the Special Revenue Divisional Officer appointed for the quinquennial revision and the percentage of increase in the property taxes of (b) over (a);

(c) for the second half-year of 1926–27 as revised by the Chairman, Municipal Council;

(d) (1) the percentage of increase or decrease of (c) over (a); and (2) the percentage of increase or decrease of (c) over (b); and

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(e) whether the rate-payers of the Madura Municipality have complained to the Government about the abnormal increase of the taxes in the whole Municipality and their unequal increase in various wards ?

A.—(a) to (d) The hon. Member who is a member of the Madura Municipal Council may himself obtain the information from the Chairman.

(e) Yes.

[*Note.*—**An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]**

II

STATEMENT OF MR. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR IN REGARD TO HIS NOMINATION TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE MALABAR WILLS ACT.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member, Mr. Madhavan Nayar, will make a statement with regard to his nomination to the Select Committee on the Malabar Wills Act."

Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" I am sorry, Sir, I was not in the House when the matter was taken up. I may say at the outset that I am not willing to serve in the committee in view of the resolution of the Indian National Congress held in December last. I may have given my consent to serve on the committe before the last session of the Congress, but the resolution of the Congress has nullified my consent."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Were you not consulted after the Congress resolution ? "

* Mr. K. MADHAVAN NAYAR :—" I am sorry to say I was not consulted."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Does the hon. Member Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur want to make any statement ? "

MAHMUD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, I do not remember to have met Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar after the Congress. I consulted Mr. K. R. Karant and Mr. Uppi Sahib and as they readily consented I thought that Mr. K. Madhavan Nayar would have no objection and so I mentioned his name."

III

COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COUNCIL.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Annual Report, [a] on the working of the Local Audit Department, Madras, for 1926–27.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Preliminary Report [b] on the Survey of Cottage Industries in the Kurnool district.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of G.O. No. 6 [c] Finance, dated 5th January 1928, nominating Mr. H. A. Watson as a member of the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee in place of Mr. G. T. Boag, resigned.

IV

AMENDMENTS TO STANDING ORDERS.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to present the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders [d] Nos. 37 to 40 and 53 and 66 of the Standing Orders of the Madras Legislative Council and move that the report be taken into consideration."

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a & b Printed separately c Printed as Appendix XVI on page 361 infra.
d Printed as Appendix XVII on pages 362–364 infra.

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The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The motion was adopted.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I move that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 40 and 53 as reported by the Select Committee be passed."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the amendments to Standing Orders Nos. 37, 38, 39 and 40 and 53 be adopted."

* Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" May I suggest, Sir, that the Standing Orders be put to the House one after the other as we do not agree with some and agree with only the rest ?"

STANDING ORDER No. 37 (1).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Yes. I will put the Standing Order No. 37 (1) as amended by the Select Committee to the House. The question is that clause (1) of Standing Order No. 37 be adopted."

Mr. S MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, as regards this clause it is only a reproduction of the old Standing Order No. 37 and I have no objection to it."

Standing Order No. 37 (1) was put to the House and passed.

STANDING ORDER No. 37 (2).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that Standing Order No. 37 (2) be adopted."

* Mr S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, Standing Order No. 37 (1) as now passed refers to the stage of leave to introduce. Clause (2) refers to the first reading. What is contemplated by clause (2) of the new Standing Order No. 37 is the same as that contemplated by the old Standing Order No. 38. At present we have four stages, namely, leave to introduce the Bill, introduction of the Bill, then reference to the Select Committee, and if there is no reference to the Select Committee the Second Reading of the Bill clause by clause and the final passing of the Bill. What the Standing Order now says is that no discussion shall be permitted at this stage. I do not see any reason why in the new Standing Order No. 37 (2) which refers to the first reading the privilege of permitting members to discuss the general principles of the Bill should be taken away."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, may I explain to the hon. Member how this came to be introduced. We had a discussion about the introduction of the Bill under the original clause 38 before the printing of the Bill. As a result of that discussion provision was sought to be made for the printing of the Bill before it could be taken up for discussion. But in the Select Committee it was decided that we should follow the practice prevailing in the Legislative Assembly where the motion to introduce a Bill is a formal motion on which no debate takes place. Standing Order No. 38 as it stands on the report of the Select Committee provides for three motions, on any one of which discussion may take place as to the principle of the Bill so that in substance no real change is introduced, no privilege under the original Standing Order No. 38 is taken away. The whole of it is only a

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re-arrangement and adoption of the form prevailing in the Legislative Assembly. And I may also assure the hon. Member that it is not intended to introduce any serious deviation from the practice hitherto prevailing with regard to the procedure applicable to the introduction and discussion of Bills."

Mr. S. Muttayya Mudaliyar rose to speak.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has no chance to reply."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Sir, we have been assured by the hon. the Advocate-General that no material deviation is made by the introduction of the new Standing Order. But I see that the old Standing Order provides for a general discussion of the principle of the Bill and I do not see any such provision made in the new one, but it provides for a future date."

Mr. T. R. VENKATRAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I draw the attention of the hon. Member to Standing Order No. 38 (2) printed on the next page of the report circulated to hon. Members."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" I accept it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that clause (2) of Standing Order No. 37 be adopted."

The motion was carried.

STANDING ORDER No. 38.

Clause (1).

11-30 a.m. * Mr. S. MUTTAYYA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I am afraid the Advocate-General has not clearly explained what I wanted to know on a former occasion. At present there are four stages and I want to know whether it is the intention of the Advocate-General to make it into five stages. If that is the idea and if the Advocate-General says that there is no material alteration, I have no objection to the amendment ; let there be as many stages as possible."

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, what my hon. Friend refers to as two stages under Standing Order No. 38 are really speaking only one stage. One of three motions under Standing Order No. 38 will be passed or negatived at the end of the discussion under clause 2 and that is only one stage."

The question that clause (1) of Standing Order No. 38 be adopted was put to the House and carried.

Clause (2).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Standing Order No. 38 (2) is for the discussion of the House."

The question that clause (2) of Standing Order No. 38 be adopted was put to the House and carried.

STANDING ORDER No. 39.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Standing Order No. 39 is for the discussion of the House."

The question that Standing Order No. 39 be adopted was put to the House and carried.

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STANDING ORDER No. 40.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question that Standing Order No. 40 be omitted is for the discussion of the House."

The question that Standing Order No. 40 be deleted was put to the House and negatived. The Standing Order was therefore retained.

STANDING ORDER No. 53.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Standing Order No. 53 as reported on by the Select Committee is for the discussion of the House."

The question was put to the House and adopted.

STANDING ORDER No. 66-A.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, in Standing Order No. 66-A as reported on by the Select Committee, I move that *for* the words 'on some day' *substitute* the words 'on a day'."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

The clause as amended was then put to the House and adopted.

STANDING ORDER No. 66-B.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, I move that in Standing Order No. 66-B for the words 'motions for . . . item in a grant' the following words be substituted : 'Motions for the reduction of any grant or for the omission or reduction of any item in a grant'."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

Standing Order No. 66-B as amended was put to the House and adopted.

STANDING ORDERS Nos. 66-C AND 66-D.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" I move, Sir, that Standing Order No. 66-C be numbered as 66-D and Standing Order No. 66-D be numbered as 66-C."

The hon. Sir C. P. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" I second it."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

* Mr. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRIYAR :—" Sir, for Standing Order No. 66-D as thus renumbered, I move that the following may be substituted :—

> '*Motions for the reduction of any further grant or supplementary grant or for the omission or reduction of any item in a further grant or a supplementary grant may be admitted by the President subject to such notice as he thinks fit.*'

" This amendment is necessary in view of the fact that notice of amendments referred to in this clause cannot be as much as is required for ordinary amendments."

The amendment was put to the House and adopted.

V

DISAPPROVAL OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE STATUTORY COMMISSION.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now resume the discussion on Resolution No. 20. The amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar is now for the consideration of the House."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, though many of us are in favour of the amendments to be moved hereafter by my hon. friends Messrs. Udayar and Krishnan Nayar, we cannot but recognize that there is a strong feeling in the House that this resolution disapproving the constitution of the Statutory Commission should be passed in some form or other. The resentment felt at the constitution of the Commission has been made manifest by the resolutions passed at the various conferences held during the Christmas week and afterwards. Leaders of the various political parties, not merely the Extremists, but also the Moderates, men who have co-operated in working the Reforms including even those who have been in the inner counsels of the Government, such as Ex-Ministers, Ex-Members of the Executive Council—men who differ as widely in their political principles, such as Mr. Jinnah, Sir Abdur Rahim and Dr. Ansari among Muslims and Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir T. B. Sapru, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Sir P. S. Sivaswami Ayyar among Hindus have joined in a movement for the boycott of this Commission . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I am afraid the hon. Member is discussing the general merits of the resolution. The amendment of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar is now for the consideration of the House. His amendment is to add the words ' as it is at present constituted ' to the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. The question now is whether these words may be added to the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. Those who want to speak on the main motion are requested to reserve their remarks to a future occasion ; because once they exhaust themselves they will not be able to do justice later on. Moreover such remarks will not be relevant to the amendment now under consideration. I request hon. Members to confine themselves to the question whether these words ought to be added or not."

11-45 a.m. * Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" The difference between the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and that of Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar is this. The Congress Party do not want a Commission of any sort to be appointed by the British Parliament; they want a Round Table Conference to be called here. But the other parties that have declared a boycott are against the Commission only as it is constituted at present. The amendment proposed by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar seeks to make this difference clear.

" There is a large section of opinion in this country which is prepared to co-operate with the Commission provided certain conditions are fulfilled. They are against the procedure as it is now laid down. There is one way still left open to the Government for conciliating Indian opposition. The position taken up by Mr. Jayakar and his party, the resolution passed at the Executive Committee meeting of the Justicites and the attitude of a large number of other people leave room for Sir George Simon to so modify the procedure of the Commission as to placate a considerable body of the opposition. There is a large section of opinion which feels that the mere exclusion

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of Indians is not what is so objectionable as the inferior position assigned to the committees of our Legislatures and the denial to our representatives of any effective share in determining the future constitution of this country. Direct representation on the Commission would serve no useful purpose if the right sort of Indians are not appointed on it. Therefore, they say 'Nevermind if we are excluded from the Commission; but give to the Committees of our Legislatures equal powers, rights and opportunities with the Members of the Commission'. The Labour Party leaders have urged the same thing in Parliament. But the statement made by the Premier in November last, as well as the communiqué issued by the Viceroy, do not give us any ground for hoping that the Indian Committees will be anything more than mere witnesses. It is true that Lord Birkenhead, speaking a fortnight later, said that there was no reason to assume that the Indian Committees would have to appear merely as witnesses before the Commission. They were, he said, invited to co-operate as colleagues."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I am afraid the hon. Member is not in order."

* Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"I am showing how the Commission as at present constituted does not meet with our approval."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"I have come to the conclusion that the hon. Member is not in order."

* Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR:—"Sir, I am in entire accord with the first portion of the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, inasmuch as it reproduces word for word the amendment of the Leader of our party, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti. But I take exception to the words 'as it is at present constituted'. If I understand his amendment aright, there are two sides to it. If I may say so, it has a positive element and also a negative element. The positive element consists in the addition of the words 'as it is at present constituted'. The negative element which is to be implied consists in his seeking to omit the following words we come across in the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, after the words 'Statutory Commission':—

> 'Inasmuch as its constitution ignores the National demand for self-determination and insults the self-respect of the Indian people.'

"I shall deal now with the positive aspect of the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, regarding the addition of the words 'as it is at present constituted'. I fail to understand and it is impossible for me to know exactly what is at the back of his mind when he made up his mind to have those words. We have only one Commission, a Commission in the shaping of which we had absolutely no voice. We never asked, for a Commission; we were never consulted. Behind our back, without consulting us and without taking us into confidence, the Commission has been ushered into being and thrust upon us. Therefore there is no question of our boycotting other commissions. The only Commission which we are called upon to consider and which is likely to function in the immediate future is the Simon Commission and we are only concerned with its present constitution. Whatever the future constitution may be, we need not trouble ourselves with it now. When modification comes there will be time enough

for us to deal with it then. Sir, these words are, to my mind, elusive words; these words take us nowhere. As I construe these words 'as it is at present constituted' it gives room to some suspicion, to some misapprehension in the minds of some persons that, in the event of Lord Birkenhead climbing down to the extent of modifying the constitution of the Commission, of granting some concessions, making some declarations here and there and giving us some assurance which some hon. Members want, there will be a tendency, inclination and liking on the part of some Members of this House, on the part of my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar and others of his way of thinking to sink their differences and to make up their minds to co-operate with the Commission. But so far as we are concerned, our resolve is firm; our resolve is absolute. But so far as my hon. Friend's amendment is concerned it seems to look forward to the possibility of some contingency arising—probably it may be a distant dream in his mind—which may smoothen all the differences and enable him and some hon. Members of his party to make up their minds to co-operate with the Commission.

"Now, Sir, coming to the other aspect of the amendment I am not able to understand what is the object of my hon. Friend in omitting the words 'inasmuch as its constitution ignores the National demand for self-determination and insults the self-respect of the Indian people.' Can any Member of this hon. House, can any person outside this House say that this Commission is not a negation of the principle of self-determination about which we heard so much during the time of the Great War? So far as we are concerned, we claim our right to settle and determine a constitution for ourselves and we have resolved not to take any constitution which may be offered to us without taking us into confidence and without our being given a free hand in shaping the destiny of our country. We regard swaraj as our birth-right and we shall have nothing to do with any Commission which seeks to ignore us altogether, which seeks to boycott us; so long as Great Britain is boycotting us it has no business to expect us to co-operate; we are entitled to return boycott for boycott.

"Then, Sir, can anybody say that this Commission is not a direct insult to us? What right has one nation to frame a constitution for another, however sympathetic it may be or it may pretend to be. We know our needs and requirements best and ours should be the final determining and decisive voice in the shaping of the constitution of the future. I beseech, I implore, in the name of the 33 crores of devas and 48 thousand rishis, I make an earnest and enthusiastic appeal to every Indian who has a spark of patriotism in him, to every Indian with self-respect, to every Indian who has thirst for swaraj, to every man who is anxious to take his proper place in the councils of his empire to vindicate the honour and self-respect of the nation. By the word 'Indian' I have no desire to exclude Anglo-Indians. I clearly include by the word Anglo-Indians who have made this country the abode of their domicile, the Anglo-Indians who have remained in this country who care for our welfare and who are in this country eating its salt. A stage will be reached in the fight for freedom which does not admit of any mental reservation. We have arranged for hartals all over the country . . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member may take another opportunity to address the Council on hartals. He must confine his remarks now to the words of the amendment."

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Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" The relevancy arises in this way that it has a bearing upon making our mind in favour of the resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and against the inclusion of certain words."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar alone is for the discussion of the House."

Mr. R. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, the words 'as it is at present constituted' may make some of them waver and may not enable some of them to take an active part in the boycott of the Commission upon which we have set our heart. It is in that way that my remarks become relevant. I implore my hon. Friend Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to make up his mind to withdraw his amendment as it is likely to embarrass some of us however much he may be inclined to sympathise with us. His intentions may be very good ; it is no doubt that he is a true patriot ; and that he is anxious to go along with us. But he wants to cry halt. I appeal to him and I implore him to go along with us and not to cry halt."

The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say a few words on this amendment. It appears to me that it adds nothing to the resolution to which it is proposed to be added. To say 'the Commission as it is at present constituted' is merely to paraphrase the words 'the Commission'. The amendment adds nothing and it seems to me to convey the same idea, whatever may be the mental reservations behind it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is to add the words 'as it is at present constituted' at the end of the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti."

The amendment was put to the House and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows :— 12 noon.

Ayes.

1. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
2. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
3. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
4. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
5. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
6. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
7. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
8. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
9. ,, Chavadi K Subrahmanya Pillai.
10. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Gounder.
11. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
12. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
13. ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
14. ,, S. Satyamurti.
15. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
16. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
17. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
18. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
19. Abdul Hamid Khan Bahadur.
20. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
21. K. P. V. S. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
22. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
23. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
24. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai.
25. ,, M. Narayana Rao.
26. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
27. ,, A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
28. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
29. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
30. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
31. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
32. ,, K. R. Karant.
33. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
34. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
35. ,, B. Venkararatnam.
36. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
37. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
38. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
39. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
40. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
41. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
42. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
43. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
44. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
45. ,, K. Sitarama Reddi.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. ,, Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
6. ,, F. B. Evans.
7. ,, H. A. Watson.

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Noes—cont.

8. Mr. G. T. Boag.
9. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
10. ,, S. H Slater.
11. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
12. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
13. ,, R. Foulkes.
14. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
15. Mr. Muppil Nayar.
16. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
17. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
18. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
19. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
20. ,, K. Krishnan.
21. ,, S. N. Dorai Rajah.
22. ,, G. R. Premayya.
23. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
24. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
4. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
5. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
6. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
7. Mr. S. Venkayya.
8. ,, G. W. Chambers.
9. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
10. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
11. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
12. Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao.
13. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
14. ,, S. Muthia Mudaliyar.
15. ,, P. Siva Rao.
16. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
17. The Raja of Panagal.
18. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro, *Kt.*
19. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
20. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
21. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
22. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 45. *Noes* 24. *Neutral* 22.

The motion was carried.

* Diwan Bahadur M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Sir, I wish to move the amendment that stands in my name. I move it in substitution of the amendment of my Friend Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti as amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. My amendment is this:

> '*In lines 2 to 7* for *the words* "*the resentment of this Council . . . Legislatures of India* " substitute *the words* " *that this Council is of opinion that in the official announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission, the status and functions of the Committees of the Legislatures are not clearly defined and that unless an authoritative declaration is made, giving the Committees of the Legislatures an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages, this Council cannot co-operate with the work of the Commission*"'.

"We have heard a great deal about the constitution itself, and this amendment of mine does not say anything about the constitution of the Commission. I may say at the outset that I generally agree with all that has been said regarding the constitution, the unsatisfactory nature of the constitution. With reference to my amendment itself, it is stated that Committees of the Central and the Provincial Legislatures will be elected; but as I understand the announcement made in the House of Commons and the House of Lords, the powers that are proposed to be given to these Committees are very indefinite and vague, and as I have tried to understand them, these Committees will be only practically, more or less, witnesses before the Simon Commission. They are not given any other power. It seems to me, Sir, that, as matters stand at present, the only course that is left to us is not to co-operate with this Commission; but I do not want to shut the doors fully against co-operation. We are prepared, Sir, under this resolution, to co-operate with them under certain circumstances, i.e., if more powers than are at present proposed to be given to these Committees of the

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Legislatures, powers which in the words of this amendment the Committee will be able to exercise effectively in the different stages of the consultation of the Commission, powers which will give these Committees an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission in all important stages be given to them. I may also say that this amendment which I am moving is one that my party has adopted outside this Council. I shall explain a little more in detail what is meant by the following words of this amendment: 'unless an authoritative declaration is made giving the Committees of the Legislature an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages . . .'

"If, say, the Committees that have to be appointed by these Legislatures are allowed to sit with the Commission and take part in the examination and cross-examination of witnesses that may appear before the Royal Commission, that will be giving them an effective voice or power. And then again, this is what we want. These Committees of the Legislature should be given power to see all the documents, official and non-official, public, private or confidential, that may be placed before the Royal Commission by the Government of India or by the Provincial Governments. These Committees of the Legislatures, according to my amendment, must be given such powers as the Commission have for scrutinizing all the materials, documentary, or oral, confidential or otherwise, that may be placed before this Commission. Further these Committees should be given power not only to examine and cross-examine witnesses that may appear before this Commission, but the power also of suggesting the calling of additional evidence, either documentarily or otherwise, and after all this evidence is taken and is placed on record, these Committees should have the power to express their opinions and decisions on the evidence. If these powers are given to the Committees, they will be able to influence the decisions of the Commission to a very large extent. Even if my amendment be carried, there is this difficulty, namely, that ultimately, whatever powers may be given to these Committees, according to the resolution that has been adopted both by the House of Commons and the House of Lords, and under the terms of the Royal Warrant appointing this Commission, these Committees of the Legislatures will not be able to report directly to the House of Parliament. This is certainly a difficulty. It would have been better if these Committees had possessed this power also. But, however, in the present stage, as far as I can see, this is not possible unless another resolution is moved in the House of Commons and in the House of Lords. I do not think this will ever take place giving these Committees this power. However, these Committees can report their decisions to their respective Legislatures, Central or Provincial, and these Legislatures can in their turn send their decisions to the Secretary of State for the consideration of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. I dare say that the opinions of these Committees will influence the House of Commons and the House of Lords and their Standing Committees to some extent in their decisions. In any case, Sir, what I submit is this. If these Committees of the Legislatures are given the powers I have suggested, that will go a long way to minimise the discontent in the country.

"I can say further that the suggestion I have referred to was already adverted to in the House of Commons itself. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald supporting the proposition for the appointment of the Royal Commission stated that the Committee of the Indian Parliament, as he called it, must be

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given all these powers. Mr. Baldwin stated that these were matters of procedure to be left to the discretion of the Simon Commission. These are matters of a far-reaching consequence and they were left to the discretion of the Simon Commission after their arrival in India. This is also what in effect was the statement of Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State for India, made on the day the Commission left for India. Now that the Commission has left for India, he said, let us not interfere with the procedure of the Commission in any way. The Secretary of State agrees with the Premier and says that the procedure should be left to the discretion of the Simon Commission after their arrival in India. So that, it seems to me, that neither the Premier nor the Secretary of State has shut the door for co-operation or is against our suggestion. Therefore let us not shut the door against co-operation with this Commission. If the Commission is prepared to give these powers to the Committees, then we shall co-operate; if it does not, we shall not; that is, if certain powers are granted to these Committees which will enable them effectively to influence the decision of the Commission at important stages, we shall co-operate. But as matters stand at present, it is not possible to co-operate. We tell them, well, Sirs, as matters stand at present we cannot co-operate. But, if you are prepared to accept our suggestion and give wider powers to these Committees and thus enable these Committees to do some useful work to the country, then
12-15 p.m. we shall co-operate. So that I submit they will be able to see from this amendment that unless they, that is the Members of this Commission, give more powers to the Committee, the only effect will be non-co-operation. So that, it seems to me, Sir, that in these circumstances, my humble opinion which I submit is that this Council will be well advised in accepting this amendment. The other questions relating to the Commission have been debated at length in this Council and I have nothing to add to them. With these few words I commend this amendment to the acceptance of the House."

Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar :—"I second the amendment."

* The hon. the President :—"The question is to substitute the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar for the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti as amended by that of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. I was made to understand by Mr. P. Siva Rao that he does not propose to move his amendment. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar wants to amend the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar at this stage. I give him permission to move his amendment. I think hon. Members have had notice of the new amendment of which he has given notice. Yesterday I said that Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar and Mr. Siva Rao will be given an opportunity of moving their amendments as amendments to that of Mr. Krishnan Nayar. Mr. Siva Rao has now mentioned to me that he is not going to move any amendment. Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar has given notice of an amendment to amend the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar and it has now to be moved."

Mr. S. Arpudaswami Udayar :—"Mr. President, Sir, I move the amendment to the amendment just now moved by my Friend Mr. Krishnan Nayar :—

'*In line* 1 for *the words* "*This Council*" substitute *the words* "*This Council expresses its dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Statutory Commission and further recommends . . .*"'

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"As my friend has substituted the word 'unless' in line 6, it is unnecessary for me to propose that amendment. I begin, Sir, by stating what are the grounds for this dissatisfaction with the Statutory Commission."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member need not move his second part because Mr. Krishnan Nayar has moved it in the amended form."

* Mr. S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR :—"In my view the dissatisfaction does not arise from the appointment of the Commission. For although a large section of my friends raised the objection to the preamble and section 84-A regarding the Statutory Commission still at the time these were allowed to be incorporated in the Government of India Act many sections acquiesced in their passing. They never raised their voice in protest against the preamble or against the inclusion of section 84-A relating to the Statutory Commission. But, Sir, although, technically, Parliament were justified in appointing the Commission there were still three or four ways open to them. They could have told the Government of India to ask the legislatures or the political bodies and associations to formulate definite and clear proposals for the revision of the constitution or submit draft revisions of the constitution and after they were in receipt of this volume of literature they could have appointed the Commission to tour this country and conduct the necessary inquiry and examinations with the Committees associated with them. Secondly, Sir, I do not think that the dissatisfaction has arisen out of the fact that this is not a purely Indian Commission. True, some might contend that after all the Commission was not going to be supplied with more material than was available to the Muddiman Committee and that the resolutions moved in the Assembly, or the Provincial legislatures or the various political bodies were there to guide them. Even that, Sir, is not after all so very strong an argument. It reminds me of a story of three scientists, one an Englishman, one a Frenchman and the third a German, who all resolved to write a dissertation on the camel. The Frenchman went to the museum, the German buried himself in a library amid books; but the Englishman took the next steamer and went straight to the home of the camel in Arabia and wrote his dissertation after personal observation and study. There is a practical way of doing things which is far more effective, far more real and gives far greater insight into the working of institutions than merely reading the resolutions however accurately they may set down the aims and aspirations, the opinions, conventions, traditions and so on and so forth. Therefore, the Commission was quite welcome to this country. But what was to be its constitution and composition? Here, Sir, comes the chief ground of dissatisfaction, that it was not a mixed Commission and that Indian members were not appointed on that Commission. Not only that but in introducing and recommending its constitution, speeches were made, observations were made implying and exaggerating the communal differences which are, after all, petty, domestic differences, and the communal tension in the north which is more religious than political. I fail to understand why the question of communal differences was dragged in at all. I commend the honesty of British statesmen that, if they meant and believed what they said, they did not exploit those feelings to their own advantage. I am sorry that various less important considerations weighed with them but not the all-important question of consulting and respecting Indian sentiment. It cannot, indeed, be denied that some dissatisfaction would have been caused by the rejection of certain names and the

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selection only of certain names of prominent Indians. But then, Sir, the dissatisfaction would have been but local, of a less general character. It would have been limited to certain communities and sections of the people. It would not have become widely diffused and general as it is now. It would certainly not have united all the different political parties into one common opposition to the Commission. In other words it would not have resulted in provoking hostility where evidently no hostility was intended. It is a pity, Sir, that English statesmen so much accustomed to business methods and business habits, worshippers as they are of custom and precedent, form and rule, technicalities and formula should deprecate the value of sentiment, should show a lack of imagination and of ability to conciliate Indian sentiment. English statesmen seem to look with suspicion on sentiment, suppressing it as if it were a dangerous thing, as if it were a sign of weakness. Again, Sir, the clear object of the Statutory Commission, though not stated in so many terms, was to make an enquiry, and for this enquiry to be a success, one necessary and indispensable condition is that the Commission should come, should sit, show a clear interest in the working of the reforms, secure a thorough understanding of and a closer co-operation with the people, with the Indian people treated as equals. From the way the whole thing has been managed it appears clear that Indian opinion was not treated with consideration and offence given, though not intentionally. It is, if I may say so, a tactical blunder. Any stronger expression is not called for. Now, Sir, as regards the Justice party amendment, my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnan Nayar, has entered into details. I too think, Sir, that there is a door left open and that it is better that we keep that door open. He referred to the speeches of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and Lord Birkenhead. I wish to emphasize and point out the significance of the expression used by the latter, viz., that the responsibility had gone out of his hands. This means that his responsibility consisted in determining the personnel of the Commission, in introducing the Commission and in getting the sanction of the Parliament for the Commission. But as regards the method and nature of the inquiry, or as my hon. Friend remarked, the details of the procedure, they are left to the Commission, to their good will and discretion. It is certainly open to the Commission--and, I think, it is the only course open to them—to recognize the legislative committees as equal partners, to treat them as equals, to allow them to sit with them, giving them opportunities like themselves of collecting, marshalling, reviewing, selecting facts, deciding on the evidence, testing it by cross-examination or other methods and of shaping effectively the decisions arrived at by the Statutory Commission at all important stages and also of effectively shaping the draft report to be placed before the Parliament. I say, Sir, that this may very well be, and, will very probably be, the procedure adopted. Because, the mere act of the Commission coming here and asking us to interview them confers nothing, bestows no favour on the Indian people. That is no concession. It will rather widen the gulf, widen the breach, increase dissatisfaction, and if nothing more was intended, if the procedure such as the one indicated by me was not going to be adopted, I, for one, find no meaning in the Commission coming all the way to this country. Anybody is free, any association is free and any set of persons or individuals is free to make their representation to the Mother of Parliaments. They may send up their proposals to it directly. They need not necessarily place them before the Commission. This is not conferring any special right on them. The Commission will be

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conferring no privilege by consenting to receive deputations, by consenting to have interviews or consenting to receive memorandums or perhaps considered proposals or draft constitutions presented to them by different political bodies. A statesman like Sir John Simon is surely expected to know what he is about and having come so far and having left behind the cramping influences of Great Britain and breathing the Indian atmosphere, I think, he and the other members of the Commission will adopt the course I have suggested, the only course possible and honourable under the circumstances. He will understand that the legislative committees which are committees constituted by the provincial legislatures and the central Assembly, which, in their turn, have been brought into existence by the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and therefore the creations of Parliament are sister bodies which should be received and given equal status and provided with every facility and every opportunity of sitting side by side with them, of going into everything with them, of shaping and effectively shaping and determining the decisions arrived at by the Statutory Commission at all important and formative stages. I believe in the possibility of a *rapproachment*, of an *entente cordiale*, of the harmonious working of both the Commission and the Legislative Committee. I want my friends to give up their attitude of *non possumus* and if a liberal gesture is made by that body, by the Commission, there must be a response from the other side, i.e., from us. In that sense, in the possibility of the pain caused by the constitution being allayed by the method of procedure, I move the amendment that stands in my name."

The ZAMINDAR OF SEITHUR :—" Sir, I have greatest pleasure in seconding the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar." 12-30 p.m.

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar is now for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, I regret I have to oppose this amended motion of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar, as well as the previous amendment to which this is an amendment."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It will be more convenient to dispose of first the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. If hon. Members want to go into the merits of the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar, they will have to wait for a suitable opportunity. Now, I have declared that the amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar is for the discussion of the House."

* Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I shall take the amendment of my Friend Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar. It is a conditional one. That is, he expects certain conditions to be fulfilled in which case we are to co-operate. Now, Sir, what guarantee is there that this condition will be fulfilled? There is absolutely no guarantee. We are hoping against hopes in expecting this condition to be fulfilled."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The latter portion of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar's amendment is not before the House. I have just now read the amendment. He wants to substitute the words 'This Council expresses its dissatisfaction with the constitution of the Statutory Commission and further' for the words 'This Council' in Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then I shall speak later on."

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The amendment of Mr. Arpudaswami Udayar was put to the House and declared negatived. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
4. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
5. Mr. A. Balakrishna Shetty.
6. ,, J. Bheemayya.
7. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
8. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
9. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
10. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
11. ,, Ramnath Goenka.
12. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandya Nadar.
13. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
14. ,, Chavadi Subrahmanya Pillai.
15. ,, S. V. Vanavudaya Gounder.
16. ,, S. Arpudaswami Udayar.
17. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
18. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
19. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
20. ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
21. ,, S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
22. ,, P. Siva Rao.
23. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
24. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
26. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
27. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
28. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
29. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
30. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
31. ,, K. Sitarama Reddi.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. ,, Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
6. ,, F. B. Evans.
7. ,, H. A Watson.
8. ,, G. T. Boag.
9. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
10. ,, S. H. Slater.
11. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
12. ,, R. Foulkes.
13. ,, Muppil Nayar.
14. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nampudiripad.
15. Mr. N. Sivaraj.
16. ,, M V. Gangadhara Siva.
17. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
18. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
19. ,, C. E. Wood.
20. ,, J. Mackenzie Smith.
21. ,, G. W. Chambers.
22. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
23. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
24. ,, G. R. Premayya.
25. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
26. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
27. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
28. ,, S. Satyamurti.
29. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
30. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
31. Mr. P. Anjaneyalu.
32. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
33. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
34. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
35. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
36. ,, C. N. Mutturanga Mudaliyar.
37. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
38. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
39. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
40. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
41. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
42. Mr. M. Narayana Rao.
43. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
44. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
45. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
46. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
47. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
48. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
49. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
50. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
51. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
52. ,, K. R. Karant.
53. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
54. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
55. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
56. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
57. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
58. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
59. Muhammad Kadir Moideen Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 31. *Noes* 59.

The amendment was lost.

* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, now that the table has been cleared of all conflicting amendments, the issue before the House is clear and simple: Does the House want to express its want of confidence in the Simon Commission as it is at present constituted, and say it will have nothing to do with it, or does it propose to plough the sands and request people to change their minds who have already made up their minds and will not change their minds, when we know full well, unless we are misguided dupes,

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that these conditions cannot be satisfied? What does the amendment of my Friend, the floor leader of the Justice Party, on whose general adherence to the boycott of the Simon Commission I should like to offer them my humble and sincere congratulations, amount to? I should like to know from my hon. Friend whether he sincerely believes, after reading the speeches of the Secretary of State, the statement of the Viceroy, the letter of Sir John Simon to his constituents, and last but not least, the Royal Warrant of appointment of this Commission, as a distinguished lawyer, as an experienced public man, as the leader of a party and as a statesman, His Majesty's Government, with its present Conservative majority in the House of Commons, with the acquiescence in the matter by the Labour Party, which does not know its own mind, or if it does, does not care to assert itself for the sake of a subject nation, will satisfy these conditions? What does he want? He wants that the committees of the legislatures be given an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages. I ask my Friend whether he does not remember section 84-A of the Government of India Act under which this Commission is appointed. This Commission has got a statutory right and a statutory duty to report to the Houses of Parliament. Can this Commission share the decision of important issues coming before them with any other body? Is it possible by statute or by common sense to compel any statutory body to share the responsibility for its own decision with any other body? There is no use playing with words, and imagining you can get something. Of course, as for the hon. Members who have made up their minds to co-operate with the Commission on some plausible excuse or other, it is impossible to argue with them. But I want my friends to read the facts. I really want to draw their rapid attention to a few important statements made by authoritative persons, which place the position of these committees beyond any ambiguity. The status and functions of these committees of legislatures have been very clearly defined and I will enumerate them chronologically. The first statement is the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy. He said:

'His Majesty's Government cannot, of course, dictate to the Commission what procedure it shall follow, but they are of opinion that its task *in taking evidence* (mark the words 'in taking evidence') would be greatly facilitated if it were to invite the Central Legislature to appoint a joint select committee chosen from its elected and nominated unofficial members which would draw up its view and proposals in writing and lay them before the Commission for examination in such manner as the latter may decide, (i.e., as the Commission may decide). This committee might remain in being for any consultation which the Commission may desire at subsequent stages of the enquiry. It should be clearly understood that the purpose of the suggestion is not to limit the discretion of the Commission in hearing other witnesses. (Mark the words 'other witnesses.') His Majesty's Government suggest that a similar procedure should be adopted with the Provincial Legislatures.'

"We shall only have the privilege which we already enjoy of giving evidence before this Commission.

"Then, Sir, we have another stage in Parliament to which I need not 12-45 refer, because the amendment does not refer to that. That is so far as His p.m. Excellency the Viceroy's statement is concerned. Then we come to the debates in the House of Lords where His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, Lord Birkenhead, made the position perfectly clear. He said:

'How can any one, in those circumstances, pretend that whatever point may be disputable, the responsibility of Parliament, not only does still survive but, is not an exclusive responsibility (mark the words 'exclusive responsibility') from which Parliament cannot divorce itself without being false to the long and glorious history of the association of England and India.'

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"In regard to the association of England with India, his Lordship says in another place in the same speech:

'But let it be plainly said, and it cannot be too plainly said, that Parliament cannot, and will not, repudiate its own duties or its own responsibility in this matter.'

"I ask my friends whether it is possible for them to improve on that unequivocal statement, and imagine that somehow or other these committees will get some voice in the shaping of the decision of this Commission. Then, his Lordship makes reference to communal and racial differences on which I wish to say a word later on if I get a chance. I only want to say with regard to these committees what his Lordship says. His Lordship says: 'These committees are invited in a spirit of great sincerity to co-operate as colleagues with the Commission.' To do what? 'We afford them the opportunity of confronting our Commission with their own proposals, which can be made public, which can be analysed and criticized and can be accepted or rejected, after that analysis and criticism.' Is that giving you a voice, I ask in the name of common sense, that in the shaping of the decision of that Commission you can place your proposals, and they will examine them and accept or reject them? Then we go on to the speech of the amiable ex-Secretary of State, Lord Oliver. He wanted many things, but he did not have the courage to enforce his proposals. My Friend, the Christian representative of Trichinopoly, pathetically referred to the speech of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald. I am yet to learn that the leader of the Opposition in Parliament could commit the Government to any course of action. Even then, what is the position of the Labour Party? It demanded in a resolution that there should be joint meetings of the two Commissions for taking evidence and, after all the evidence has been heard and enquiries made, further consultation between the two Commissions and the report in full should in due course be presented to the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament. What was the answer? Lord Reading, a past Viceroy of India, turned down Lord Oliver's proposals with great contempt, and said 'without attempting to travel in detail, to suggest for a moment that there should be two reports, one by an Indian Committee and another by a Commission to be appointed, would really be placing the Parliamentary Commission in a position which I do not think I am exaggerating when I describe it as impossible.' Therefore the committees cannot report and will not be allowed to report. Lord Birkenhead intervened later in the debate and did not say a word in answer to Lord Oliver's proposal.

"Then we come to the third stage of the debate in the House of Commons when Mr. Ramsay Macdonald indulged in a series of proposals which the Government declined to accept. He said that these committees must exchange views with the Commission when they arrive here. He wants them to be given power to supplement the number of witnesses. Even assuming those two conditions are satisfied and the Commission talks across tea tables, across dinner tables and across lunch tables or they are given the privileges to examine certain number of witnesses, does it constitute the effective shaping of the decision of these committees? Then, Sir, we are told by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald with reference to the report of these committees—and Mr. Ramsay Macdonald treats us as less than school children—he says 'I don't think these committees need report to us, they can report to their own toy Parliament and they can do what they like'. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald agrees with Lord Reading, Lord Birkenhead and

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Earl Winterton that these committees cannot and ought not to report to Parliament; but he only adds that they should report to their own Legislative Assembly.

"The last chronological statement with regard to this matter is the Royal Warrant of appointment, from which I want to read only three lines; His Majesty gives them power 'to appoint with the sanction of the Secretary of State for India any person or persons to make subordinate enquiries and to report the result to the Commission.' I trust, Mr. President, that my hon. Friend and those who may think with him that functions have not been clearly and unambiguously assigned to these committees of the legislature, they will now be satisfied that they cannot, and will not be given an effective voice in the shaping of the decision of the Commission, and that therefore the only self-respecting course for Indians of all shades of political opinion is to say that we have no use for this Commission and that we should vote for the motion as it stands here as amended by my hon. Friend. I would appeal to him particularly to note that this amendment is comprehensive enough to include all relevant and dignified and honourable points of view. I therefore commend to this House not to vote for my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar's amendment which takes us nowhere, but merely seeks to put off 'the evil day,' according to the same Member. This thing is impossible. We have got to tell His Majesty's Government and the British Government here that this Commission is not acceptable to us. If they change this Commission and if they make other proposals, it will be time to consider them; our Congress Party's position is clear: we have no use for Commissions at all: we stand for self-determination, we want a Round Table Conference to settle the political future of India on the Swaraj basis. When new circumstances arise, it would be open to them to review the position. I therefore commend to this House earnestly that they should consult the dignity and self-respect, in this great conflict, of this House, and fall into line with the decision of the Indian National Congress, the All-India Muslim League, the All-India Liberal Federation, the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Central Provinces Legislative Council itself. And I appeal to the hon. Ministers that they have got a distinguished example to follow, that they must give a lead and not to sit neutral, not making up their minds this way or that way at this moment, they must give a straight lead, an honest lead and an honourable lead and I appeal to them to stand by their countrymen, that they should remember that they are Ministers, that Ministries will come and go, but the dignity of this nation will be seriously jeopardized if they abdicate their functions at this moment. I appeal to all my friends of the Justice Party and the Independent Party to stand by the nation and turn down the amendment and vote for the motion."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo:—"Mr. President, Sir, I think it is very desirable at this stage we make our position clear. If we have to-day voted for the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, it is because we have done so with a view that we have nothing to do with the Commission as constituted under section 84-A of the Government of India Act. It is on that interpretation that we have supported the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. Sir, it has been a well-understood maxim in all the colonies of the British Empire that where responsible institutions have been established, the natural course for the Parliament is itself to cease to function. Strangely for our country the British people when the Government of India Act was on

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the anvil said that they have given responsible Government and that they have made a good beginning in responsible Government, but at the same time they go on passing Acts after Acts imposing liabilities on the Government of India and on the provinces. You cannot find in the case of any other colony the Parliament passing Civil Service Act, the Indian Church Act and so on without taking into consideration the views of the Indian nation, and also in the teeth of the opposition of the Indian people and their representatives. This being the case, it is at this stage idle to think of co-operating with the Commission that is constituted to sit in judgment over our destinies. The Congress never undertook to work out the Government of India Act and our position as a party is very clear so far as this Commission is concerned. Such of the moderates and the neo-moderates who undertook to work the Government of India Act just very shortly after, found that it was nothing but a mirage. I shall tell this House how motion after motion was brought before the Assembly demanding that more responsibility should be given at once. I refer the hon. Members of this House to the motion of Rai Bahadur J. N. Mazumdar on the 23rd September 1921 for full provincial autonomy and diarchy in the Central Government. That was carried by an overwhelming majority when there was no member of the Swaraj Party in any of the legislatures. Then again, Sir, on the 5th February 1924, Diwan Bahadur T. Ranga Achariyar brought in a resolution. He demanded that responsible Government should be established in India, or, in his own words, 'responsible Government within and dominion status without' and then the Congress Party gave its own motion as it stands to-day demanding a Round Table Conference on the basis of which the Indian constitution can be decided. That was passed by 76 votes against 48. Then on the 7th September 1925, Sir Alexander Muddiman, then Leader of the House in the Assembly, moved to accept the Majority Report of the Muddiman Committee. On that occasion the Congress Party also tabled its own motion, that is the motion demanding a Round Table Conference and laying down conditions which are necessary to satisfy the Indian aspirations, and the same was passed by 72 votes against 45."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am trying my best to understand how this will be relevant to the discussion, i.e., the history of the various motions moved in the Assembly."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"That is to show that we never at any time wanted the Commission."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Here the question is to leave the door open for negotiation for the appointment and status of the committees. The amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is now for the consideration of the House."

* Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"Are we not to have our say on the amendment of my Friend Mr. Chettiyar, which is to be substituted by that of Mr. Nayar?"

* The hon. the PRESIDENT : —"There will be another occasion for that."

1 p.m. Sriman BISWANATH DAS Mahasayo :—"I am sorry, Sir. That being so, there is no justification for us now to co-operate with the Commission, which is appointed not at the desire of the people of this country, nor on the demand of their representatives, but by Parliament at a time when India was hopelessly divided. Sir, Lord Curzon earned our thanks for having given an

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awakening to India in 1905 by the partition of Bengal. Now the credit goes to Lord Birkenhead for giving us this Commission which has tended to unite the various communal and political parties, liberals and extremists, and practically brought the liberals nearer to the Congress. All this shows that no party in this House or outside it wants the Commission. Why then quarrel about words ? My hon. Friend, the Member for the University, has shown that the committees of legislatures cannot do any good as they are bound to take a subordinate position. In these circumstances, we are not for any committees What can any committee do ? If it is one of compiling the number of Bills certified by the Governor, the number of censure motions flouted and the number of resolutions treated as scraps of paper, the Secretariat is there ready with their files, and the special officers with their notes."

* Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I wish to say just a few words explaining the purpose and the scope of the amendment that has been moved by Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar as the representative of our party. At a very early stage of this movement against the Simon Commission, I was one of those called upon to speak and I may say that the speech that I then made was perhaps very much the same as the speech we heard from the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist Party just now. (Swarajists: Hear, hear.) But, still, I do think that there is justification for the amendment that has now been moved by Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar. I do quite agree that the earlier pronouncements made by the authorities in England and elsewhere were of a very disappointing character Especially the statement of His Excellency the Viceroy made at the time he announced the constitution of the Commission did not assign to the committees proposed to be appointed by the various legislative bodies any position which could be considered to be dignified. Now, the latest pronouncement of Lord Birkenhead has given us some hope that the mentality of the British authority has to a very great extent changed. He has said that there was to be as little interference on his side as possible and he was transferring from his shoulders the responsibility that till then rested on him to Sir John Simon and his colleagues. And so it seemed to the members of our party who met quite recently that it was only fair that there must still be room left for Lord Birkenhead and Sir John Simon and others to have a sort of *locus penitentiae* in this matter. Well, Sir, we yield to none—we yield not even to Mr. S. Satyamurti—in our desire to maintain the self-respect of the nation. (Cries of hear, hear.) We do feel as indignant as they do in respect of the constitution of the Commission. But the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar to which most of the members of the Swarajist Party have given their assent is liable to the usual criticism that is advanced against our proposals, that they are very vague and do not mean anything definite. Mr. Satyamurti said that, if Mr. Krishnan Nayar's amendment is accepted, it will lead nowhere. Perhaps, Sir, I may say that criticism will be more legitimate if it was advanced against the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar which has been accepted by the House. I was one of those, no doubt, who voted for the amendment because I am one of those who think that it will be a disaster not to have a resolution passed accepting boycott in some form or other (hear, hear). If nothing else is going to be passed, I shall be certainly a party to the passing of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar's amendment. But I do think that the amendment moved by Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar will be an improvement on

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that of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar for this reason, that it has placed before the House something more definite than that of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. As the hon. the Revenue Member remarked, whatever be the mental reservations behind those words 'as at present constituted' there is no difference between the motion as tabled by the members of the Swarajist Party and the amendment moved by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. Though I do not agree with every word of what the hon. the Member for Revenue has said, I do think there is a good deal of substantial truth in that statement. Unless we are prepared to say in our amendment something definite, to give some way out for the British Government and the other authorities, to get out of the first blunder which they had committed, I should think any amendment will be purposeless. It is in that view, to afford a chance for the exercise by them of the *locus penitentiae* to which I hope every human being and human institution must have a right, that we have tabled this amendment. It is not because we are lacking in the desire to express our indignation and resentment at the constitution of the Commission, or are unwilling to co-operate with the other parties or organizations who want a boycott of this Commision. Nothing that the British Government has done within recent years has created a greater unity or roused a greater amount of popular indignation in this country than the present constitution of the Commission has done. We do realize it as much as the Swarajists, but we do think that this amendment tabled by us would be free from the criticism usually advanced that we are making vague statements and do not commit ourselves to anything. It is only for that reason that we have tabled this amendment and not because, as the hon. the Deputy Leader of the Swarajist Party seems to think, that we are less desirous to-day of expressing our indignation and joining the boycott unless conditions improve very materially. With these few words, I say that the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is really justifiable and does not in any way militate against the views of the Congress Party as expressed in the amendment of Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar."

*Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"Mr. President, Sir, as a Congressman, I desire to say a few words on the resolution and the amendment proposed. The Congress has passed a resolution recently. . ."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Order, order. Let us first of all deal with the amendment of Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar. For the convenience of the House, I may again say that the amendment of Mr. Krishnan Nayar is for the consideration of the House. If hon. Members want to speak generally on the amendment as accepted, I think they will have ample opportunities to do so."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—"I am opposing it, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I request the hon. Member not to speak on the amendment or the resolution of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti but only confine his remarks to the amendment of Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar.

"I think Mr. J. A. Saldanha wants a chance to speak generally on the resolution."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"On this particular point, Sir?"

Dr. B. S. MALLAYYA :—"He wants to speak on every point."

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*The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Then he may not catch the eye of the President on the general point. I think the House is now ready for the vote on the motion of Mr. M. Krishnan Nayar."

The question is

> "*In lines 2 to 7 for the words 'the resentment of this Council . . . . legislatures of India'* substitute *the words 'that this Council is of opinion that in the official announcement of the appointment of the Royal Commission, the status and functions of the Committees of the Legislatures are not clearly defined and that until an authoritative declaration is made, giving the Committees of the legislature an effective voice in the shaping of the decisions of the Commission at all important stages, this Council cannot co-operate with the work of the Commission'.*"

The motion was put to the House and declared lost.

Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar demanded a poll and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. Mr. P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
2. ,, H. B. Ari Gowder.
3. ,, A. B. Shetti.
4. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
5. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
6. ,, W. P. A. Soundarapandia Nadar.
7. ,, S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
8. ,, P. Siva Rao.
9. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
10. The Raja of Panagal.
11. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
12. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishna Nayar.
13. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
14. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
15. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
16. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
17. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
18. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.
19. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
20. ,, K. Sitarama Reddiyar.

Noes.

1. The Zamindar of Seithur.
2. Mr. V. Ch. John.
3. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
4. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
5. ,, Nagan Gowda.
6. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
7. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
8. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.
9. ,, S. N. Dorai Raja.
10. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
11. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
12. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
13. ,, S. Satyamurti.
14. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
15. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
16. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
17. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
18. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
19. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
20. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
21. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
22. Mr. K. V. R. Swami Nayudu.
23. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
24. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
25. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
26. Mr. Mothay Narayana Rao.
27. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
28. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
29. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
30. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
31. Mr. P. Bhaktavatsalu Nayudu.
32. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
33. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
34. ,, K. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
35. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
36. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
37. ,, K. R. Karant.
38. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
39. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
40. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
41. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
42. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. ,, Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
7. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
8. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Neutral—cont.

9. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
10. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
11. ,, F. B. Evans.
12. ,, H. A. Watson.
13. ,, G. T. Boag.
14. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
15. ,, S. H. Slater.
16. ,, R. Foulkes.
17. ,, J. Bheemayya.
18. ,, Muppil Nayar.
19. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
20. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
21. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
22. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
23. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
24 ,, K. Krishnan.
25. ,, C. E. Wood.
26. ,, J. Mackenzie Smith.
27. ,, G. W. Chambers.
28. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
29. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
30. ,, G. R. Premayya.
31. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
32. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
33. Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Nayakar.
34. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
35. Muhammad Khadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 20. *Noes* 42. *Neutral* 35.

The motion was negatived.

Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur :—" May I know the number of neutral Members, Sir ? "

* The hon. the President :—" The proceedings will show that. "

Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar :—" The number of neutral Members, Sir ? "

* The hon. the President :—" Thirty-five. They are not large enough to carry the motion. " (Laughter.)

1-15 p.m. * The hon. the President :—" I think it will be for the convenience of the House if, at this stage, I put the amendment of Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, as further amended by Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar, to the vote of the House. The motion before the House is this :

> ' *In lines* 2 *to* 7 for *the words* " *do convey . . . . legislatures in India* " substitute *the words* " *be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government that this Council has no confidence in and will have no thing to do with the Statutory Commission as it is at present constituted* " . '

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti demanded a poll and the House divided thus :—

Ayes.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
3. Mr. A. B. Shetti.
4. ,, J. Kuppuswami.
5. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
6. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
7. ,, C R Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
8. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
9. ,, T C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
10 ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
11. ,, S. V. Vanavudaiya Goundar.
12. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
13. ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
14. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
15. ,, S. Satyamurti.
16. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
17. ,, T. Adinarayana Chettiyar.
18. ,, P. Anjaneyulu.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
21. Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
22. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
23. ,, C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
24. Abdul Hamid Khan Sahib Bahadur.
25. Mr. K. V. R. Swami.
26. Muhammad Meera Ravuttar Bahadur.
27. Mr. D. Narayana Raju.
28. Dr. B. S. Mallayya.
29. K. Uppi Sahib Bahadur.
30. Mr. C. Marudavanam Pillai.
31. ,, Narayana Rao.
32. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
33. ,, A. Parasurama Rao.
34. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
35. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.
36 ,, P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu.
37. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
38. Mr. A. Kaleswara Rao.
39. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
40. ,, K. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.

Ayes—cont.

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41. Mr. L. K. Tulasiram.
42. ,, K. R. Karant.
43. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
44. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
45. ,, B. Venkataratnam.
46. ,, S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
47. ,, P. Siva Rao.
48. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
49. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
50. The Kumararaja of Venkatagiri.
51. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
52. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
53. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
54. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
55. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
56. ,, P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
57. Mr. P. T. Rajan.
58. ,, T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
59. Rao Sahib S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
60. Mahammad Kadir Mohideen Sahib Bahadur.
61. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
62. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
63. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
64. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. ,, Sir Norman Marjorikanks.
3. ,, Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. ,, Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
6. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriyar.
7. ,, F. B. Evans.
8. ,, H A. Watson.
9. ,, G. T. Boag.
10. ,, A. M. C. Tampoe.
11. ,, S. H. Slater.
12. ,, P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
13. ,, R. Foulkes.
14. ,, V. Ch. John.
15. Mr. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
16. Mr. Muppil Nair of Kavalappara.
17. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
18. ,, M. Gangadhara Siva.
19. ,, L. C. Guruswami.
20. ,, V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
21. ,, K. Krishnan.
22. ,, C. E. Wood.
23. ,, S. M. Smith.
24. ,, G. W. Chambers.
25. ,, H. F. P. Hearson.
26. ,, G. R. Premayya.
27. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
28. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.

Neutral.

1. The hon. Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. ,, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. The Zamindar of Seithur.
4. Mr. H. B. Ari Gowder.
5. ,, J. Bheemayya.
6. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappa Bahadur.
7. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayana Nambudiripad.
8. Mr. Ramjee Rao.
9. ,, S. Venkayya.
10. ,, K. Abdul Hye Sahib.
11. ,, K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
12. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
13. The Raja of Panagal.
14. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
15. T. M. Modioo Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 64. *Noes* 28. *Neutral* 15.

The motion was carried.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Now, the amended motion is for the discussion of the House. "

At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The amended resolution runs thus:—

' *That this Council recommends to the Government that they be pleased to convey to the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government that this Council has no confidence in and will have nothing to do with the Statutory Commission as it is at present constituted* '."

* Mr. C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, as a Congressman I desire to say a few words on the resolution. The Congress has passed a resolution in the following terms regarding this matter :—

' Whereas the British Government have appointed the Statutory Commission in utter disregard of India's right to self-determination, this Congress resolves that the only self-respecting course for India to adopt is to boycott the Commission at every stage and in every form,'

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"Here follows directions as to how the boycott is to be carried out.

"I desire to assert that we, Congressmen, stand by this resolution. To us the Statutory Commission in any form, however constituted and whatever its terms of reference, is unacceptable, if the procedure in any manner fails to give effect to our right to self-determination. If our party amendment does not take up this attitude in its fullness, it is because on a question of such nation-wide importance we want to accommodate other parties as much as it is consistent with our principles. It is not to be understood that we have given up the position implied in the Congress resolution. For the purpose of securing unanimity, we are willing to lower our flag in the words of our leader. But let me declare that at no time will the Congress accept any Statutory Commission in derogation of the principle of self-determination.

"In my address as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the recent session of the Indian National Congress, I drew pointed attention to some of the reasons why we should boycott this Commission. I then said:

'Firstly under the principles involved and the pledges given during the Great War we are entitled to decide what the form and extent of our self-government should be. In spite of the most solemn declarations and pledges given by the foremost British statesmen, India was insulted by the inclusion in the Preamble to the Government of India Act of 1919, of terms which denied her right to self-determination. This was a gross betrayal and treachery which the united voice of India had been relentlessly condemning. To acquiesce in the assertion of that pernicious doctrine now implied in the appointment of an all-British Commission would be to abandon our self-respect.'

'Secondly, the circumstances of the appointment of the Commission constitute a contemptuous rejection of the National Demand passed by the Legislative Assembly in 1924 and reiterated in 1925. No reason has been vouchsafed to us why the Assembly's demand has been dealt with in this perfunctory manner. It is an insult to the elected representatives of our people and consequently to the entire Indian nation.

'Thirdly, even the moderate demand made by the Liberals for the inclusion of a substantial proportion of Indians in the Commission has been ignored I desire it to be distinctly understood that we, the Congressmen, will not be satisfied with anything less than a Constituent Convention for the determination of our future constitution, in which representatives of Britain may also be permitted to deliberate, but only as equals to safeguard any vested interests they may have in this country. The inclusion, in the Commission, of Indians chosen at random will not conciliate the Congress which stands for the principle of self-determination, logically worked out.'

'Fourthly, the Commission should be ruthlessly boycotted, for it implies the application to India of doctrines which are contrary to the usages governing the relations between England and the Dominions. Shall we permit ourselves to be dealt with as inferiors in the Commonwealth of Nations forming the British Empire? An emphatic negative must be our unequivocal answer. Canada, Australia and South Africa were allowed the right of self-determination; and with one important exception the Parliament no more tinkered with their drafts than merely dot the i's and cross the t's. Why should India alone be forced to a different course of constitutional development? It implies inferiority and we must resist every such implication. And further we desire to assert on this occasion that it is essential to the dignity and national self-respect of India not to permit any extraneous authorities and influences however potent to dictate to her what her government should be. To acquiesce in the unwarranted and dangerous presumption of the British Parliament would be a surrender of our self-respect and would harm and demoralize our public life, not to mention the degradation in which it would involve us among the civilized nations of the world. Further it is amply clear that our non-participation in this Commission will not anywise jeopardise our political progress. The haughty Conservatives of the British Parliament whose ranks are reinforced by the no less jingoist section of Labourites under Mr. Ramsay Macdonald whose political masquerade as friends of India is at an end have already prejudged our case, and there is nothing to be lost by our stern refusal to regularize their judgment by helping in the so-called inquiry. I have therefore no hesitation in adding my humble voice to the chorus of approval which has met the Boycott programme.

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'I desire at this stage to make one or two observations on the misgivings felt by honest friends of India as to our attitude towards certain domestic questions, peculiarly the legacy of British Rule in India. I assure the minorities and the special interests who have been persistently misled by interested persons that in a free and democratic India their interests would be safer than now. India has through history been the asylum of the oppressed and the persecuted and it is part of our national character to treat minorities hospitably and even charitably. Protection to minorities will be the first canon of political conduct in Swaraj India.

'Next we must repudiate the suggestion that Britain should ever be the peace-maker in India holding its diverse interests and peoples in justice to each other, but in subjection to herself. We must proclaim our right and our capacity to settle equitably and honourably all these delicate questions. Thus there is no argument for co-operation with the Statutory Commission except the argument of fear, of toadyism and of atrophied political sense.'

"Now, Sir, I desire to add just a few words more. Hon. Members seem to think that if the Legislative Committees are given equal status and powers with the Commission itself, we might then co-operate with the present Commission. There is a fallacy in the position. Congressmen have always taken the view that these Legislatures with the over-dose of official and nominated members, not to mention the representatives of the so-called special interests, are not the true reflection of the Indian democracy, and cannot negotiate on behalf of the nation. What we really want is, to use the familiar but clumsy expression, a Round Table Conference of equals, met to decide common questions. This is really self-determination, and not the other arrangement by which our fitness is examined by governmental committees, responsible not to the people of the country, but to the Government itself.

"Let me now make an appeal to the Justice Party to whole-heartedly support us on this unique occasion. By voting for this resolution they lose nothing, but the nation gains in unanimity and the strength that unanimity yields. Do they imagine that the authorities in England are really going to alter their arrangements to accommodate them? It is an illusion to think that the Legislative Committees will be placed on an equal footing with the Commission, even if that arrangement were satisfactory. I ask them to read the proceedings of Parliament, and they will then understand it. What Mr. Ramsay Macdonald did not achieve, our friends cannot hope to. I ask them to shake off their misgivings and mistrust and walk into our camp at least on an issue of this character. This habit of co-operation will grow, and will help the growth of a united nation resisting and overcoming the matchless oppressions of these aliens.

"My next appeal is to the Ministers and their followers. The Chief Minister in particular has always prided himself that he was as much a Congressman as any of us on this side of the House. It is up to him now to prove that claim by standing by the Congress mandate. Very disappointing announcements have appeared in the press as to his attitude. I must ask him not to betray the country, for it amounts to nothing less if he should not support us. To the Ministerialists I must say that we have now a claim on their support. Now that their amendment has been passed, they should join us in their full numbers.

"I shall conclude this long speech by appealing, fervently and in a spirit of humility, to the members of the backward communities, to come over to us, as in all future they must sink or sail with us. The days of British

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Imperialism are numbered, and they will be both unpatriotic and foolish to ally with that decaying institution against us. Let them forget not, too, that even the position to which they have now attained is the result of years of unselfish work of the Congress and Congressmen. I ask them earnestly to cast their lot with us in joy and in suffering.

"With these words I support the amended resolution before the House."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"Mr. President, it is a matter for regret that any Indian should feel delighted to oppose this motion. Sir, the decision to boycott the Simon Commission rests upon one or two grounds. The first is the right of self-determination. It is very interesting and in fact very inspiring to use such words as 'self-determination', 'self-government' and 'Swaraj', but the conditions are wanting in our country at the present day. Because those people who to-day clamour for Swaraj, that they should have a constitution of their own, that they have got the right of self-determination, have failed to stand by their country in their attitude towards their own kith and kin. May I tell them that, while they recognize the bane of untouchability, do they not still refuse the depressed classes to take water from their own wells? Again, while they deplore their illiteracy, do they not refuse admission to the depressed classes in their institutions? It is more than a decade when they recognized these evils and still nothing has been done to ameliorate them.

"I am with the Mover of the resolution in boycotting the Simon Commission. (Hear, hear.) I am for freedom, provided that when it comes it is not monopolized by a certain class of people at the top. (Cries of 'No, no') The past does not warrant the conclusion of the voices, and it is full of despair. (Cries of 'No, no'.) That we are untouchables, you say because we do not fare better at your hands. Does not history repeat itself? What happened in the past will happen in the future. But we will agree to any scheme under which our interests may be safeguarded. But what we fear is that in the present state of our country, whatever in theory or in law
2-45 p.m. we may be entitled to, in practice that power will be ineffective. Because, know that even the limited franchise given to us under the Reforms we are not able to exercise. At every stage in our life and for everything we have to do we are under the thumb of the caste Hindus. We want to support the Simon Commission, not in any spirit of opposition to those who want to boycott it, but merely because we want to avail ourselves of the opportunity that this Commission affords—impartial body that it is—of placing our case before that body and through that body, before the British Empire and before the whole world. Our case is that for two thousand years the people who have been living side by side with us have treated us as no better than animals. They have treated us like dogs. They say that they are our brethren, but they have treated us worse than brutes."

Mr. BASHEER AHMAD SAYEED :—"What are the Englishmen doing?"

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"It is no part of my case."

*The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Hon. Members will not be in order if they interrupt in long sentences. Only monosyllabic interruptions are allowed."

Mr. N. SIVA RAJ :—"I have been asked how the Englishmen treat us. I am not here to express an opinion on that matter. Those who aspire for the freedom of India ought to know that they should treat us better. Have

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they done anything practically to help the depressed classes ? (Cries of 'Yes'.) Mahatma Gandhi wanted to do something for the depressed classes ; but he has been given the go-by by the Swarajists. (Mr. Satyamurti : 'No'.) It is Mahatma Gandhi who brought the question of the depressed classes into practical politics. But finding that it would be inconvenient, it has been given the go-by. (Voices : 'No, no'.) I shall discuss this question outside the House if anybody desires it ; but I do not want to be interrupted here.

"We want to exercise our self-determination and put our case before the Commission and show to the whole world that 60 million human beings are treated in this corner of the world as worse than brutes. I do not believe in self-determination as a principle ; it is only an impulse to certain definite action. I am one of those who believe that no freedom, no real freedom, can be got for India without the co-operation of the depressed classes. (Hear, hear.) All such questions as the Hindu-Muslim problem will be solved automatically if the question of the depressed classes is solved first. But till then we want to be under the protection of some power, because we are not in a position to trust our own countrymen. For as soon as the power is released from the British Government it will go into the hands of the educated classes who are mostly the caste Hindus. What step did they take for the last ten years for the elevation of the depressed classes ?

"Some hon. Members say that they would be willing to co-operate with the Commission if the committees of the Legislative Councils are given equal powers with the Commission. But we have no faith in the committees of the Legislature as they are at present constituted. Even then we will have to put our case before the Commission. That is the reason why we do not want to boycott this Commission. Our past experience tells us that there is nothing to justify us to co-operate with the other parties in boycotting the Commission."

Mr. ABDUL HAMID KHAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I did not propose to join in this debate on a question which has been agitating the country ever since the announcement of the Statutory Commission. It really pained me and must have pained every patriotic Indian to hear a brother Indian coming forward to co-operate with the Commission for the simple reason that his community had not been treated properly by another section of his countrymen. Assuming for the sake of argument that these backward communities have been cruelly treated, how does it justify them to co-operate with the foreigner who has insulted his country ? During the Great War did the ordinary people in England refuse to fight side by side with the rich people simply because they had not had all the comforts and amenities of life enjoyed by the rich people, the lords ? Did not all of them to a man go and fight the enemy ? Did the labourers stay at home because the capitalists had not redressed their grievances ? Is this the time I ask, for any Indian, however depressed he may be, to come forward to co-operate with the Commission ? Sir, I earnestly appeal to my brothers who belong to the Adi-Dravida community not to lose this opportunity of co-operating with their own countrymen at this juncture and pave the way for better understanding and co-operation hereafter. By co-operating with the other communities at this time, they will be paving the way for the attainment of Swaraj where all the communities will have equal powers and

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facilities. How long are they going to depend, let me ask them, upon those whose interests are not in this country but are mainly outside the country? They are not here either for the Adi-Dravidas or for the Brahmans; they are not here either for the Hindus or for the Muhammadans; they are here only for themselves. How then do they expect any help from them any longer? What did they do during the past 150 years while the power was in their hands? What did they do for the education of the depressed classes and for removing the various other disabilities they suffer from? It is not because of the social disabilities they suffer from that they were not able to do much to raise them from the present status. These social disabilities would have vanished long ago if the British Government had a mind to give them educational and other facilities. It is only recently since the Reforms were introduced which gave the people some little power that something has been done for the Adi-Dravidas. But what about the century and a half previously? Did not this community consisting of seven million people appeal to the British Government; did they not always serve them; and what was the return for all this? Their present condition shows that. Mr. President, I appeal to them to co-operate with us when their co-operation is most needed and not to lag behind any other community. They are our brothers; we are all equals and we will continue to be equals hereafter. Let not our domestic quarrels which can be easily solved when we are free in this country stand in the way of their co-operating with us."

3 p.m. Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN:—"Mr. President, Sir, I am a member of the depressed classes. I represent them on this Council. They are treated by the caste Hindus as untouchables, unapproachables and even as unseeables. These untouchables have complaints to make to the Royal Commission against the touchables. Inclusion of an Indian in any capacity in the Royal Commission of enquiry will be prejudicial to the untouchables.

"To boycott the Royal Commission is to treat it as untouchable and unapproachable. Boycotting of the Royal Commission is a political bluffing. It is to blind the Commission that it may not know anything about castes, which are accumulations of drugs and pestilence of ages in India.

'Of all the invaders of India, Aryans were the worst. They entangled Indians in a system of castes which divided them into several sections to rule one over the other and to live one upon the other and to exclude those that did not get into the caste entanglement as untouchables. Caste and untouchability are curses in India brought by Aryans of which the political leaders in India now say that they feel ashamed to face a foreigner in whose country such a curse does not exist.

"Englishmen came into India as traders. By accident they became rulers. Indians helped them to put the country in order. Communications were opened by several means; western education, free trade and freedom to women were given. Hon. Members of this House see to-day an Indian woman, I mean our hon. Deputy President, take the President's Chair. Englishmen, the rulers, bow to be ruled and sit at the foot of the Chair. Sir, was there any government in India so just, so liberal and so democratic? Had the Englishmen made up their minds to rule the country permanently, they would have immigrated their people to cold regions in India, established a Government like what is in Australia, Canada and other countries, framed laws and regulations to suit them, kept Indians in ignorance and subservience that they might live upon them. No; they want to put the country in order, free and capable to manage itself.

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"His Majesty the King-Emperor sends certain able and impartial men to enquire into the various conditions and to ascertain if the present form of self-government can be extended. I hope Indians who aspire for full self-government or independence will be honest and not try to throw dust in the eyes of the Commission.

"We untouchables want the Commission to enquire into our grievances and to extend the degree of responsible Government as the untouchables advance in social and economic conditions.

"If the Commission goes back without any enquiry on the degree of responsible Government extended, leaving the untouchables in the hands of their oppressors, the lives of the untouchables—sixty millions of them in India—will not be worth living.

"We welcome the Royal Commission. I oppose the motion."

Mr T. Adinarayana Chettiyar:—"Mr. President, Sir, it is a well-known fact that in all civilized countries the Legislative Council represents real public opinion. But the recent history of the Council will not unfortunately justify that conclusion. Often and often has this Council passed resolutions which do not represent the views of the public. But to-day I rejoice at the prospect of presenting to proud England the real feelings of the Indian mind. I therefore consider this day as a red-letter day in the legislative history of our province.

"My task, Sir, has therefore been rendered easier and I shall address a few words to only those who want to stand neutral or who have made up their minds to oppose this resolution. It is also a well-known fact that people often fail to put themselves in the position of others and realise what result their action would have upon them. It is this misunderstanding that is the cause of differences among us. I request those gentlemen who have either made up their minds or are making up their minds not to join us, to put themselves in our position for a few minutes and to realise what this attitude of theirs means to us. To understand the mind of the country there cannot be a better study than that of the resolutions of the National Assembly, known as the Indian National Congress. The resolutions of that National Assembly are so very fresh in the minds of the public that I need not repeat them here. But in drawing attention to the resolutions of that National Body I request hon. Members to study not only the resolution about the boycott of the Simon Commission but also other resolutions which have been passed along with that resolution. I request hon. Members to remember that the boycott of the Simon Commission was resolved upon not as an isolated act but as a course of conduct which, under the present policy of Great Britain, is the only one which a self-respecting ruled race can adopt.

"Sir, the world is now full of rumours about the next war. People who have been to Europe have come back carrying tales about the great preparations—obviously secret—which are going on in the minds of our British rulers; they aim at putting down the Asiatic Menace. To support that view we had only very recently the attitude shown by England towards China. When two sections of the Chinese people were quarrelling among themselves, what justification was there for Britain to send enormous troops? Again, Sir, we know that the action of Britain in Egypt has been condemned by the civilized world; we also know—though it is not recent—that England's

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attitude towards Turkey would have been very much different but for the fact that Turkey was able to assert her self-respect. To go a little further back into history, I would draw the attention of the House to the history of Ireland. What terrible years were passed through by the Irish when the English tried to put down their national aspirations with an iron hand, with blood and with gun-powder. There have been many an incident during the last few years in the history of England which naturally filled the mind of the world, especially the Asiatic world, with the sinister moves of England towards suppressing what is called the Asiatic Menace. If a more tangible proof is wanted I remind the House of the Singapore base. Therefore it is that the Indians have got a natural apprehension that the intention of England towards India is not all well in spite of kind words."

* The hon. the President :—" I think the hon. Member will be in order if he shows his disapproval of the constitution of the Commission but not of the acts of the British nation."

Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiyar :—" At this critical time Miss Mayo in America has published blood-curdling statistics from the figures and the records of hospitals and of Government Departments who have given her information to produce a most morbid book. Indians may be deceived for a hundred and fifty years. But they are not so blind as to be deceived any longer. If we put all these facts together we feel suspicious about the intentions of England. At such a time it is the duty of England, if she wanted to be honest and if she wanted to convince the world that she is honest, to have given us a Commission which would have helped the Indians to frame their own constitution. But to impose a Commission, upon a long-suffering people, consisting entirely of men of their own race, consisting mostly of dark horses with no previous sympathy or knowledge of India is to insult the Indian nation. In spite of the loud pronouncements of Lord Birkenhead the committees which are to be appointed—it is an after-thought—would have no real power at all. I therefore appeal to this House to help us in adopting the only course open to a self-respecting people, viz., to boycot this Commission."

* Mr. S. H. Slater :—" Sir, I should like to add my voice to that of my hon. Friends Mr. Siva Raj and Mr. Srinivasan and to congratulate the depressed classes on the courage they have shown in overcoming the temptation offered to them to join their countrymen in the boycott. It is gratifying to see from the speeches of the various hon. Members in this House what recognition has been given to the importance of the position of the community called the 'depressed classes' in regard to the political future of the country. It is extremely gratifying to notice what importance has been attached to their position. Yesterday, Sir, a challenge was thrown down by the Leader of the Congress Party. He invited the members of the depressed classes to join in what he regarded as the almost unanimous determination to boycott the Commission and to throw in their lot with the Swarajya Party and reap with them the advantages which he said would follow from their action. He asked hon. Members representing the depressed classes 'what had the European or the British Government done for them that they should adhere to that Government'. But as far as I could hear, he had no reply to the very pertinent interjection that arose from the back benches as to what the Indians have done for the depressed classes during the

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last 2,000 years. I feel sure that the Leader of the Congress Party would have answered that question if he had an answer. I am glad to see that the blandishments that he held out have been resisted.

" Possibly he and his Party, or a Swaraj Government of the future will be prepared to offer the members of the depressed classes some consolation such as the removal of those disabilities under which they have been suffering in the matter of amenities of civilization, such as commodious house-sites, good water-supply, and facilities for education and perhaps even to find them an occasional seat on a local board when it does not happen to be required by anyone else. But, Sir, the depressed classes have a much higher ambition than that.

" They and the great mass of the labouring class population of this country form, as it were, the raw material from which can be constructed a political constitution on a much wider basis than anything that has hitherto been devised. I say, Sir, further that no Government in this country can endure, or can bring peace and prosperity to the country which does not make provision for the vast interests of that great part of the population. Sir, what has the Congress Party to offer, what method has it been able to offer to give effect to that obligation of any Government in this country? The British Government, the European administration, has done something. I do not wish to exaggerate, but at least it must be admitted that the British Government, the European Government, has given them equality before the law, and those classes have had consistently the protection of an impartial administration. That is no small matter. But in a constitution where 'election' and 'representation' are the keys to the citadel of power, what hope is there for these vast unenfranchised masses?" 3-15 p.m.

Mr. S. Satyamurti :—" Adult suffrage."

* Mr. S. H. Slater :—" To give a vote to an uneducated man is merely a polite way of inviting him to commit political suicide. Now, Sir, I have no doubt in my mind whatever that Sir John Simon and his Colleagues on the Commission are aware of this problem. They may possibly have a solution in their fertile minds. But the issue is so vital that it cannot be allowed to go by default. I hope that not only the members of the depressed classes but all those who are interested in the large mass of the population who are unenfranchised, the labouring mass of the population, will not fail to take every step to marshal and mobilize all the information, all the arguments, all the considerations, which can assist in the framing of a constitution in which the political consciousness of this great mass of the population will have full expression; in which there will be for all equal opportunities for progress, moral and material, equal dignity as citizens of this great State. I appeal to the members of the depressed classes and all who are interested in their welfare not to let this opportunity go by, by listening to the siren voice of the tempters. Otherwise, it may be that the door will be shut to them for ever, and they will remain eternally in the outer darkness of moral and political bondage."

* Mr. P. Siva Rao :—" Sir, now that the ground is clear, I rise to support the resolution as amended by my hon. Friend, Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar. In doing so, Sir, I do not wish to cast a silent vote. I shall explain my views on the matter and the reason why I have decided to vote this way. While doing so, Sir, I am sorry to see the hostile attitude taken by my

hon. Friend who represents the depressed classes who just now spoke, Mr. Siva Raj. Sir, it is a curse that they should think that their interests are quite safe in the hands of an alien bureaucracy and not in the hands of their own countrymen. I am sure my friends of the depressed classes will admit that whatever has been done towards the amelioration of their lot has been mostly due to the initiative of caste Hindus. The depressed classes have found a supporter in Mr. Slater. It is always the case with these imperialists who pose as the custodians of the interests of the depressed classes, and to say that they are their trustees and that they are trying to elevate them.

"Sir, I will now take up the other aspect of the matter. Sir, the appointment of this Commission, there is no doubt, has caused huge disappointment and widespread discontent in the land. Let me say, Sir, that this Commission has been thrust upon the Indian people in the teeth of the opposition and in spite of the warning that was given by our Indian leader who happened to be in England at that time. But I am glad, Sir, that the appointment of this Commission has been a blessing in disguise. It has produced a unanimity of feeling in the country. It has unified all classes of opinion, all minds, and all persuasions. For instance, Sir, there has been a universal protest not only against the personnel of the Commission, but also against the procedure they have decided to adopt. I see the Indian Liberal Federation, the Indian National Congress, the Moslem League — at least that section of it which is representative—the Indian Christian Congress and last but not least the South India Liberal Federation, all of them have declared that from the nature of the Commission as at present constituted and the procedure that has been announced there is no other option but to boycott the Commission. Now, Sir, when I say this, I wish to point out one thing. Behind all these unanimity of opinion, we must note that there is any amount of divergence of opinion. That these differences are huge and stupendous will be seen from the varying opinions that have been expressed by way of the amendments that have been placed before this House. Let us see on what grounds the Congress Party which has made a soul-stirring appeal to us has based its decision. It is not a question of the inclusion of one or two Indians that will satisfy their demand. But I know personally that it was the exclusion of Indians from the Commission that gave rise to this vexation, but we should note that it was that which gave the matter the turn it has now taken. Inclusion of a few Indians—a few Muhammadans or Christians, or members of the depressed classes—will not satisfy the demand of the Congress Party. The Congress Party demands that India's right to self-determination should be granted. Now, Sir, under the constitution of the Government of India Act, section 84-A contemplates the appointment of a Commission within ten years after the passing of the Reforms Act. Now under the Statute Book, Parliament have taken upon themselves the responsibility of administering this country with due regard to the interests and welfare of all bodies and all communities. It cannot be said, Sir, for a moment, that they should alter their constitution; and I may also point out that in the preamble they distinctly say that the responsibility for the welfare of the Indian people lies with the Parliament. So long as this happens to be in the preamble, and so long as the Government of India Act, section 84-A, provides for the appointment of the Statutory Commission, we cannot clearly question the right of Parliament to decide our affairs. That does not mean, to my mind, giving us an effective voice in

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the shaping of the constitution of our country. I for one, Sir, would be satisfied if only the Committee appointed by the Central Legislature is given equal and extensive powers with those of the Commission itself. I am optimistic. I mean the resolution, as it is, is elastic enough. It does not mean absolute boycott. If we can declare our right to self-determination just as South Africa, Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia and frame and present our own constitution to Parliament, I shall be personally glad. If the Congress, for instance, sends up a draft constitution and then sends up an ultimatum along with it, I do understand their position. You will have to take into account the realities of the situation. For the present, we will have to accept Parliament as the sovereign authority."

Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" No."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Very well, you do not. I will maintain that Parliament will have an effective voice in the framing of a constitution for India.

" Now, Sir, the Central Committee of the Indian Legislature will now be only a body that can be summoned at the will and pleasure of this Commission."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Mr. President, Sir, I would first of all endorse heartily the remarks made by my friend Mr. Siva Raj regarding the disabilities and difficulties suffered by the depressed classes at the hands of the higher caste and classes of people in this country. My sympathies go out to them and in my own humble way I have been working for my depressed brethren. There are great obstacles in the way and, as my friend on the other side so eloquently put it, the British rule has been here for 150 years and more and they have not done much for the amelioration and uplift of the depressed classes. As he has pointed out within the scope allowed to the reformed councils we have done something to ameliorate their conditions by sinking wells, by opening schools wherever possible, enforcing their admission into the caste children schools and by appointing them as members of the local bodies. I believe that because that our people have been treating these brethren of the depressed classes in a manner, not worthy of them, in every way unworthy of the religion they profess to follow, they have lost their liberty in their own country, and they are held so low in the estimation of the world. I am afraid the same process is going on in the British Empire. (Hear, hear.) They are beginning to treat us Indians, not only here, but in the Colonies also, as we have been treating the depressed classes, as ' Pariahs '. I think we have been served right (Hear, hear). But we are awakening to the wrongs that we have done to our poor depressed classes. The caste people have thrived at the expense of the depressed classes. They have been labouring for centuries, and the caste people have been enjoying the fruit of their hard labour all along. They have not been treated fairly and justly : that must be admitted. A similar process is going on in the treatment of Indians.

3-30 p.m.

" Well, in the Colonies as well as in India, Indian labour has been exploited by British capitalists, and the complaint is that the labourers are not given living wages. I have often referred to this in this Council when speaking of Assam labour.

" Now, you must have read of Agricola, the Roman Governor, who had done a great deal in civilizing Britain. He gave equal justice to the Britons

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and to the Romans. He taught them to use baths, to learn letters and to clothe themselves (Dr. Mallayya: 'When?') when the Romans ruled Britain, I read it in the histories written by Englishmen. Yet this mighty Rome declined and fell because they lived on the labour of slaves—subject peoples, and they loved and enjoyed the blood sports of gladiators. Gladiators from distant Galacia fought with deadly weapons and bled to death to entertain Roman audiences. Now we find in Europe and in America a similar spirit of exploiting weaker people and enjoying blood sports. In Chicago the other day there was Dumpsey Tunnery fight. One hundred and fifty thousand people flocked to witness it, aeroplanes flew, special trains were run and 20 million dollars collected. Dumpsey in the ninth round was so brutally hammered that he bled in his eyes and mouth and yet civilised men, women and children enjoyed the sight. It indicates the decline and decay of the modern conquering and civilised people.

"I had the honour of moving the loyalty resolution in 1914 after the outbreak of the Great War (Hear, hear). I have got the resolution here, in this big book. I quoted Bhishma of the Mahabharata who taught the rules of Dharma for the guidance of the kings to point a moral for our Government to follow. They then talked of our partnership in the Empire and we gladly contributed men and money. Even our prisoners were sent to Mesopotamia to serve the Army. His Majesty sent a loving message acknowledging the staunch loyalty and attachment of the people of India to the British throne in the great crisis. Lord Hardinge was our Viceroy, and his appeal had a rousing effect on the people. Then there was a real feeling of comradeship between the Britisher and the Indian. While referring to the Queen Victoria's Royal Proclamation of 1858 and to the spirit of treating it as a 'ceremonial paper', I said then—'However, the war is working a marvellous change in all our minds. True there are still some—as the *National Review* pointed out—who will not see that gibe that the educated classes do not speak for the masses has done duty long enough'. But cannot blame for they are without vision and the habit of sneering at the 'microscopic minority' has become rather too strong in them to be easily shaken off. We feel, however, that a great era of peace and good will dawn among men and mutual esteem and equal rights and citizenship will prevail among all the fellow subjects of His Majesty, and we share in your Excellency's hope and confidence that races which as comrades have fought side by side for the cause of honour, justice and all that civilization stands for, will pass on to later generations an understanding and comradeship which will survive when the horrors of war have passed away.'

"I have quoted this from the proceedings of the day and I will make a present of that speech to those who want to read it.

"Mr. President, Sir, we believed them and they believed us. There was such a fellowship and comradeship at the time that we were very pleased with ourselves, full of hopes for our future. Well, after the war ended. . . ." (Laughter.)

* The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The hon. Member has already exceeded the time-limit."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I will finish it in a few minutes."

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* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to close his speech very speedily."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Have I finished the fifteen minutes ? "

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Ten minutes is the rule. You have exceeded it."

* Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" Very well, I will finish it in one or two minutes. We say if some Indians had found a place on this Commission, it would have satisfied us. Without that, it looks rather as driving the iron very deep. That is the grievance. It would have been different even if my friend Mr. Siva Raj alone was appointed on the Commission (Loud laughter and cheers). Yes, it would have shown 'fraternity, equality and comradeship' and no other colour bar was meant. Parliament is the supreme authority. We do not question it. But it must have our co-operation, make us feel equal partners in the governance of our country. (Hear, hear.) That is what we want to express. It is said in Tamil—I think you know Tamil enough, Mr. President, Sir; at any rate my Friend the hon. Mr. Marjoribanks knows it—The proverb is :

வாய் வாழைப்பழம்,
கை கர்ணக்கிழங்கு.

(Laughter.) It means sweet is the word of the mouth as the plantain fruit and irritating is the gift of the hand as the acrid yam."

" To put it in an English garb it was all honey pot then, and now, it is all pepper box. (Laughter.)

" I would appeal to the representatives of the British race and of the British Government to soothe the feelings of a disappointed people and not to allow them to grow into exasperation. I am getting old and I may not feel it so bitterly as my young friends in the House, over this deliberate exclusion of Indians. British statesmen with 'high vision' should not allow things to drift to disastrous results."

* Mr. D. NARAYANA RAJU :—" Mr. President, Sir, as I was listening to the speech of Mr. Slater, I was reminded of a chapter in the history of Canada. I refer to the history of Canada between the years 1820 and 1850. The happenings in Canada in those days provide an exact parallel to the happenings in India to-day. Canada as you know was inhabited by people of different races and different religions. In those days there were feuds going on, religious as well as racial. Canada was then being governed by the English bureaucracy which was called 'family compact'. It was a nickname given to British officials governing Canada in those days. Canada was then peopled by different races—Englishmen, Scotch, French and other races as well as West Indians. When the people wanted responsible Government the plea put forward by the bureaucracy of Canada was that if the supremacy of Britain was removed the people would all quarrel and cut their own throats as there was no homogeneity among the people of Canada. That was how the domination of Canada by the British was tried to be justified.

" We find exactly the same thing here. There were no doubt several revolutions and riots and they had to be suppressed by the strong arm of the British. Still the people wanted responsible Government. There were also legislative assemblies then. But the British Parliament gave power to the 3-45 p.m.

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executive in Canada, to overrule the decisions of the legislatures. In those days there were parties known as 'Patriots' party' and so on. Of course the British followed a policy similar to that followed by the bureaucracy in India now. Their policy was mercy to the mean and blows to the brave, just as it is in India to-day. But on account of the strong feeling of the people of Canada the British yielded at last and gave them responsible Government. What do we find in Canada now? There is peace and amity since responsible Government was given, and the country progressed in all directions very rapidly and beyond all forecasts.

"Now, Sir, here in the institution of the Simon Commission, the British imperialists claim that Parliament should be solely responsible for shaping India's destiny. India rises in protest against this arrogance and conceit. The whole country protests against the British being the sole arbiters of the destinies of India. England is ill-fitted to undertake any such charge. Look to the happenings of our own days. What is the behaviour of England towards democratic movements. When there was a popular party movement in Russia who stood in its way? It was Britain. Take the case of Turkey. When the Sultan was overruled by a popular Government in Turkey, there was the shaking of the manes of the British Lion and the showing of its gory claws. Kemal Pasha stood firm. The British Lion thought that discretion was the better part of valour and receded. Again in China, the Chinese people are fighting for liberty and want to throw out the foreign domination. Who is the arch conspirator that wanted to keep them down? It is England. So we find that England is the arch enemy of all popular movements in the world. Coming nearer home to the British dominions themselves, America had to wage a war of independence to get away from the clutches of England. Canada has to struggle and strugle hard before she can get away from British domination. It is the same story also in the case of Ireland. We have known cases of animals living upon their own progeny. But among human races, we find only the English people who want to live at the expense of their own colonies and their subjects. Those are facts. Therefore it is but right that India should protest against the shaping of her destinies by England. English people even in their own interests, must change their methods and adapt them to the recent world movements. The question before England now is either to have a satisfied India or to have a discontented and dissatisfied India."

* V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"Sir, I think it a sacred duty to oppose the resolution in its amended form. Let no Member of any of the existing parties in this hon. House think for a moment that I do so with a view to getting any favour from the Government or other political parties, but I do so because of a clear mandate from the depressed communities taking into account their appalling condition existing to-day. Let no Member think that we sitting on this side of the House representing the depressed classes are men devoid of patriotism or take a fancy to co-operate with the Simon Commission in its present form.

"We have abundant reasons to show that the conditions under which the depressed classes labour to-day warrant a Commission purely non-communal and who are not interested in any particular political party in India.

"Secondly, in the preamble to the India Act of 1919 it is stated a 'parliamentary commission' and not a mixed Commission.

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"In a country composed of people of varying castes, creed and religion and having a sixth of the population under perpetual subjection under the yoke of caste oppression, no wise statesman will lend his ears for a mixed Commission. In days gone by the so-called superior castes constituted themselves as the Imperial patriarchs of the nation and, in order that they might easily and comfortably live upon the rest, very cleverly invented the most demoralizing and degenerating system of caste. Under this system, against the sacred Law of God and man, the depressed classes were taught to believe themselves as the natural serfs of the heirarchy. Even since this mighty fraud was invented, the depressed classes were kept as slaves while other communities flourished without strain or labour. Under this magical hallucination, generations have come and gone and, as the unaltered laws of the Universe will have it, our India with all her boasted glories and traditions has fallen from her high position and is now sunken in calamity and misery. But in spite of it, without caring to find out the real cause of the national disease, the shattered and disintegrated remnants of the old heirarchy are now raising the wild and frantic outcries for political equality and national independence. What assurance is there that the interests of the depressed classes will be safeguarded if a mixed Commission is chosen? The original resolution is to a certain extent inconsistent with what fell from the lips of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. The latter said that in framing a constitution on National lines, the interests of the depressed communities will be considered but the original resolution contemplated a Round Table Conference of delegates elected by members of the legislatures in India. The Mover must be aware that no member of the depressed classes have come to these Councils with an 'election' ticket and if the resolution was accepted it would mean that none of our representatives would have any voice in choosing delegates for such a Conference.

"Some of the other speakers indulged in appealing to the depressed class members not to stand aloof. I am not justified in co-operating with such parties who are dissatisfied with the Commission. I may tell Mr. Goenka that he has not practically seen the disabilities of the depressed classes in the rural parts.

"Moreover, I had the opportunity of presiding over a few depressed class conferences in the mufassal and unanimous resolutions were passed expressing satisfaction with the Simon Commission and a desire to co-operate with it in all its stages. So I have a clear mandate from the depressed communities to shun this resolution.

'So long as the mentality of the Indians is what it is now, India cannot and will not have Swaraj, and by boycotting the Commission Swaraj will not fall from heaven. For instance, when the election of the Deputy President was on, some of the prominent members were eager to see a depressed class member in that position. When all important members of all the parties joined together, it went to an hon. Member but he did not like to have it when a member of the depressed communities aspired for it. Even yesterday, when a modest request was made in this House for an efficient staff for the amelioration work of the depressed classes, it was negatived. (Mr. Satyamurti: By whom? Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai replied · Because you were not here.) How long are we to live on hopes from other communities? Let us have something in practice.

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"Had it not been for the Britisher I may say boldly the depressed communities would not have come to the present position. We have no quarrel with the Simon Commission.

"My hon. Friend, Mr. Hamid Khan, was appealing to us to join in the boycott. Recently I had the opportunity of visiting Malabar and was greatly surprised to see even Mappilla gentlemen objecting to Adi-Dravidas and other depressed communities passing through the public roads with decent umbrellas and coloured clothes. (Voices: No, no.) I saw it personally.

"In these circumstances, I strongly oppose the resolution."

* Rao Bahadur C. S. RATNASABHAPATI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. President, Sir, I had no idea of speaking on this resolution this afternoon, but I am prompted to speak on account of the congratulations offered by the hon. Mr. Slater to Mr. Siva Raj and members of his ilk. If the members of the depressed classes had been kept oppressed, I ask who is responsible for such oppression and suppression all these years? (A voice: Government) In spite of the existence of a benign Government, in spite of the legislatures having had official or nominated majority for over half a century, if the depressed classes think that they still continue to be oppressed by others, I ask them whether it is the Government that is responsible for all this oppression or the people? (Hear, hear.) When the Government give an European jury to try an European, if they had only cared for the advancement of the low and depressed classes, why did they not make necessary provision to improve the condition of the depressed classes, or for the matter of that, any other community? Why should the blame be thrown on the people and not on the Government? Sir, the hon. Mr. Muniswami Pillai has spoken just now, about the sufferings they are undergoing in Malabar. I am reminded of an occurrence which took place in Palghat. Three years ago, the members of the depressed classes were prevented from entering the Agraharam street in Palghat. What had the benign Government done then? On whom was notice under section 144 served? Was it on the members of the higher classes or on the depressed classes? (Hear, hear.) In the circumstances, Sir, I beseech the members of the depressed classes to vote for the proposition. Or let them by all means co-operate with the Commission, but let them say that more than the so-called higher classes the Government of the country is responsible for their bad lot all these years."

4 p.m. * Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"Mr. President, Sir, I rise to speak as a representative of the Indian Christian community, which though highly advanced in education, is not so much advanced in political matters. All the same I support this amended resolution heartily. Now what is the Catholic idea which is very clearly defined as to self-determination in regard to Government? The Catholic idea was carried to its logical consequence by all the Republics and the parliamentary governments that sprung up in Italy and other parts of Europe during the so-called Dark Ages. The idea is that Government depends upon the good will and consent of the people—*vox populi* (voice of the people). In carrying out that idea, the Anglo-Saxon people under the leadership of Simon de Montfort fought against the Norman kings and got a parliament. I think our position to-day is analogous to that. It was during the Catholic times that the British established a parliament. It was in the year 1298, in the 13th century. And soon afterwards in the 14th century that parliament obtained the power of the purse,

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the power of legislation and the power of censuring the ministers. I challenge whether that power has yet been obtained by our Toy Parliament. (Hear, hear.) One objection is raised to our right of self-determination and that is that there are so many centrifugal forces in operation against unity and a nationhood—different languages, different religions and so on. These, however, can be counteracted by certain unifying forces as has happened in some countries. Take the case of the United States of America. It consists of so many races, so many languages and also so many conflicting religions and still they have become one nation. They pride themselves as Americans. Are things worse in India? In Switzerland, the people are divided by so many geographical barriers, with so many divergent languages and religions and also races and customs. Yet they have got one national Government and all the people pride themselves as a Swiss nation. The differences and feuds between the Catholics and Protestants in Switzerland are much greater than those between the Hindus and the Muhammadans in India. They fought battles on account of religion even in the last century and in spite of that fact they have formed one nation.

"Much stress has been laid on the submerged millions in India, treated as untouchables. We have, however, to read the correct history of India about the Adi-Dravidas and the depressed classes in their relation to the higher classes. Some of my friends who have just spoken think they had become outlaws during pre-British times and that it is the British Government that has given them the protection of law and liberty. If, however, you read the history of the Mahrattas by Grant Duff and other authors, you will find that during the time of the Mahratta Empire at the advent of the British in Western and Central India the depressed classes had not less of liberty and protection of law than the British Government has given them. I think it is Justice Telang who pointed out that it was during the British times that the gulf between the depressed classes and the higher classes has increased. The British Government had not until recently done anything particularly for raising the condition of the depressed classes constitutionally. The way in which the education of the people was allowed to drift for itself by the British Government and the permanency and the rigidity given by British Courts to caste and custom to an extent never contemplated in Indian States, tended to raise the higher classes and lower the depressed classes. Their condition seems to me to have become worse than before. (Hear, hear.) In this southern presidency I don't think the British have done anything special to raise their condition until recently. It is the Depressed Class Missions established by some Hindu high-caste leaders that have done much more to elevate them, apart from what the foreign missionaries have effected in the same direction, than anything the British Government have tried to do until very recently. Now the British have been vying to give them something to show their great sympathy, only during the last few years. I ask my Adi-Dravida friends how the Statutory Commission is going to find ways and means to improve their condition without the good-will and co-operation of the higher classes? Our position is this: that whether we are Christians or not, we feel that we, as Indians, have been treated with contempt by the British in the way the Commission has been constituted and is to proceed. The Commission ought to have consisted wholly of Indians (hear, hear) or we should have an Indian Commission elected by our Legislatures to co-operate with the White one on an equal footing. That would

be the proper solution of the difficulty and if instead of seven Englishmen the Commission had consisted of 9, 11, or 15 Indians, the depressed classes would have been represented on that Commission as well as other Hindus, Christians, Sikhs, etc. According to the provision made in the draft Reforms Bills drawn up by some of our leaders (Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar and Dr. Besant) with a joint electoral system the depressed classes would come in larger numbers on account of the reservation of seats for them, as well as Muhammadans, Christians, etc., more or less in proportion to population . . ."

Mr. P. ANJANEYULU :—"I move for a closure."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I am not prepared to accept the closure at this stage."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—"Mr. President, if time permitted I could myself say something about the depressed classes but confine myself to a few brief remarks. For example, I should like to put one question to the hon. Member who referred to a certain Agraharam. Who was it that prevented the depressed classes from entering that Agraharam? Through whose action was it that that question arose? It was certainly not through the action of any British official. My hon. Friend, Mr. Saldanha, is very fond of looking for a golden age. Yesterday he found one in the 14th century: to-day he has found another in the time of Sivaji. What use is it to the representatives of the depressed classes who sit behind there to tell them that several centuries ago, as his reading convinces him in the Mahratta country and under Sivaji they were treated with greater respect than they are now. It is not for a golden age in the past that the depressed classes are looking, it is for a golden age in the future (hear, hear), and they have made a straight statement that they are not convinced as yet of the determination of hon. Members opposite that they shall enjoy a golden age. Let me say after so much has been said as to what has been done by their fellow countrymen in this Presidency for the depressed classes that I speak of what I know: that while I have the greatest admiration for certain members of the higher caste Brahmans and others who have devoted time and money to fostering the interests of the depressed classes, these gentlemen have received exceedingly little support from the communities from which they came and that I aver without fear of contradiction. But, Sir, the hour is growing late and as Mr. Siva Rao has said the issues concerned with this resolution are at last clarified. He made I thought one of the most important contributions to our debate . . . and I may be excused if I cross the t-s and dot the i-s in what he said.

4-15 p.m. "If I venture to oppose this motion, Sir, it is because it seems to me most important that this House should realize what it is going to do if it accepts this resolution. There can be no doubt as to the position. I shall illustrate it if I may, by a few quotations :

'At the expiration of ten years after the passing of the Government of India Act, 1919, the Secretary of State with the concurrence of both Houses of Parliament shall submit for the approval of His Majesty the names of persons to act as a Commission for the purpose of this section.'

"That, Sir, is a quotation from the Act to which this House owes its being,—the Act with reference to which it is open to hon. Members opposite to walk into this House and if they deem fit to walk out again (Laughter). The privilege this House enjoys to-day of debating this important question is

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derived from that Act, and whether hon. Members opposite like it or not they are bound by it and they are co-operating because they are taking the opportunity which the British Parliament has afforded them of being here to-day. And now, Sir , may I proceed with my quotations taken from this debate :

'Therefore it is that we are here to demand of the Government here and in England the right of the people in determining " their Government for themselves." "Until that right is conceded, until the constituted Assembly in India is able to dictate the constitution that is necessary for this country and is able to make the Parliament formally accept what the people of India decide is good for themselves, until that moment my party at any rate is bound not to co-operate with this Commission." . . . . " We, who belong to the Congress party question the right of any other people or of any other nation to determine our constitution or the method in which we should progress ".'

" That of course is in their belief the clear and logical position. I am not going to argue that position with them on its merits. But, I ask, when that is the declared position of members on the benches opposite, endorsed and re-endorsed by their leaders, by the hon. Member from Coimbatore, by Mr. Narayana Raju, why should there be now this pretence during the last two days that we are debating something else. It is to . . ."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" . . . to annoy the Government."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" . . . to cajole the people. ? This is an attempt to induce members on other benches to believe that in accepting the resolution now before the House they are accepting something quite different from what the intention and the underlying meaning of the resolution is according to its own authors. I do not quarrel with the position they have taken up. But what I do complain of is their lack of straightforwardness. (Swarajists) : Oh, Oh !)

" My hon. Friend, Mr. Kesava Pillai, referred to certain tendencies which in his opinion indicate a callousness in respect of human life. From whom, may I ask, have indications evidencing callousness in respect of human life come during this debate ? From the mover of the resolution. He delighted in using the term blood."

Mr. G. HARISARVOTTAMA RAO :—" That is not unparliamentary " !

* The hon. Mr. T. E. MOIR :—" He is apparently prepared if need be to shed the blood of his fellow countrymen but I have no such desire.

" Then again, Sir, let us make clear the position. Much has been made by the mover of the original motion of the position taken up by Lord Birkenhead. One would think that Lord Birkenhead was the only person with whom we had to deal in this matter. If that remarkable man required any testimonial to the manner in which he has impressed himself upon other people's imaginations, then such testimonial can be amply found in our proceedings of the last few days. But this is not a matter in which we are dealing solely with Lord Birkenhead. We are dealing with a decision to which both Houses of Parliament and all the parties contained in that Parliament have subscribed.

" Well, Sir, let us now turn to the point of which so much has been made that this matter ought to be entirely left to certain people representing the various legislative bodies in this country. I can understand some Members of this House desiring that such a procedure should be regularized, but why

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should the mover of the original resolution have played with us by saying that 'they do convey to His Excellency the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government the resentment of this Council at the appointment of the Statutory Commission and that they do advise His Majesty to abolish the constituted Commission and order the institution of a representative Round Table Conference to be composed of delegates elected by the elected members of all the legislatures of India ?' That is the language possibly of constitutionalism! It admits that such a Round Table Conference can only be called by the authority of the Parliament but that authority they deny and what is there to prevent them themselves with the same liberty of acting under the same views that it is no one's concern but their own as to how the future affairs of this country are to be regulated—what is there to prevent them, I say, from calling and forming a Round Table Conference ?"

Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao:—"Yes, they will do it."

(A voice.—"A convention Assembly.")

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"And, may I say that I am quite astonished that on such sound arguments as he used, Mr. P. Siva Rao should come to the conclusion that he is determined to support this resolution: (several voices: Hear, hear). Let me say that I do hope that it is perfectly clear to him and to every other Member what he will be voting for when voting for this resolution moved by the Member opposite."

* The hon. the President:—"The hon. Member is requested to bring his remarks to a close soon."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir:—"Yes, Sir, I shall do so. I would make this appeal to those who desire that this momentous question should be settled in the best interests of India. They know perfectly well that a settlement is most improbable—I might say, impossible—without the co-operation and the good will of the Parliament. How can members who know that of whatever divergent views they may be assist to pass the resolution now before the House? Do they think that if they do so the best interests of the country will be served or that that satisfactory solution which they and all of us desire will be brought any nearer? For my part, I refuse to believe it and propose to cast my vote against the motion now before the House."

* Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai:—"Sir, I wish to raise a point of order. The hon. Mr. Moir, I think, said I cannot . . . ."

* The hon. the President:—"I do not think that it is a point of order."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti:—"Sir, that the hon. the Finance Member, who has just broken the seal of silence which the Government have wisely set upon their lips should have used as his first argument the unfortunate 'Depressed Classes' shows the extreme limits to which the Government has been reduced in trying to invent arguments against this very reasonable proposition. I do not want to say anything which may offend the so-called 'Depressed Class'; but I would say to them in all humility and sincerity that sixty millions of Indians have their salvation in their own hands and in co-operating with their fellow countrymen, and not in a Government which is interested in keeping these classes as distinct from the higher classes in order that they may exploit the differences. Otherwise, I ask them, how is

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it that for the last 175 years of autocratic and bureaucratic rule, they have done next to nothing for the depressed classes? My hon. Friend, Mr. Sahajananda Swami, in a speech he delivered at the Gokhale Hall, admitted publicly that the British Government have woefully failed in doing its duty by the depressed classes. It is all very well for my hon. Friend, the Labour Commissioner, on Rs. 2,000 a month, I take it, telling us with a great sense of philanthropy, that these depressed classes should not boycott the Commission. If there is any other Government and if he is paid Rs. 2,000 a month, then also he will equally vehemently and eloquently speak against the depressed classes! These are the Civilians of a disciplined service. Therefore, I ask my hon. Friends of the depressed classes to tell my hon. Friend, 'Get thee behind us.' I think they have their salvation in their own hands. Will they decline to co-operate with their own brethern in this country? I have no doubt that they will come by their own only under a Swaraj Government, and not a foreign Government.

"Then, Sir, the hon. the Finance Member spoke with his accustomed fury of the demand of this side of the House that we should . . . ."

* The hon. Mr. T. E. Moir :—"May I explain, Sir, that I was merely trying to make myself audible to the House by means of this instrument (the loud speaker)."

* Mr. S. Satyamurti :—"I accept the correction, Sir. I am glad to learn that my hon. Friend was not furious. (Laughter.) Let me proceed with my point. He was aghast, scandalized by the very idea of any Member of this House—a mere member of a subject race, which his countrymen have conquered, getting up and saying, 'We will make the Parliament accept our constitution.' A man, much greater than he or I, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannermann, said, when he was the Premier and piloting the South African Union Bill in the House of Commons, and when Members of the Opposition wanted to move several amendments: 'I will accept no amendment whatever. This Bill has come from South Africa, and I will not have a comma or a semi-colon altered.' I know, however, that the Boers had to fight the Britishers and defeat them before they got their demand, and we too may have to do it. But, in the meantime, we may remember that nothing is ever given to any nation voluntarily by its rulers, nor its right to swaraj or its right to self-government ever recognized except at the point of the bayonet by the British. As for that, let Canada answer; let South Africa answer; let New Zealand answer; and last but not least, let the United States of America answer. That is so far as this point is concerned.

"Then he asked us, 'Why all this cajoling if you are straight for self- 4-30 p.m.
determination and have no use for the British Parliament. Why do you accept amendments? Why do you make speeches?' Exactly. We are paying my hon. Friend in his own coin. May I ask this Government why they remained neutral on my hon. Friend Diwan Bahadur Krishnan Nayar's amendment? Have they no opinions on that matter? Do they want the powers of the Committee to be changed? They played a trick. They wanted if possible to water down our amendment by getting the other amendment passed somehow. We have learned this game from them and we can also play it. We will (laughter), go on defeating them until we send them home.

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"Then we are told that my hon. Friend, Mr. G. Harisarvottama Rao, revelled in blood. He is a very peaceful man. This might be said of the country which shed much blood in Jallianwalla Bagh and in the Mappilla tragedy and that is the country from which my hon. Friend comes. The blood is on his hand, not on mine.

"He says: 'Does Lord Birkenhead alone count'? Yes: not the Finance Member of the Government of Madras, though he is the hon. Mr. Moir, because he is His Majesty's Secretary of State for India. His motion was accepted unanimously in both Houses and His Majesty's Royal Warrant of Appointment of the Commission carries out what he wants. Therefore, unless my hon Friend retires, goes to England, enters Parliament and becomes the Secretary of State, he will excuse us, if we cannot take him seriously.

"Then he asks us, 'What is there to prevent my hon. Friend holding a Round Table Conference.' Nothing. On the 12th February we are holding it and my hon. Friend is welcome there to help us, if he means what he says. But what prevents us now is the British bayonets which my hon. Friend represents here. He represents no reasons, no arguments, no logic and no sentiments except the British poison gas, the British bayonet and it is these which make him laugh all the time. They know we can only speak now. But I want him to remember that he laughs best who laughs last. You can play with a nation once too often. You can trifle with a nation too long. I think the time has come when my hon. Friend's countrymen must realize that the patience of this nation is getting rapidly exhausted.

"Then he finally said, 'I have no desire to appeal to my hon. Friends opposite'. I am very glad at that compliment. I congratulate myself and the members of my Party that we have earned this very good certificate from my hon. Friend that so far as we are concerned the charm of his siren voice is gone, and he must seek fresh fields and pastures new in order still to go on making the people of this country imagine that they can get water out of stone. I have no doubt his appeal has fallen on deaf ears of my hon. Friend from Bellary.

"But what rankles in our breast, Mr. President, is Lord Birkenhead's insolent speeches, his reference to the dissensions in the country and his contemptuous reference to us, which only a proud member of an arrogant race, too proud of its power and too unmindful of the sensibilities of another nation, can make. And we feel it is an insult, and that is why we say that if Lord Birkenhead asks us 'Do you want the British army and British navy to be withdrawn from India?' at a round table conference, we are willing to discuss the matter. But if he is going to insolently challenge us 'Do you want us to withdraw?' we will say 'Yes'. We will dare. We have no enemies in the world. England has no friends Go to France, go to Germany, Afghanistan, China; go anywhere, the name of your country stinks in the nostrils of the people of the world. (At this stage there was loud cheering by some occupants of the President's gallery). Yet you are the people to fight us."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"Order, order. The gentlemen who applauded in the President's gallery should retire at once.

"As nobody went out, the President ordered that the entire gallery should be cleared off which was accordingly done."

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* Mr. S. SATYAMURTI :—" Sir, the last argument I want to advance in favour of this motion is that the acceptance of this Commission means the voluntary acquiescence by Indians in their domination by another people. I grant that to-day we are unable to fight. To-morrow we may; but why should we voluntarily acquiesce in a Commission which brands us as political slaves fit only to accept crumbs from the table of Sir John Simon and Company? Thank God, there is wonderful unanimity of opinion on this matter. I hope that in spite of a few dissentient voices, the voice of this House will go forth as the opinion of this Province that Sir John Simon and his Colleagues are not wanted in India, and least of all, in Madras.

" Sir, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Premier of Great Britain, concluded a very important speech on this matter, with a quotation from Milton. He said: 'If God wants a particularly hard thing to be done, he tells it to his Englishman.' I know the Englishman's self-complacency. But even I was surprised at this presumptuous statement of an Englishman whose country has sent to us a Clive, a Warran Hastings, a General Neill, a General Dyer and the authors of the Mappilla tragedy; the statement seems to be particularly blasphemous.

" Lord Birkenhead when he was asked what he will do if the Indians boycott the Commission, replied that 'they will not dare.' We have dared. This Council has dared. Practically all the elected members who represent constituencies in this House have dared. Let His Lordship do what he dares. He once said 'He either fears his fate too much or his deserts are small, who dare not put it to the touch to win or lose it all.' We have faith in ourselves; we have faith in our destiny of our country; we have faith in God. And therefore, we do not fear our fate too much. Our deserts are not small. We dare put it to the touch to win or lose it all, believing that India's right will triumph over the might of Great Britain. I ask hon. Members to support this motion."

* The hon. Sir NORMAN MARJORIBANKS :—" Mr. President, Sir, the resolution in its final form seeks to express the view of the Council that it has no confidence in, and will have nothing to do with, the Simon Commission as it is at present constituted. I do not propose to go into the many questions that have been debated, but will confine myself to a few remarks on the scope of the resolution. There is considerable difference of view in the speeches made in favour of this motion. One considerable section of the House proceeded on the ground of self-determination. Even taking that view, I find it very difficult to understand why it should preclude discussion of the subject with the Commission. Presumably these members contemplate that the constitution that may result from their self-determination will be implemented by an Act of Parliament: and if this be the case, why not discuss this matter with the Parliamentary delegation In the case of other countries like Ireland, Canada, etc., such Acts have been passed after months and even years of discussion and negotiation. Further, from the point of view of self-determination, I cannot see that the present constitution of the Commission, on which the motion lays stress is relevant. In the view of others who have spoken in favour of the resolution there is dissatisfaction because they consider that they have not yet had sufficient assurances that the proposed Legislative Committees will have an effective voice in the shaping of the various problems which the Commission will consider. There again I do not understand why people who think thus

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should consider themselves precluded thereby from meeting the Commission and stating their views so as to secure that the Committees are constituted in the manner they desire. In short, those who have spoken in support of the resolution have not given any reasons in their speeches as to why this Commission should be boycotted. It may be that they feel pessimistic as to the ultimate result of the Commission. But if they do not state their views it is difficult to see how they propose to reach their objects. Although I am an European by race I have spent my life in India and certainly yield to none in the desire to see India become a great country managing her own affairs. (Mr. C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar. Hear, hear) It makes me almost despair when I find so many of our educated people declining even to discuss the road which we should take to reach our goal. No sort of good can come out of the negative and destructive attitude which the House is taking to-day."

Mr. C. V. VENKATARAMANA AYYANGAR :—" The motion may be put."

4-45 p.m. * The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think the House is ready for the motion."

The motion was put and declared carried.

A voice : Poll.

A poll was taken and the House divided thus :

Division list.

Ayes.

1. Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi.
2. Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai.
3. Mr. A Balakrishna Shetty.
4. ,, J. Kuppusami.
5. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
6. ,, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
7. ,, C. R. Parthasarathi Ayyangar.
8. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
9. ,, T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
10. ,, Chavadi K. Subrahmanya Pillai.
11. ,, S. V Vanavudaiya Goundar.
12. The Zamindar of Gollapalli.
13. Mr. U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
14. ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
15. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
16. ,, S. Satyamurti.
17. ,, C. V. Venkataramana Ayyangar.
18. ,, T Adinarayana Chettiyar.
19. ,, K. Koti Reddi.
20. ,, P. C. Venkatapati Raju.
21. ,, C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar.
22. ,, G. Harisarvottama Rao.
23. ,, C N. Muthuranga Mudaliyar.
24. ,, Abdul Hamid Khan.
25. ,, K. V. R. Swami.
26. ,, Muhammad Meera Ravuttar.
27. ,, D. Narayana Raju.
28. Dr. B S. Mallavya.
29. Mr. K. Uppi Sahib.
30. ,, C. Marudavanam Pillai.
31. ,, Mothay Narayana Rao.
32. ,, C. Obi Reddi.
33. Mr. A. Parasurama Rao Pantulu.
34. ,, C. Ramasomayajulu.
35. ,, Basheer Ahmad Sayeed.
36. ,, P. Baktavatsalu Nayudu.
37. Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo.
38. Mr. A Kaleswara Rao.
39. ,, R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
40. ,, K. S. Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar.
41. ,, L. K. Tulasiram.
42. ,, K. R. Karant.
43. ,, K. V. Krishnaswami Nayakar.
44. ,, K. Madhavan Nayar.
45. ,, C. Venkatarangam Nayudu.
46. ,, B. Venkatratnam.
47. ,, S. Muttayya Mudaliyar.
41. ,, P. Siva Rao.
49. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
50. ,, C. Gopala Menon.
51. Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
52. Mr. M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
53. ,, B. Ramachandra Reddi.
54. Rao Bahadur C. S. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar.
55. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
56. Mr. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
57. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
58. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
59. Rao Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
60. Mr. K. Sarabha Reddi.
61. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddi.

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Noes.

1. The hon. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar.
2. " Sir Norman Marjoribanks.
3. " Khan Bahadur Muhammad Usman Sahib Bahadur.
4. " Mr. T. E. Moir.
5. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri.
6. " F. B. Evans.
7. " H. A. Watson.
8. " G. T. Boag.
9. " A. M. C. Tampoe.
10. " S. H. Slater.
11. " P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
12. " R. Foulkes.
13. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur.
14. Mr. V. Ch. John.
15. " Muppil Nayar.
16. Rao Bahadur O. M. Narayanan Nambudripad.
17. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
18. " M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
19. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
20. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
21. " K. Krishnan.
22. " C. E. Wood.
23. " J. Mackenzie Smith.
24. " G. W. Chambers.
25. " H. E. P. Hearson.
26. " S. N. Dorai Raja.
27. " G. R. Premayya.
28. Swami A. S. Sahajanandam.
29. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.

Neutral.

1. The hon Diwan Bahadur R. N. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar.
2. " Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
3. The Zamindar of Seithur.
4. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
5. " S. Venkayya.
6. K. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur.
7. The Raja of Panagal
8. Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. Patro.
9. Diwan Bahadur M. Krishnan Nayar.
10. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
11. Muhammad Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur.
12. T. M. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur.

Ayes 61. *Noes* 29. *Neutral* 12.

The motion was carried.

The result of the division was announced amidst cries of Bande Mataram by the Swarajists.

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I was under the impression that Sir A. P. Patro challenged my original decision. But I find that at the division he remained neutral."

Rao Bahadur Sir A. P. PATRO :—" I did not ask for a division, Sir."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 11 o'clock on Monday the 27th February. I may inform hon. Members that the 27th February has been allotted by His Excellency for the business of non-official Members. There will be another day for non-official business in March. The programme of dates for discussion of the Budget is as follows :—

Presentation of Budget—Tuesday, the 28th February 1928.

General discussion of the Budget—1st, 2nd and 3rd March 1928.

Voting of Budget grants begins on 14th March.

" Intimation will be sent by the Secretary in due course as to the exact dates allotted for the voting of Budget grants and further grants and for the transaction of non-official business in March."

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

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Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1405 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 235 supra.]

Report from the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, Vizagapatam, dated the 6th January 1928, No. 11 L.F. 15/G.L.

[Legislative Council—Question No. 1405—Meeting of January 1928—Irrigation—Godavari delta—Canals and channels.]

(*a*) F.S.L. is maintained in all canals always except when the supply in the river is low or when owing to very heavy rains in the delta water is not required for irrigation or when there is necessity to close the head-sluices in order to open the undersluices. In all these cases the supply in the branch channels is regulated to the same duty at which the main head-sluice is working. Unless the branch channels are worked to the same duty as the main canal the supply will not be uniform and equitable throughout the delta. Further if the branch channels are worked to a lower duty than the main canal, the result will be that the branches in the upper reaches will get good supply while the branches in the lower reaches of the main canal will receive little or no supply. It is therefore desirable and necessary that, when supply in the main canal is for any reason reduced, the supply in the branches also should be correspondingly reduced.

(*b*) The best way of securing reduction in the main canals is by lowering the head-sluice and reducing the supply from the river. The other way of reducing the supply in the main canal is to open the surplus sluices and also to send increased supplies through the branches. A reduction in the supply of the main canal is not secured by a reduction in the supply to branch channels; this will only increase the supply in main canals and not reduce it.

(*c*) Reduction in supply to the branch channels when supply is available and water is necessary is undoubtedly injurious to the lands, but the supply in the branches is always regulated to the same duty as in the main canals and the supply is reduced only when water is not required for irrigation as for example in the month of December when harvesting is in progress or when owing to heavy rains no water is required for the fields.

(*d*) The supply in branches is not reduced except when absolutely necessary.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1406 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 235 supra.]

Letter from the Superintending Engineer, Waltair Circle, to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, dated the 25th October 1927, No. 449 I.

[Girder bridge on East Yeleru drain near Cocanada—Reconstruction—Legislative Council Question No. 229—Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu.]

I have the honour to forward herewith a sketch showing the course of the East Yeleru drain and the bridge in question.

2. This is a girder bridge of one span of 60 feet constructed by the Local Fund department (vide G.O. No. 2951 W., dated 17th October 1896) and is now also in charge of that department.

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3. A section of the drain at site of the bridge with water levels noted thereon and a tracing showing the catchment area are sent herewith.

4. The catchment area is nearly 33 square miles which is purely in deltaic country; consequently the discharge will be (D = C.M. 4/5 where C = 500) 8,200 cusecs which can be drained easily through the ventway of the bridge when there is no backing up of sea water.

5. Owing to the high tidal action and backing up of sea water during north-east monsoon, the drainage water through this bridge cannot easily be drained and this difficulty is not therefore due to the insufficient waterway of the bridge.

6. Though the bridge is widened it cannot improve matters as long as there is high tidal action and backing up of sea water. There is no necessity for altering the waterway of the existing bridge.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1410 asked by the Zamindar of Gollapalli at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 237 supra.]

Endorsement by L. H. Greg, Esq., Superintending Engineer, Bezwada Circle, No. 427-M., dated 8th June 1927.

[Memorial of the ryots, Kistna district, regarding proposing a high level canal from the river Kistna on the left side.]

It has been assumed by the petitioners that the top level of the recently fixed falling shutters being 53·00 the water level at the point *A* which is some 12 miles above the site of the Bezwada anicut will be about 65·00 allowing a surface fall of about 1 foot per mile and that assuming depth of 3 feet of water above this level 65·00 the water level at *A* would be 68·00.

This assumption is not correct as the water level deduced from surface fall only from the top of shutter level could be expected except when all the shutters were down and this would only be the case when there was a flood in the river.

This is owing to the fact that the falling shutters are not designed for overflow, so that when any of the shutters are up, the river level has to be adjusted to be below the top of the shutters.

During the last year in June and November all the shutters were up for 29 and 27 days, respectively, so that no water would have been surplus in these two months for any new extension.

In these two months the water-supply to Divi Island has to be curtailed though water for Divi was badly wanted, as water would have been wasted uneconomically from its more legitimate use for the Eastern and Western deltas irrigation.

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A portion of the shutters were up for the following number of days in the season :—

July	18 days.
August	...
September	1 day.
October	26 days.

The memorial proposes an open cut from the river with a channel three to four miles in length before crossing the Kistna river flood bank. This also introduces a questionable factor, as, with the shifting shoal and bed conditions in the Kistna it cannot be known how long the open cut would be effective or how often the channel would become silted up under flood conditions and require clearance and the cutting of shoals and the doing possibly of koramboo work which might be a continual source of trouble and heavy expense.

It is also stated that the channel proposed would also serve the purpose of carrying down the flood water of the Budameru. It need only be pointed out, however, that the channel required would only have to carry some 500 cusecs whereas the Budameru when in flood may bring down some 50,000 cusecs so that this suggestion is of no practical value.

In paragraph 7 of the memorial it has also been suggested that a channel might be excavated from near Velavadam to carry some of the flood water of the Budameru to the Brahmayalingam and other tanks lower down.

This proposal is not possible as the point from which this channel has been proposed to take off comes between two 100 feet contours and the channel would have to cross a 200 feet saddle while the terminal point is above the 150 feet contour.

In addition to a highway bridge across the Hyderabad road and a head sluice in the Kistna river flood bank, an undertunnel would be required to take the channel under the railway and also an undertunnel to discharge the Budameru waters under the proposed channel. This latter would be a very costly work in view of the vast quantity of water brought down the Budameru in times of flood.

The continuation of the channel runs across many drainage lines and a large number of cross drainage works would be required to deal with these drainages.

There would also be a number of bridges to carry cart tracks.

The question of dealing with the Budameru floods has been frequently investigated and in G.O. No. 97 I., dated 8th March 1912, the Government passed orders as follows :—" The question of mitigating the floods in the Budameru by construction of a reservoir or other means has been carefully considered and found impracticable at reasonable cost."

At present an investigation is being made into the possibility of running what is known as a ' short crop ' in the months of July, August and September, in the Kistna Eastern delta where there are thousands of acres available by the excavation of the Bank canal provided water is available.

For this reason and for the reasons adduced showing the very great difficulties involved and the very costly nature of the works required to carry out the scheme, the proposals of the petitioners cannot be accepted.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1421 asked by Syed Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 245 supra.]

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Monday, the 1st day of December 1913.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice WALLACE.

No. 286 of 1912.

BETWEEN

Khaji Hafiz Abdul Aziz ... ... Plaintiff

AND

Muhammad Azimuddin Sahib and another ... Defendants.

Judgment.—This is a suit brought by the plaintiff for a declaration that certain properties are properties of the Eadga Mosque, that the plaintiff is the Muthavalli and Peishimam of the said mosque and charities; for an account of the properties which have come into the hands of the defendants; for an injunction restraining the defendants from interfering with the collection of rents of the properties; for possession of the suit properties; and for a declaration of the title of the plaintiff to a sum of Rs. 3,570 invested in Government securities.

The plaintiff in this case is a younger son of Khazi Hammid-ud-din, and the first defendant is an elder son of Khazi Hammid-ud-din and the second defendant is a nephew of Khazi Hamid-ud-din. Khazi Hammid-ud-din died in 1901 at the age of 80 and some years previously had succeeded to his brother Gulam Muhammad, and Khazi Hammid-ud-din filled the office of Khazi and also managed the affairs of the Eadga Mosque. It appears from a deed which has been exhibited in this case that at the end of the 17th century certain land in Muthialpet, Georgetown, was granted to the ancestor of these parties who was then described as Khazi of Chennapatnam and this land was originally intended for the holding of certain festivals twice a year—Baqar-Id and Ramzan; and about the middle of last century the last Nawab of the Carnatic erected a large mosque on this land and, as I have said, Gulam Muhammad and then Hammid-ud-din continued to discharge the office of Khazi and also to manage the affairs of this mosque and charity down to the time of their deaths.

The chief question in this case is as to who is entitled to the office of Muthavalli or superintendent of this mosque. According to the plaintiff, the office had been in his family and he was appointed to it by his father shortly before his death. According to the defendant, this office was attached to the office of Khazi of Chennapatnam, and it is contended for the defendants that the office of the Khazi of Chennapatnam devolved upon the second defendant after the death of Hammid-ud-din in 1901. Now it is not altogether easy to ascertain what happened with regard to this mosque, but some light is thrown upon the case by the evidence of the last witness for the defence who is a younger brother of plaintiff and the first defendant.

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He says that his father arranged that he should be succeeded as Khazi by the second defendant, that the plaintiff was to be Peishimam and Kathib of the mosque, that is to say, to manage the prayers there, and that he himself was to succeed his father in the school which the father had maintained. This leaves the first defendant unprovided for, who was the eldest son. The first defendant had been in the municipal office and the most extraordinary feature of this case is that the first defendant was allowed for a large number of years to remain in possession of most of the mosque property although he does not claim to have succeeded to it by any legal title. The story—a story which is absurd upon the face of it—is put forward in the written statement of the second defendant, which was accepted by the first defendant, that certain taxes were owing for this land to the municipality and that the first defendant undertook to pay them in consideration of his being left in possession of the land, to pay himself, out of the rents and profits. But the rents and profits of the land, even supposing there was such a bill at one time, would have been altogether far too large to be accounted for in this manner. The written statement alleges that the balance was paid over to the second defendant who claims to have succeeded to the office of Muthavalli as attached to the Khaziship, but no accounts have been produced by the first or second defendant to bear this out and the second defendant's counsel did not venture to put the first defendant into the box and his own evidence as to this is altogether unsatisfactory. It is not desirable to speculate in this case but it has occurred to me that it may possibly be that the old father had arranged that the first defendant was to be provided for by enjoying these revenues. However that may be, it cannot affect the present case. I hold on this part of the case that the second defendant has altogether failed to prove that he ever came into possession of any part of the revenues of the endowment. There is evidence, also, that when on one occasion he was asked to pay taxes he refused to do so. He said that it had nothing to do with him and that the taxes were not paid until his name was struck out of the application. In the written-statement of the second defendant it is said that the second defendant had constituted the first defendant a co-trustee of the mosque with himself. He had no power to do so. What appears clearly is that when the municipality decided to run a street through part of the mosque and compensation in respect of this became payable, the first and second defendants represented themselves as trustees of the mosque and endeavoured to get hold of the compensation, and that the plaintiff resisted this and set up his title to this amount as being the Muthavalli. It is quite clear that this compensation was the origin of the whole litigation and as far as we can see everybody would have been content to let the existing state of things go on if no such question had arisen.

Now as to the respective claims of the plaintiff and the second defendant to the office of Muthavalli, the evidence is that the superintendence or dawliyat or office of Muthavalli though the latter expression was not used of this mosque, remained from the first in the family of these people. In 1691 their ancestor is described as Khazi of Chennapatnam, but certain documents have been exhibited here, certain old records which are also set out and referred to in Colonel Love's book "Vestiges of Old Madras," which show that about 1770 a dispute arose between a member of this family and one Kajee Abu Backer as to which of them was entitled to be Khazi of Madras and which of them was entitled to a certain jaghir which had been granted by Anwaruddin earlier in the century and that question was decided

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adversely to this family. And I hold that it is not proved that the second defendant was Khazi of Chennapatnam. There is evidence on his side that this jaghir was claimed by him, but on the failure of Abu Backer's heirs it did not go to him but to some other Khazi who is known as Government Khazi. With regard to this office of Khazi it would seem that, as I have said before, a Khazi was appointed for Madras by the Nawab Anwaruddin and a member of Abu Backer's family was recognized as Khazi of Madras by the East India Company about 1770 as recorded in Colonel Loves' book and there is said to be at the present day a person who is styled 'Government Khazi'. But it is in evidence that at the present day there are many Khazis in Madras and that anybody can act as a Khazi who can get Muhammadans to recognize him as such and to avail themselves of his services as Khazi. According to the evidence there are no less than four Khazis in Georgetown. Both the plaintiff and the second defendant sought to prove that each had succeeded Hamid Uddin as Khazi. On this part of the case I think the advantage rests with the second defendant who proved that he had, long before the death of Hamid Uddin at the age of 80, fulfilled all the functions of Khazi and that he was accepted, after Hamid Uddin's death by the congregation, that is, by the people assembled at the funeral as Khazi. The plaintiff also gave some evidence, which I am unable to accept, that he was also appointed at the funeral of Hamid Uddin. But he produced registers which showed that he had also acted as Khazi and that a considerable number of people availed themselves of his services as Khazi, and he produced the register which he kept as Khazi and there was other evidence that he was known as Khazi. Both the plaintiff and the second defendant are known respectively as Khazi Hafiz Abdul Aziz and Khazi Muhammad Faziuddin Sahib. The second defendant however has, in my opinion, failed to prove, either that he is entitled to the office of Khazi of Chennapatnam if such office exists at the present day, or that this, the superintendence of this charity, was attached to the office of Khazi. The superintendence of the endowment seems, admittedly, to have been always in this family and, so far as the evidence goes, the members of this family also discharged the functions of Khazi. But that is a very different thing from saying that the superintendence of the charity was in any way annexed to the office of Khazi, and the conduct of the second defendant, which I have already alluded to, in taking no part in the affairs of the charity until this Rs. 3,000 compensation turned up, shown in my opinion that he never affected to have any connexion with this endowment until this question arose.

Now it remains to be considered whether the plaintiff has established his title to the office of Muthavalli, that is to say to the superintendence of the charity. The evidence is that during his father's lifetime he acted as Peishimam and Kathib of the mosque and that since his death he has been in the charge of the mosque. He has erected certain buildings on the mosque property and been in receipt of the rents from those properties though he has not been in receipt of the suits of the other properties which remained in possession of the 1st defendant It is shown that all the improvements and additions which have been made to the structure have been made with his assistance and under his direction; and it is not shown that any one else has been in management of the charity. An endeavour was made on the part of the defendants to show that the mosque was distinct from the Eadga, but that has altogether failed. What appears is that about

seventy years ago the Nawab erected a mosque on this Eadga-ground, but that would not have the effect of altering the management of the endowment. There is nothing inconsistent in erecting a mosque or place of prayer on a ground which was already intended for prayer. And then we have the statements which the 1st and the 2nd defendants made to the Revenue Inspector of the Municipality to show that what they claimed was to be 'trustees' of the mosque. Mr. Grant was naturally anxious to keep this piece of evidence out, because he saw that it was quite fatal to the case which was made for the defendants. Now the plaintiff says: he has not only been in management of the mosque and has been actually exercising the duties of the Muthavalli, but he rests his claim upon an alleged appointed by his father. The law as to the title to the office of Muthavalli has recently been considered in this Court. The Muhammadan Law allows of the office being hereditary but does not favour that mode of descent and requires it to be very strictly proved. On the other hand, it easily presumes that an existing Muthavalli has a right to appoint his successor. Now there is a good deal of oral evidence for the plaintiff that he was appointed by his father, which is corroborated by the fact that he has since exercised the duties of the office and is also corroborated by a petition Exhibit D, which was put in to Government asking for a continuance of the grant of Rs. 10 for purposes of the mosque which his predecessors had received. In that petition which is signed by his brothers he is stated to have been appointed by his father to succeed to all his offices. I see no reason to doubt, this so far as the mosque is concerned. As far as I can see the probability is that the father divided the things as well as he could among his sons and his nephew who had been assisting him; he left one the school, he left this man the mosque and I am inclined to think that he sought to leave the revenues of the mosque to the 1st defendant who is since enjoying them. That is the best explanation I can arrive at of the otherwise inexplicable fact that the first defendant has been allowed to enjoy these revenues for all these years. Now I do not know whether a mosque can be made to descend in one family with a right of nomination from among the members of that family. If that is a lawful mode of descent that was the mode of descent established here in the absence of any further evidence. But if that is not a lawful mode of descent then I think we may presume that the existing Muthavalli had the right to appoint his successor without any such restriction and that not unnaturally, he always appointed a member of his own family. That accounts for the office having continued in one family for so long.

The conclusion I have come to is that the plaintiff has sufficiently established his case as Muthavalli. The first defendant does not set up any adverse title to the mosque property except that he has a lien for taxes paid by him to the municipality; but it is not shown that anything is due to him for taxes, nor is any legal ground put forward on which such a lien could be founded. There will be a decree giving the plaintiff the declarations prayed for and directing the 1st and 2nd defendants to account for the mosque properties which have come into their hands—chiefly the 1st defendant—and a decree for possession of the properties of the mosque in favour of the plaintiff.

There is an alternative prayer for the settlement of a scheme. I do not think I could settle a scheme in the absence of the Advocate-General as representing the interests of the public seeing that the suit is not one brought

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under the provisions of section 92 of the Civil Procedure Code. Should a scheme be necessary it is always open to bring a suit for that in the usual way. It is, I think, quite clear that there has been a good deal of irregularity with regard to this mosque. But that cannot affect my judgment as to the legal rights of the parties to this suit. There will, therefore, be a judgment for plaintiff with costs.

(Initialed) J.P.W.,
1—12—13.

Certified to be a true copy.

Dated this 13th day of December 1913.

(Signed) S. G. HENSMAN,
Acting Second Assistant Registrar.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1424 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 246 supra.]

Report of the Collector of South Kanara, D. Dis. No. 7860–27, dated 15th November 1927.

Question No. 929 (888) (*b*).—*Whether Government are aware that the havoc done by wild beasts has been steadily increasing in recent years.*

I have not received any general complaints from villagers regarding any increased havoc by wild beasts. When I go into camp no one ever brings me word of recent kills by tigers or panthers. What I hear of is damage by monkeys and pigs. The Tahsildars who were asked to consult big ryots in the matter do not report having received such complaints There is certainly some increase in the number of cattle destroyed by wild animals in 1926 in the taluks of Puttur, Coondapoor and Karkal as the figures noted in the margin for three years show. I am not able to explain the sudden increase in 1926.

Taluk.	Number of cattle destroyed. 1924.	1925.	1926.
Mangalore ..	228	208	217
Kasaragod ..	628	566	601
Puttur	1,031	1,030	1,447
Udipi	368	280	274
Coondapoor ..	573	596	736
Karkal	762	748	975
Total ..	3,590	3,418	4,250

—	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.
Number of persons killed by wild animals.	18	8	8	8	Nil.

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Question No. 929 (888) (*c*).—*If so, whether it is due to the extension of reserved forests or to any other cause.*

The figures noted in the margin show that the area of reserved forests in this district has been almost constant during the last four years

Fasli.	Extent of reserved forests.
	ACS.
1333	510,790·54
1334	510,790·54
1335	510,463·67
1336	510,464·63

The most appreciable increase occurs in the taluks of Puttur and Karkal. Both these taluks are in the interior, most of the villages being situated just at the foot of the ghauts. Puttur taluk is an extensive taluk having an area of about 8 lakhs of acres, of which only about 1½ lakhs represent occupied area. Hence, an increase in the havoc done by wild animals in such a taluk having extensive wild forests cannot be accurately ascribed to any particular cause but will have to be treated as an ordinary fluctuation. It may be due to cattle being driven further into the forests and left untended. It is only necessary to motor along the roads in Puttur taluk to know how cattle stray everywhere with no one in charge of them. I believe children drive them out, go to school and in the evening come and collect them again. However, the following causes might have contributed to the increase and are suggested by local officers :—

(i) Apathy of the villagers in spite of encouragement given by Government to organize hunting parties.

(ii) Existence of reserved forests close to cultivation ; this is due to the restriction imposed against the assignment of any land within 100 yards of a reserve forest boundary. On the other hand, removal of undergrowth within half a mile of patta holdings is permitted, but the privilege is probably used for taking green leaves, not for clearing jungle of cover.

(iii) The existing jungle growth in reserves and unreserves getting denser, and thereby giving greater shelter to wild animals. This, I think, is a pure guess.

Question No. 929 (888) (*f*).—*What steps have been taken to reduce the ravages from wild beasts and with what results.*

As no markedly increased havoc by wild beasts was brought to the notice of the Collector, no special steps were taken to reduce it. The following are the steps taken to reduce the usual havoc done by wild beasts in this district :—

(i) Increase in the number of gun licences issued.

Year.	Number of licences.	
	Form XVI.	Form XIX.
1922	2,110	3,407
1923	2,258	3,538
1924	2,303	3,546
1925	2,429	3,737
1926	2,556	4,054

The figures noted in the margin show the number of licences in force in this district during the last five years. There is a steady increase both under 'general' licences and 'crop' licences.

(ii) Issue of licences to hunt in reserved forests. Statistics have been given under Question (*h*).

(iii) Permission to hunt wild boars and tigers in reserved forests under the supervision of local forest subordinates.

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(iv) Grant of concession to ryots to remove undergrowth from reserved forests to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings.

(v) Elephant capturing and permission to shoot rogue elephants.

(vi) Rewards for killing wild animals. Statistics are given in the margin for five years.

Year.	Rewards. RS.	A.	P.
1922	3,004	0	0
1923	2,542	0	0
1924	2,530	8	0
1925	2,388	9	3
1926	1,116	10	0

The marked decrease in 1926 is evidently due to the fact that owing to the instructions of the Board of Revenue in No. 5903, Routine, dated 2nd December 1925, that rewards should be granted only in *deserving cases.* Divisional officers restricted their rewards. It was naturally difficult to know whether 'deserving' should be applied to the shooter or the shot animal.

Question No. 929 (88[illegible]) (*h*).—*How many people have sought and obtained permission to hunt in reserved forests each year during the last six years.*

Year.	Number of persons.	Year.	Number of persons.
1921	5	1924	2
1922	3	1925	9
1923	6	1926	2

Permission was given to villagers to hunt in reserved forests under the supervision of local Forest subordinates in one case in 1920, one case in 1925 and two cases in 1926.

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1427 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 247 supra.

Number and name of estate.	Defects.	Explanation of Manager or Superintendent.	Remarks by the District Magistrate.
1. Peria Peak Estate, Peria ..	1. One more solid five roomed coolie line should be built.	The Superintendent Mr. Peter explains that orders were received during the monsoon. The building of a line of the new pattern adopted in estates is under contemplation. More time required.	He may be given time to 31st March 1928.
	2. Existing lines to be cleaned and white-washed.	This has been done	Done.
	3. A small dispensary to be opened.	A sum has been allotted for medicines and a stock will be obtained and kept shortly. As the estate is a small one it cannot afford to maintain a dispensary with a compounder.	Done.
2. Glen Leven Estate, Peria ..	Do.	Do.	Defects Nos. 2 and 3 remedied. For No. 1 he may be given time to 31st March 1928.
3. Kadalete Pepper and Coffee Estate, Muppainad.	1. One permanent coolie line of five or more rooms to be built near the water-supply.	All coolies working in the estate are "locals." There is therefore no necessity for either a coolie line or a dispensary.	Not built. The statement that all the coolies are "locals" is reported to be correct. One coolie line should be insisted on.
	2. A small dispensary to be opened.	....	Not opened. A stock of medicines should be maintained.
4. Beenachi Pepper and Coffee Estates, Sultan's Battery.	1. One small dispensary to be opened.	There is a writer on the estate who lives in a rickety shed.	Not opened.
	2. Existing line to be cleaned and washed.	The bungalow is neglected. There is no work going on, and no money is spent on writer's pay or estate expenses.	Not done.
	3. Water convenience to be arranged for.	There is not a single coolie in the estate ..	Not done. At the time of the Tahsildar-Magistrate's inspection there were no coolies. Such coolies as are employed are mostly "locals." One line at least should be restored and put in order. A stock of medicines should be kept, and a proper water-supply provided.

Number and name of estate.	Defects.	Explanation of Manager or Superintendent.	Remarks by the District Magistrate.
5. Choorimala Pepper and Coffee Estate, Purakadi Sultan's Battery.	1. Existing line to be thoroughly cleaned and white-washed.	This has been done	Done.
	2. Another line of ten rooms to be built.	There is a line of ten rooms which is more than enough for the number of coolies brought up from the plains. The majority of coolies are locals who live in their own huts near their small cultivation. The existing coolie line is never full. Besides there is a scheme for a colony of Government land applied for when each family will have its own house and a plot of ground. It is not intended to build new lines.	Not done. It is now found that the one line is sufficient.
	3. Small dispensary to be opened on the estate itself.	Dispensary medicines are stocked at Kuppamuddi, three furlongs away and sick coolies are treated there. Bad cases are sent to Sultan's Battery.	Not done. Medicines should be stocked on the spot.
6. Kuppamuddi Pepper and Coffee Estate, Purakadi.	1. One more coolie line of five rooms or more to be erected.	There is a coolie line of seven rooms and a shandy of four rooms. About 75 per cent of coolies live in their own huts and will not take to stone-walled buildings. They have an aversion to it. About 25 coolies live on the estate, and existing two lines are more than enough. No fresh lines will be built.	Not done. The existing lines are found as a matter of fact to be sufficient.
	2. Better water-supply ..	Arrangements are being made	Arrangements made.
	3. Dispensary on the estate ..	Small dispensary already opened on the estate.	Medicine stocked in the dispensary.
7. Kolagapara Pepper and Coffee Estate.	1. Existing lines to be white-washed and cleaned.	Done	Done.
	2. One more line to be built ..	He works his estate with local men who do not want accommodation on the estate. A very small number of coolies come up for picking and four rooms are enough. Each batch stays only for about a fortnight.	Not done. The additional line should be insisted on.

Number and name of estate.	Defects.	Explanation of Manager or Superintendent.	Remarks by the District Magistrate.
7. Kolagapara Pepper and Coffee Estate—*cont.*	3. A small dispensary to be opened, for treating the coolies at the estate.	He can keep medicines, but as he cannot undertake to treat coolies he sends them to Sultan's Battery which is 2½ miles away.	Not done.
8. Pathiripara Pepper and Coffee Estate, Purakadi.	1. One permanent coolie line to be built.	There are only about 20 coolies from the plains requiring accommodation. For those a thatched hut exists. If a permanent pakka one is required, time till 31st March 1928 is necessary. A four-roomed line will be built. Notice of defect was received during monsoon.	The time asked for may be given.
	2. Small dispensary to be opened.	Has a stock of medicine with him, and his private practitioner visits the estate. Bad cases are sent to Sultan's Battery,	Not opened, but private practitioner visits the estate when required.

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Appendix VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1429 asked by Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 249 supra.]

Statement showing elementary schools specially intended for Muslim girls during 1925–26.

—	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam	..	..	1	56	1	33	..	..	..	..	2	89
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	1	66	2	68	..	..	..	..	3	134
East Godavari ..	..	..	6	277	3	191	1	36	..	..	16	504
West Godavari ..	..	..	2	140	2	159	2	91	..	..	6	390
Kistna	1	111	3	212	1	35	9	393	..	..	13	640
Guntur	..	..	6	299	3	193	7	207	1	39	18	849
Kurnool	..	..	5	276	15	660	2	203	..	..	22	1,139
Bellary	..	..	4	277	7	280	1	16	2	50	14	623
Anantapur ..	..	..	3	196	15	676	9	198	3	55	30	1,125
Cuddapah ..	..	..	5	264	9	481	3	87	4	70	21	902
Nellore	..	..	4	239	11	432	9	220	..	..	24	891
Madras	..	..	5	561	..	..	3	271		..	8	832
Chingleput ..	..	..	3	122	3	219	..	..	..	..	6	341
North Arcot ..	..	..	6	495	6	308	5	319	..		17	1,122
Chittoor	..	..	2	71	5	286	7	222	1	29	15	608
South Arcot ..	..	..	2	85	7	436	1	30		..	10	551
Tanjore	..	..	3	283	2	62	1	40		..	6	385
Trichinopoly ..	1	149	1	60	3	167	1	22	..	..	6	398
Madura ..	..	..	5	214	..	..	2	86	..	..	7	300
Ramnad ..	..	..	..	..	2	90	2	125	..	..	4	215
Tinnevelly ..	..	..	2	62	..	.	5	268	..	..	7	330
Coimbatore ..	..	..	4	269	2	104	..	.	..	..	6	373
Salem	..	..	1	167	11	547	1	34	..	..	13	748
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	44	..	..	1	44
Malabar	..	..	1	35	21	1,469	5	378	2	95	29	1,977
South Kanara ..	1	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	20	2	95
Total ..	3	335	75	4,726	131	6,896	77	3,290	14	358	300	15,605

N.B.—Expenditure from Provincial funds in respect of these schools, Rs. 79,974.

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Statement showing elementary schools specially intended for Muslim girls in 1926–27.

—	Government.		Municipal Board.		Local Board.		Aided.		Unaided.		Total.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Ganjam	..	..	1	57	1	34	..	..	..	..	2	91
Vizagapatam ..	..	..	3	241	2	87	..	.	..	..	5	328
East Godavari ..	..	..	6	293	3	175	1	36	..	..	10	504
West Godavari ..	..	..	2	145	3	101	2	77	..	..	7	323
Kistna	..	..	3	204	1	32	10	373	..	..	14	609
Guntur	1	103	6	273	4	201	10	468	..	..	21	1,045
Kurnool	..	..	5	329	15	678	5	154	1	15	26	1,176
Bellary	..	..	4	264	7	266	1	35	..	..	12	565
Anantapur ..	..	..	3	228	16	672	10	213	..	..	29	1,113
Cuddapah ..	..	..	5	245	9	473	3	70	1	18	18	806
Nellore	..	..	4	262	12	465	9	294	..	..	25	1,021
Madras	..	..	6	830	..	..	3	262	..	..	9	1,092
Chingleput ..	..	..	3	121	3	230	..	..	..	..	6	351
North Arcot ..	..	..	7	488	6	302	4	308	..	..	17	1,098
Chittoor	..	..	2	157	5	281	4	154	..	..	11	592
South Arcot ..	..	..	2	72	8	474	2	56	1	33	13	635
Tanjore .. .	..	..	3	299	2	99	1	37	..	..	6	435
Trichinopoly .	1	163	1	53	3	176	1	15	..	..	6	407
Madura	..	..	6	339	..		2	76	..	..	8	415
Ramnad	..	..	..	..	2	79	2	100	2	123	6	302
Tinnevelly ..		..	3	121	..	..	4	245	1	57	8	423
Coimbatore ..	..	..	5	327	2	93	..	..		..	7	420
Salem . ..	..	..	2	201	11	516	1	35	..	..	14	752
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	48			1	48
Malabar	..	..	1	97	21	1,359	9	633	1	74	32	2,163
South Kanara ..	..	..	1	95	..	..	2	50	..	..	3	145
Total ..	2	266	84	5,741	136	6,793	37	3,739	7	320	316	16,859

N.B.—Expenditure from Provincial funds in respect of these schools, Rs. 89,854.

Statement showing Secondary and Training schools in the Madras Presidency specially intended for Muslim girls.

District and name of school.	Year.	Average number of pupils.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
Secondary schools.			
			RS.
Madras—			
Government Hobart Muhammadan school.	1922–23	157	22,176
	1923–24	51	23,130
	1924–25	219	23,406
	1925–26	248	24,229
	1926–27	284	19,144
Training schools.			
Guntur—			
Government Training School for Muhammadan women, Guntur.	1922–23	26	8,285
	1923–24	35	8,901
	1924–25	38	10,729
	1925–26	23	6,643
	1926–27	23	11,366

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Statement showing Secondary and Training schools in the Madras Presidency specially intended for Muslim girls—cont.

District and name of school.	Year.	Average number of pupils.	Expenditure from Provincial Revenues.
Training schools—cont.			
Madras—			RS.
Government Hobart Muhammadan Training School for mistresses, Royapetta.	1922-23	22	13,411
	1923-24	20	17,156
	1924-25	15	13,398
	1925-26	23	15,257
	1926-27	31	19,189
Trichinopoly—			
Government Training School for Muhammadan women, Trichinopoly.	1922-23	10	10,905
	1923-24	13	8,638
	1924-25	15	8,310
	1925-26	15	8,649
	1926-27	17	18,769

N.B.—There are no secondary or training schools for Muhammadan women under local bodies or private management.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No 1430 asked by Mr. P. Bhaktavatsulu Nayudu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 251 supra.]

1924 *Spring term.*

President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice.

Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Diwan Bahadur.
3. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L.
4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
5. The hon the Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, B.A., B.L.).
6. Mr. Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
7. Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L
8. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A, Barrister-at-Law (Principal and Secretary).
9. Mr. C. Kunhi Raman, B.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law, Professor.
10. Mr. K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Acting Professor.

1924 *Autumn term.*

President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, *Kt.*, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice.

[25th January 1928

Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Diwan Bahadur.
3. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L.
4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
5. The hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, B.A., B.L.).
6. Mr. Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
7. Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
8. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Principal.
9. Mr. C. Kunhi Raman, B.A., B.L., Barrister-at-Law (Acting Principal and Secretary).
10. Mr. K. Subrahmanya Pillai, M.A., M.L., Acting Professor.

1925 *Spring term.*

President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, *Kt.*, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice.

Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Krishnan, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, Diwan Bahadur.
3. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, B.A., B.L.
4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar, B.A., Barrister-at-Law.
5. The hon. the Advocate-General (Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, B.A., B.L.).
6. Mr. Mir Zyn-ud-din, LL.B., Barrister-at-Law.
7. Mr. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar, B.A., B.L.
8. Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A., Barrister-at-Law (Principal and Secretary).

1925 *Autumn term*

Members appointed for five years under G.O. Mis. No. 1280, Law (Education) Department, dated 23rd July 1925.

1926 *Spring and Autumn terms.*

President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, *Kt.*

Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C Krishnan.
3. The hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers.
4. The hon. Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao.
5. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar.
6. M R Ry. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Government Pleader.
7. „ Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatareddi Nayudu Garu, *Kt.*, M.L.C.
8. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
9. The Advocate-General (ex officio).

Secretary.

10. The Principal, Law College (ex officio).

25th January 1928]

Academic year, 1926–27.

President.

1. The hon. Sir V. M. Coutts-Trotter, *Kt.*

Members.

2. The hon. Mr. Justice C. E. Odgers.
3. The hon, Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao.
4. The hon. Mr. Justice C. Madhavan Nayar.
5. M.R.Ry. C. V. Anantakrishna Ayyar Avargal, Government Pleader.
6. ,, Rai Bahadur Sir K. Venkatreddi Nayudu Garu, *Kt.*, M.L.C.
7. Muhammad Ibrahim Sahib Bahadur.
8. The Advocate-General (ex officio).

Secretary.

9. The Principal, Law College (ex officio).

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1434 asked by Mr. C. Ramasomayajulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 253 supra.]

Report of the Director of Industries No. 493–*D*/27, *dated* 10*th December* 1927.

I have the honour to submit the following report on the coir retting experiments conducted at Ambajipet.

2. As Government are aware, the object of the experiments was to demonstrate that provided West Coast methods of retting are adopted, coir fibre and yarn can be produced on the East Coast, approximately equal in quality to those produced on the West Coast. Ambajipet, which is a large coconut growing centre, was chosen for the initiation of the experiments. There was some delay in securing a suitable site in the place, as some private parties who had originally offered to provide sites free of rent, did not do so. Latterly, the Public Works Department had to be addressed in the matter, and it was only in December 1926 that a site was secured on the bank of the Kausika Drain.

3. Pits of the required dimensions for retting the husks were sunk in January 1927. For soaking purposes, pits are best situated on the borders of backwaters, creeks or mouths of rivers, adjoining the sea, so as to secure a daily tidal flow of water to carry off the waste products and the site selected was very close to the banks of the Kausika Drain.

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As Government are aware, it is essential that in order to produce fibre of a bright colour, the coconuts should be cut from the trees about the tenth month. If they are cut later, the quality deteriorates, for, as the ripening goes on, the nuts get exceedingly lignified and become so brown and brittle that the value of the fibre derived therefrom decreases very materially. At Ambajipet, considerable difficulty was experienced in obtaining coconuts of the required maturity for purposes of retting and those secured could only be obtained at a cost which left little or no margin of profit in converting the fibre into yarn. The merchants of Ambajipet do not husk the coconuts, as their trade is chiefly in copras, for which the coconuts with husks are allowed to dry for over a month after they are cut from the trees. About 2,500 coconuts of the required maturity were however secured for conducting the experiment and the husks peeled and soaked in pits without delay and in accordance with the methods adopted on the West Coast.

4. In order to ensure strict adherence to West Coast methods, the services of a trained coir maistri were obtained through the Director of Industries, Travancore, and the retting operations were carried out by him. The Weaving Superintendent, Samalkot, paid frequent visits to the site to supervise the work of the maistri and to watch and report the progress of the experiments. The husks were left to decompose for nearly nine months, as is usually done in Cochin, and they were stirred at frequent intervals in this period, to help speedy fermentation.

Recently, several specimens of the best retted husks were removed from the pits, and were washed and well squeezed in cold water to get rid of the mud and noxious smell. The husks were then beaten and fibres extracted from them were spun into yarn by hand.

5. The yarns produced from the soaked husks are no doubt comparatively stronger than those made locally from unsoaked dried husks of the copra variety, but the colour is so dark that it would be impossible to market them at a fair price. Ambajipet is nearly 20 miles from the sea and the Kausika Drain which is somewhat narrow, does not, it was found, adequately possess a uniform and gentle ebb and flow. During the rainy months, the water from the drain overflows for nearly three months and carries with it a large quantity of silt into the pits which to a certain extent is responsible for the dark colour of the fibre.

Some of the specimens of soaked husks and the yarns obtained were examined by the Leather Research Chemist and in his opinion the dark colour of the fibre is due to the presence of iron in the water. Again, the fibre was not devoid of pithy matter and consequently the yarn was lacking in softness and feel.

6. On the whole, therefore, the retting operations conducted have not yielded satisfactory results and I am inclined to think that the selection of a site nearly 20 miles away from the sea was not a happy one and that the experiment was not conducted under ideal conditions. As Government are aware, Dr. Marsden in his research found that for the effective retting of coconut husks all that was required was suitable water conditions, i.e., a gentle ebb and flow of water and a warm temperature, but it was found, as a result of the experiments, that the above conditions were not present in Ambajipet in any marked degree.

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7. The commercial aspect of the experiments also does not appear bright. As already pointed out, this part of the East Coast is mainly a copra centre and dry husks serve very useful purpose for fuel. Hence husks of suitable maturity can only be obtained at a high price. Again, female workers, who are already accustomed to spin coir, demand a wage of 4 annas a day, if they are required to work near the soaking pits, under factory conditions. It might be advantageous to distribute the soaked husks to the workers in their own homes and thus turn out marketable fibre at a lesser cost. But, the high prices for husks and dark colour of the fibre obtained militate against the successful marketing of the product.

8. For the reasons explained above, I do not think it advisable to continue the work in Ambajipet.

Appendix X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1443 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 257 supra.]

Statement showing the strength and distribution of Armed Reserves in the Madras Presidency.

Place at which located.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Jamadar.	Havildar-Majors.	Head constables.	Constables.
1. Chatrapur	1	2	..	1	9	88
2. Russellkonda	..	1	..	..	5	55
3. Vizagapatam	1	2	..	1	10	129
4. Koraput	1	1	..	1	8	90
5. Cocanada	1	2	..	1	11	118
6. Masulipatam	1	2	..	1	10	110
7. Guntur	1	2	..	1	10	115
8. Nellore	1	2	..	1	8	81
9. Kurnool	1	2	..	1	10	118
10. Bellary	1	2	..	1	9	104
11. Anantapur	1	2	..	1	8	83
12. Cuddapah	1	2	..	1	9	109
13. Chittoor	1	2	..	1	8	85
14. Vellore	1	2	..	1	10	138
15. St Thomas' Mount ..	1	2	..	1	8	80
16. Salem	1	3	..	1	14	170
17. Cuddalore	1	2	..	1	9	104
18. Tanjore	1	2	..	1	9	107
19. Trichinopoly	1	2	..	1	10	110
20. Madura	1	2	..	1	10	111
21. Ramnad	1	2	..	1	9	94
22. Kamudi	1	1	..	1	4	51
23. Sivakasi	1	2	..	1	7	88
24. Palamcottah (with Tinnevelly detachment).	1	4	..	2	18	227
25. Coimbatore	1	2	..	1	9	111
26. Calicut	1	2	.	1	9	103
27. Cannanore	..	1	..	..	5	56
28. Mangalore	1	2	..	1	9	100
29. Madras City	1	5	1	..	38	370
Total ..	27	60 *	1	27	293	3,305

* Excludes eight sergeants of the casualty reserve.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1449 asked by Mr. A. Parasurama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 260 supra.]

Memorandum No. 16082 E/26-13, Public Works and Labour, dated 6th January 1928.

[Tungabhadra Project—Investigation]

The Government desire that the preliminary investigation of the Tungabhadra project should be pushed on and they doubt whether the Subdivisional Officer, Hospet, and the Executive Engineer, Bellary Division, are able to give sufficient attention to it in addition to their regular duties.

2. The work for which a special staff has already been sanctioned in G.O. No. 2329 I., dated 13th October 1927, comprises—

(i) the preliminary investigation of line of canal to Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks and the approximate area of land commanded therein ;

(ii) the taking of contour levels and the survey of the reservoir ;

(iii) gauging the flow of the river and taking velocity readings ;

(iv) the testing of the dam site.

3. The Chief Engineer's proposals for gaugings are apparently based on the suggestions of Sir John Benton in paragraph 22 of his note on page 39 of G.O. No 423 I., dated 2nd October 1909. It was not the intention of Sir John Benton and it is apparently not the opinion of the Chief Engineer now that the project should wait till the discharge observations are completed. For the proposed Thimmalapuram reservoir the method described by Sir John Benton in paragraph 21 of page 39 of the Government Order of 1909 may be adopted—as was done by Mr. Mackenzie in framing the estimates for the Mallapuram reservoir. The taking of gauge readings therefore need not delay the investigation and preparation of the project.

4. There is much preliminary work which could be done immediately. In addition to the taking of levels, the digging of trenches, the laying out of contours, the calculation of the capacities of the reservoir, etc., the following operations have to be taken up :—

(1) working out tables of the discharges available at the Thimmalapuram site,

(2) working out the surplus discharge from the reservoir, fixing the surplus site and working out details of surplus works,

(3) working out capacities, etc., of the reservoir as soon as levels are ready,

(4) working out draw-off statements for the reservoir based on the calculated discharges to estimate what extent of land the project can irrigate,

(5) inspection of the canal line from the Hagari to the Anantapur district and supervision of the work of the investigating party there,

(6) inspection of the Pulichintala site and making out estimates for a diversion dam at the place.

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5. For all this, it seems desirable to appoint an Executive Engineer with a suitable establishment. The Chief Engineer is requested to give his opinion on the matter and, if he thinks necessary, to submit proposals for the formation of a special division with a proposition statement for the establishment required.

6. The general idea of the project as now in view includes the irrigation of—

(1) areas in the Hadagalli, Hospet and Rayadrug taluks in the Bellary district,

(2) areas in the Gooty, Anantapur and Dharmavaram taluks, the last two by means of a branch canal taken across the Pennar,

(3) areas irrigable by the proposed Upper Pennar (Tadpatri) canal system,

(4) areas irrigable by a widened Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal and the Velgode project, the latter being extended to Badvel and Sidhout taluks in the Cuddapah district,

(5) areas irrigable by the Owk Project and canal from the Kunderu *via* Nossam to Jammalamadugu,

(6) area irrigable by a diversion dam across the Kistna at Pulichintala, and canal system in the Guntur district (Col. Ellis' old Kistna Reservoir Project),

(7) Kistna delta extensions and second crop in the delta.

The investigation of the project on the engineering side has of course not advanced far enough to enable a regular revenue forecast to be prepared at present; but the Board of Revenue is requested to make a general investigation of the probable demand for irrigation (especially second crop) in the above areas and submit a preliminary report on the possibilities assuming that the proposed reservoir is feasible.

F. B. EVANS,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
„ Board of Revenue.
Copy to the Chief Engineer, General and Establishment.

[25th January 1928

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1453 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 262 supra.]

Statement A.—Statement showing the number of cars and buses in the City of Madras and in each district of the Presidency.

District.	Number of cars in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at end of 1926. (a)	Number of cars plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at end of 1926. (b)	Number of buses plying for hire in Madras City and in each district of this Presidency at end of 1926. (c)
Madras City	7,624	125	360
Ganjam	228	77	48
Vizagapatam	162	11	32
East Godavari	Report not yet received.		
West Godavari	186	65	15
Kistna	58	33	19
Guntur	175	37	28
Nellore	14	8	64
Kurnool	31	19	51
Bellary	56	Nil.	67
Anantapur	10	Nil.	35
Cuddapah	7	2	30
North Arcot	166	Nil.	136
Chittoor	25	1	31
Chingleput	12	2	44
Salem	163	9	113
Madura	221	111	421
Ramnad	88	39	201
Tinnevelly	111	21	180
Malabar	250	75	180
South Kanara	54	32	115
Coimbatore	251	41	186
The Nilgiris	612	25	15
South Arcot	68	27	49
Tanjore	126	11	116
Trichinopoly	983	37	91

Statement B—Statement showing the number of accidents to motor cars and buses attended with injuries to persons and loss of life during the years 1922 to 1926.

District.	Number of accidents to motor-cars attended with injuries to persons and loss of life. (d)					Number of accidents to motor buses attended with injuries to persons and loss of life. (d)					Number of persons who have suffered injuries in motor accidents. (e)					Number of persons who lost their lives in motor accidents. (e)				
	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925	1926.	1922	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926
Madras City	..	..	149	193	176	..	..	97	193	215	..	..	61	66	48	11	21	12	23	25
Ganjam	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	1	2	5	..	..	..	1	2
Vizagapatam	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	4	1	..	1	1	4	2
Jeypore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1
East Godavari	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	2	2	..
West Godavari	..	4	..	4	4	..	1	1	..	1	..	4	6	5	6	..	3	2	2	1
Kistna	..	..	2	8	8	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	9	7	..	..	1	3	4
Guntur	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	7	..	..	..	..	1	2
Nellore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	1
Kurnool	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	2
Bellary	..	..	1	4	4	..	..	..	5	4	..	..	3	7	5	..	..	..	2	1
Anantapur	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	3
Cuddapah	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	5	.	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	5
North Arcot	..	..	4	1	1	..	..	2	4	4	..	..	6	3	10	..	..	1	2	7
Chittoor	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3
Chingleput		2	4	3	5	..	..	1	3	16	..	2	6	5	27	..	..	2	2	3
Salem	1	..	2	1	8	..	..	..	4	6	..	..	1	15	24	1	..	3	3	2
Madura	4	3	8	2	6	3	7	9	19	37	4	5	18	18	58	3	5	6	13	16
Ramnad	3	2	8	9	10	8	7	11	15	23	9	7	18	18	26	2	2	1	9	14
Tinnevelly	2	2	1	6	4	..	1	4	3	13	2	4	9	8	16	1	1	..	5	8
Malabar	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	.	3	.	..	1	1	5	..	..	1	1	1
Malappuram	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	2	6	10	..	..	..	1	1
South Kanara	..	..	3	9	6	..	..	5	2	9		..	7	7	31	..	..	4	5	5
Coimbatore	1	2	6	1	10	1	..	6	14	9	1	1	14	11	16	1	1	7	7	13
The Nilgiris	..	..	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	6	..	.	..	..	1
South Arcot	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	8	8	2	1	.	5	4
Tanjore	..	..	3	2	4	..	1	1	4	8	.	..	3	6	19	..	1	2	3	3
Trichinopoly	..	..	1	2	4	..	..	4	5	3	1	..	15	6	12	..	1	..	7	7
Total ..	11	15	201	256	259	12	17	142	285	377	17	23	178	222	370	21	37	45	102	137

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Appendix XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1462 asked by Sriman Biswanath Das Mahasayo at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 267 supra.]

I

Statement showing the prices at which timber was sold at the sale depots during the years 1917–18 to 1920–21.

	Per cubic foot. RS. A. P.
1917—	
Russelkonda and Surada—	
I class timber	1 0 0
II ,, ...	0 11 0
III ,, ...	0 7 0
1918—	
I class timber	1 0 0
II ,, ...	0 11 0
III ,, ...	0 7 0
1919—	
Particulars not available as the records have been destroyed.	

	Per cubic foot. RS. A. P.
1920–21—	
Average rate	0 12 11

II

Statement showing the rates at which the rejected logs have been sold during the years 1923 to October 1927.

	Average rate per cubic foot. RS. A. P.
1923–24	0 3 7
1924–25	0 3 0
1925–26	0 2 4
1926—October 1927	0 2 8

Appendix XIV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1468 asked by Mr. K. R. Karant at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 270 supra.]

Legislative Council Question No. 962.

Q.—(*c*) what is the additional cost to Government in the form of stationery and salaries of staff, by the introduction of this scheme;

(*d*) whether the opinion of District Registrars and Sub-Registrars who have worked this scheme has been obtained about the advantages of the scheme before extending it to the other districts;

25th January 1928]

(*e*) whether it is a fact that in districts like North Arcot and Salem this scheme is not feasible on account of joint ownership by several persons of a single survey number;

(*g*) whether the Government are aware that this new scheme entails enormous delay in the registration of documents;

(*h*) whether they are aware that this scheme as now introduced gives scope for corruption by lower officials and consequent insecurity to parties?

A.—(*c*) The additional cost to Government is Rs. 90,214–14–3 for stationery; Rs. 58,852–15–0 for printing; Rs. 12,906–10–6 for binding and Rs. 55,546–12–9 for additional establishment up-to-date.

(*d*) Yes. The opinions of the District Registrars who worked out the scheme were obtained about its advantages before it was extended to other districts.

(*e*) The scheme is only in the initial stage in the district of North Arcot, i.e., chittas are being copied in some of the offices, and in others, postings of past transactions are being made. The scheme is working only in four taluks of Salem district. The District Registrar who worked out the scheme states that the difficulty referred to was neither experienced by him nor brought to his notice.

(*g*) The scheme entails no delay in the registration of documents, if the description of property which forms the vital portion of the document, is given correctly by the parties. There is, of course, delay of a few days in the registration of documents which affect property situated in more sub-districts than one. The question as to how the delay can be minimized in such cases is under consideration.

(*h*) No.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1483 asked by Mr. K. V. R. Swami at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th January 1928, page 276 supra.]

(i)

Summary of conclusions agreed to at the Conference held at the Secretariat Buildings on Thursday, the 7th April 1927, to discuss questions connected with the Andhra University.

I. *Headquarters of the University.*—Bezwada should continue to be the headquarters of the University.

II. *Construction of University buildings.*—A supplemental demand for Rs. 2·80 lakhs for the construction of the undermentioned buildings at Bezwada to be moved at the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held in August next:—

		LAKHS.
(*a*) Convocation hall and Administrative offices	...	2·15
(*b*) Vice-Chancellor's quarters with out-houses, etc.	...	·65
		2·80

[25th January 1928

III. *University centres.*—It is agreed that the number of University centres should not be increased beyond three. The Senate of the Andhra University should be asked to pass a resolution that Bezwada be substituted for Rajahmundry as a University centre before Government go up to the Legislative Council for the necessary amendment of the Act.

IV. *Construction of buildings for the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry.*—The scheme for the construction of new buildings for the college should await a decision on the question referred to in (iii) above. The investigation of the water-supply scheme now being made should be stopped, as in case Honours courses are not to be opened at Rajahmundry, the college need not be removed to Sapper's Hill and the new college buildings can probably be located near the Central Jail.

V. *Provision for Honours courses in the Andhra University area.*—With a view to enable the University to concentrate on research and on teaching in Honours, it is agreed that Honours courses need not be opened at Anantapur until the educational conditions in the Ceded Districts advance so far as to make Anantapur a fit centre for a University or a University College. No Honours courses should be opened at Rajahmundry until the question of the abolition of Rajahmundry as a University centre is decided.

(ii)

Resolutions passed by the Senate of the Andhra University.

(Meeting held on the 10th December 1925).

That the Senate recommends to the Local Government to introduce a Bill at an early date in the Madras Legislative Council to amend the Andhra University Act by the omission of the word 'or' after Rajahmundry in clause (3) of section 6 and by addition of the words 'or Bezwada' after 'Anantapur' and before 'or within ten miles of the limits thereof' in the same clause.

Recommendations of the Senate in Committee.

That the Senate in Committee do report to the Senate that after considering items Nos. 52 to 58, 12 and 59 to 68 on the Senate Agenda referred to the Committee of the whole House, it has decided to place the following recommendations before the Senate for its adoption :—

(1) That it be a recommendation to Government to so modify the Act as to make Anantapur the headquarters of the University Carried by 35 *for* and 20 *against*.

(2) That Technological colleges including a College of Commerce be organized at Vizagapatam with the help of Government by the University under its direct management. Carried—47 *for* and nil *against*.

(3) That with the help of Government the University organize under its control a University College in Arts at Anantapur and a University College of Science at Rajahmundry, simultaneously. Carried—35 *for* and 10 *against*.

(4) That the Government be requested to take action under section 38 of the Act and transfer to the control and management of the University the Government Colleges at the three centres. Carried—35 *for* and 2 *against*.

25th January 1928]

(5) That the Senate do recommend to Government that steps be taken so to modify the Act as to make it permissible for first-grade colleges to be opened anywhere in the University area. Carried—26 *for* and 25 *against*.

The following motions were also considered and negatived :—

(1) That the University should not organize Honours and Post-graduate courses in Arts and Science for the present—1 *for* and 50 *against*.

(2) That with the help of Government the University organize all Post-graduate and Honours courses in Arts and Science at the headquarters. Lost—29 *for* and 30 *against*.

(3) (*a*) That Bezwada be made a centre in addition to the existing centres. Lost—30 *for* and 31 *against*.

(*b*) That Bezwada be made a centre in substitution of Rajahmundry. Fell through in view of Resolution No. 3, adopted by the Committee.

And the Senate adopted that report.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item III " Communications to the Council " on page 286 supra.]

G.O. No. 6, Finance, dated 5th January 1928.

READ—the following paper :—

G.O. No. 238, Finance, dated 1st April 1927.

Order—No. 6, *Finance, dated 5th January* 1928.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased to nominate Mr. H. A. Watson, I.C.S., M.L.C., as a Member of the Public Accounts Committee and the Finance Committee in place of Mr. G. T. Boag, C.I.E., I.C.S., M.L.C., who has resigned.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. A. WATSON,
Secretary to Government.

To all Departments of the Secretariat.
,, the Accountant-General.
,, all Secretaries to Government.
,, all Members of the Public Accounts and Finance Committees.
,, the Secretary, Legislative Council (for communication to the Members of the Legislative Council).

APPENDIX XVII

[Vide item IV " Amendments to Standing Orders " on page 286 supra.]

To

THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We, the Members of the Select Committee appointed on the 24th January 1928 to consider certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders 37 to 40 of the Standing Orders of the Council given notice of by the Advocate-General, beg to submit the following report :—

2. We met at 5-10 p.m. on Tuesday the 24th January 1928 and considered the amendments. We accept the amendments and have made only certain verbal alterations as shown in the annexed copy.

3. We recommend that the amendments be adopted.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU
S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR
T. C. SRINIVASAN
S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI
M. A. MANIKKAVELU
T. R. V. SASTRI
R. SRINIVASAN
J. A. SALDANHA
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR

Standing Orders 37 to 40 as accepted by the Select Committee.

For Standing Orders 37 to 40 *substitute* the following :—

" 37. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the President, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may without further debate put the question thereon.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, or if a Bill has already been published, the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it in Council. At this stage no discussion shall be permitted.

38. (1) At a[torn]y time after a Bill has been introduced and published in the Gazette, the member in charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely :—

(*a*) That it be taken into consideration by the Council either at once or at some future day to be then specified ; or

(*b*) that it be referred to a select committee ; or

(*c*) that it be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon.

Provided that any member may object to any such motion being made unless the member in charge has given at least six clear days' notice to the Secretary, and such objection shall prevail unless the President, in the exercise of his discretion, allows the motion to be made.

(2) On the day on which any such motion is made, or on any subsequent day to which the discussion thereof is postponed, the principle of the Bill and its general provisions may be discussed, but the details of the Bill must not be discussed further than is necessary to explain its principle.

39. Where a motion that a Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon is carried and the Bill is circulated in accordance with that direction and opinions are received thereon, the member in charge, if he wishes to proceed with his Bill thereafter, must move that the Bill be referred to a select committee, unless the President, in the exercise of his power to suspend this Standing Order, allows a motion to be made that the Bill be taken into consideration.

40. (Deleted)."

To

THE HONOURABLE MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

We, the Members of the Select Committee appointed on the 24th January 1928 to consider certain draft amendments to the Standing Orders of the Council given notice of by the Advocate-General, beg to submit the following Report.

2. We met at 5–10 p.m. on Tuesday, the 24th January 1928 and considered the draft amendments.

3. We accept the first amendment that the second and third provisos to Standing Order No. 53 shall be omitted.

4. As regards the proposed Standing Order 66-A we consider that the notice of further demands which should be required, should have reference to the date allotted by the Governor for the discussion of such demands and

not to the last of the days allotted by the Governor [illegible]der rule 29 for the discussion of the Budget Grants. We have made the necessary alterations accordingly and have also fixed the notice as two clear days' notice. We have also altered the language of the second sentence as shown in the amendments attached.

5. We accept the remaining draft Standing Orders subject to a verbal change in Standing Order 66-B.

6. Standing Orders 53 and 66-A to 66-D as amended by us are annexed.

C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU.
B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU.
S. ARPUDASWAMI UDAYAR.
T. C. SRINIVASAN.
M. A. MANIKKAVELU.
T. V. R. SASTRI.
R. SRINIVASAN.
M. KRISHNAN NAYAR.
S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI.

Standing Orders 53 and 66-A to 66-D as approved by the Select Committee.

53. A member who wishes to move a resolution shall give fifteen days' notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, submit a copy of the resolution which he wishes to move.

Provided that the President, with the consent of the Member of the Government in charge of the department concerned, may allow a resolution to be entered on the list of business with shorter notice than fifteen days.

66-A. Notice of motions for further demands for grants not included in the Budget shall be sent to the Secretary to the Council on some day not later than two clear days before the day fixed by the Governor for the discussion of such demands. The day so fixed by the Governor shall be some day before the last of the days allotted by him under rule 29 and the further demands shall be disposed of on that day.

66-B. In the case of Budget Grants, motions for the omission or reduction of any grant or of any item in a grant shall be received up to 3 p.m. on the third day after the close of the general discussion of the Budget.

66-C. Motions for the omission or reduction of further grants under Standing Order No. 66-A may be admitted by the President subject to such shorter notice as he may think fit.

66-D. Notice of demands for supplementary grants shall be sent to the Secretary ten days before the date on which the motions for such grants are to be moved in Council.